

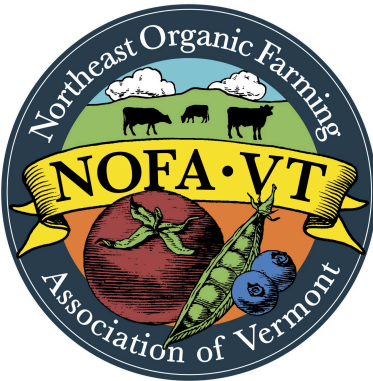
Vermont Organic Farmers Certification Guidelines

2025





Vermont Organic Farmers, LLC (VOF) is the USDA accredited organic certification agency owned by NOFA-VT.



Northeast Organic Farming Association of Vermont (NOFA-VT) is a non-profit association of consumers, gardeners and farmers who share a vision of local, organic agriculture. Through education and member participation, NOFA works together to strengthen agriculture in Vermont. We welcome you to join!

As a member, you will receive discounted registration to NOFA-VT's annual Winter Conference and seasonal on-farm workshops. You will also receive subscriptions to NOFA-VT's quarterly newsletter, NOFA Notes, and NOFA's regional quarterly newspaper, The Natural Farmer. You will also receive special discounts through our business partners around the state - see the membership page of our website for details!

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Principles

Vermont Organic Farmers (VOF) is a Limited Liability Company, owned by NOFA-VT. Since 1985, VOF has provided a highly credible program for independent third-party verification of organic food production.

VOF has been accredited by the USDA National Organic Program since 2002, and has adopted the USDA National Organic Standards. To aid producers in the implementation of these standards, VOF has created the following guidelines. In addition to outlining the National Standards, these guidelines encourage a method of production that is biologically enhancing to the soil, plant, and animal life. The following principles constitute the objectives of these food production guidelines:

- To improve and maintain the long-term fertility of soils.
- To produce quality, nutritious food and feed.
- To reduce pollution that may result from farming and processing systems.
- To encourage farming systems using local resources.
- To enhance biological cycles within the food production system.
- To increase the diversity and stability of the farm ecosystem.
- To ensure non-exploitative treatment of farm workers.
- To create conditions for livestock that promote animal health and wellbeing.
- To maximize farmers' monetary returns and satisfaction for their work.
- To maintain the land in healthy condition for future generations.
- To lessen the impact of climate change through practices that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and through soil health practices that store carbon from the atmosphere and increase resilience to extreme weather events.

While certification decisions will be based only on the National Organic Standards, VOF encourages farmers to be innovative in their approach to organic production. The VOF guidelines reference the National Standards by including the section number of the national standards that the guideline is based on (ex. §205.600).

B. Explanation of Terms

NOP: National Organic Program. Part of the AMS Branch of the USDA responsible for overseeing national organic standards.

NOSB: National Organic Standards Board. 15-member board appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture that assists in the development of standards for substances to be used in organic production (i.e., the National List) and other relevant topics by providing recommendations to the Secretary regarding implementation.

National List: (§205.600-205.607) This list incorporates the allowed and prohibited substances for all types of organic operations. For crops and livestock, the list is broken down into allowed synthetic materials and prohibited nonsynthetic or “natural” materials. Nonsynthetic substances are, in general, allowed if not specifically prohibited on the list. Synthetic substances should be assumed prohibited unless specifically allowed. VOF makes available upon request separate lists of allowed generic and brand name materials. Because of this, the VOF Guidelines will not list specific allowed or prohibited products. To submit a petition to add substances to the National List go to the NOP website at www.ams.usda.gov/nop.

C. Organizational Structure

The **VOF Constituency** includes all operations currently certified by VOF. Any producer or processor who has been certified in the most recent year will receive notice of all VOF producer meetings. The constituency meets annually to:

- Vote on standards interpretations and relevant policy issues
- Approve fee changes
- Approve the Review Committee
- Approve the Executive Committee.

The **Executive Committee** consists of three to five constituents not certified by VOF and elected by a majority vote at the annual producer meeting. The Executive Committee shall also include the VOF Director and the NOFA-VT Executive Director. The Executive Committee is in charge of the management of VOF. They make decisions regarding VOF personnel, approve the annual budget and fees, annually review the program’s quality systems, and perform other non-certification work.

The **Review Committee** consists of five constituents certified by VOF and elected by a majority vote at the annual producer meeting. The Review Committee creates interim VOF policies for National Standards interpretations, and meets to decide on adverse action issues except those related to late applications and fees. Any adverse action taken by the Review Committee must be reviewed for impartiality by the Executive Committee. Any interim policy created by the Review Committee will be considered, voted upon and either rejected or passed by a 2/3rds majority vote at the VOF annual producer meeting.

The **Certification Staff** verify the organic production practices of our organic producers by reviewing organic system plans and inspection reports, assessing compliance to the organic regulations and VOF guidelines and assisting producers with the certification process.

The **Inspector** is an independent contractor or certification staff member hired to inspect operations and interview producers being considered for certification. The inspector must have no financial affiliation or business relationship with any applicant being evaluated, currently or within the past year.

II. CERTIFICATION ELIGIBILITY

A. Admissibility

1) Application Restrictions

VOF accepts all production or handling applications that fall within its area(s) of accreditation and certifies all qualified applicants, to the extent of its administrative capacity without regard to size or membership in any association or group.

- VOF does not currently have the administrative capacity to accept applications from producer groups. This includes producers organized as a person, consisting of producer group members and production units in geographic proximity governed by an internal control system under one organic system plan and certification.
- VOF does not accept applications for organic certification of non-agricultural products.
- VOF does not accept applications for hydroponic, soilless, or container production of edible terrestrial plants to a harvestable stage. The organic certification of hydroponics and soilless container production is currently being challenged through litigation. Applicants may contact other certifiers to discuss

organic certification of their hydroponic or soilless production. In the absence of specific guidance from the NOP, VOF has established the following guidelines to address the products that we have the administrative capacity to certify.

- Exempted crops which include transplants (annual seedling), nursery stock, ornamentals and herbs can be grown in containers if sold in containers.
- Sprouts, fodder, mushrooms, and microgreens are also exempt from this application restriction.
- Microgreens may be grown in containers provided that; 1) compost based potting soil is used, 2) no solid or liquid fertility is added to the container after the crop is planted, and 3) the microgreens are harvested within 21 days after planting.
- Analogous to sprouts, the seed used in the production of all microgreens must be Certified Organic.
- Some container production of non-exempt crops will be considered for approval by the Review Committee if the following restrictions are met:
 - No more than 20% of the plants' nitrogen requirement is supplied by liquid feeding, no more than 50% of the plants' nitrogen requirement is added to the container after the crop has been planted, and the container substrate is at least 50% soil and/or compost by volume.
 - Do not represent more than 5% of the total farm sales and do not exceed a total of \$20,000 unless an exemption is approved by the Review Committee.
 - Use artificial light only as described in the greenhouse practices section.
- In general, VOF does not accept applications from producers or processors outside of Vermont.

2) Who May Apply for Certification (§205.100 – 205.102)

Any producer or processor who meets VOF's admissibility requirements for the production of organic foods or processed food products may apply for certification. All commodities and scales of operation are welcome. Note that there are specific instances where operations may be exempt from certification. To find out if your operation is exempt, refer to section 205.101.

It is important to note that even if an operation is exempt from certification it must comply with applicable standards and labeling guidelines (§205.310) in order to label their product as organic and products may not be sold or labeled as 'certified organic'.

3) Who Must Apply for Certification (§205.100 – 205.102)

Any operation, except those exempt operations described in 205.101, that produces or handles crops, livestock, livestock products, or other agricultural products, that intends to sell, label or represent those products as organic must be certified. All specified portions of an operation must be certified. A certified operation may not allow an uncertified operation to produce or handle agricultural products, under contract or other arrangement, on the uncertified operation's land or premises (i.e. at units, facilities, or sites not explicitly subject to inspection or compliance action by the NOP or a certifying agent). For example, an uncertified slaughter facility cannot slaughter cattle under a certified organic producer's Organic System Plan (OSP). An uncertified apple press cannot process apples for an organic apple grower under the grower's OSP. However, a certified operation may hire individuals or business to harvest crops, hull nuts, clean seeds, or perform other services on the certified operation's premises and to contract with an uncertified operation to transport its agricultural product, provided the transportation is described under the certified operations approved OSP. Individuals or operations that sell (take ownership of) organic products not in final packages or containers must obtain certification and any individual or business that imports organic products into the U.S. must also obtain organic certification.

4) Land Requirements (§205.202)

In order to be certified organic, crops must be harvested no less than three years after the application of a prohibited substance. Prohibited substances include, but are not limited to, synthetic fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides. Applicants must be prepared to confirm the three-year history of all new land being requested for organic certification. If you have farmed the land for less than three years, you must confirm its management by submitting signed statements from the previous manager stating the use of all products/amendments that have been applied to the land during the past three years. If it is not possible to communicate with the previous land manager, a signature from the landowner may be accepted, only if the landowner is able to demonstrate that they have knowledge of the production practices of the previous manager. If you are unable to confirm the three-year history of the land, you must

transition it into organic certification by managing it organically for three years prior to the harvest of the organic crop.

5) Buffer Requirements (§205.202)

In cases where an adjoining farm is growing non-organic crops and there is possibility of contamination, there must exist an adequate barrier/distance between certified crops and adjacent areas where prohibited substances have been used. This buffer must be sufficient in size, have adequate vegetation, elevation, or slope to prevent the possibility of unintended contact between prohibited substances and land under organic management. See Production Guidelines for more details.

6) Split Operation Guidelines

Split operations can be certified. The term “split operation” refers to an operation that grows, processes, or handles both organic and non-organic agricultural products. Split operations are allowed with additional documentation that may include additional inspection and audit information such as scale receipts, varietal differences, spray records, buyer inspection, harvest dates, sales records, contract agreements, differentiation of harvesting containers, carcass tagging, livestock health records, marketing differentiation, etc. This will be determined on a case-by-case basis. See Production Guidelines for more details.

III. APPLICATION PROCEDURES

A. How to Apply for or Renew Organic Certification

Submit your Organic System Plan (OSP) also referred to as the annual application and all applicable documents according to the application instructions and deadlines.

Records must be maintained to confirm the activities that occur under your Organic System Plan. The types of records you must keep will vary depending on your operation and all records must be made available to the inspector during the on-site inspection. If you are a new applicant, you must submit your application materials, have your on-site inspection and receive an organic certificate before selling, labeling or otherwise marketing your products as organic.

If, upon application review for new applicants, you are clearly not eligible for certification, your fee will be refunded, except for a \$100.00 fee for processing the application.

A record keeping system that complies with the regulations must be maintained throughout the season. Such records must be adapted to the particular business. Records must fully disclose all activities and transactions; span the time of purchase or acquisition, through production, to sale or transport and be traceable back to the last certified operation. Records must include audit trail documentation for agricultural products handled or produced by the certified operation and identify agricultural products on these records as “100% organic,” “organic,” or “made with organic (specified ingredients or food group(s)),” or similar terms, as applicable; be maintained for at least 5 years beyond their creation; and be sufficient to demonstrate compliance. Record keeping template forms are available from the VOF office by request. All record-keeping forms will be maintained by the applicant and must be available for inspection and copying at any time. Incomplete or inaccurate information may be cause for denial, suspension or revocation of certification.

After the application has been received, the certification staff will do an initial review and send you notification verifying the application is complete. You will be notified if additional information is required (records, fees due, etc.). Make sure to respond to all requests for additional information so that your OSP/application can be assigned to an inspector without delay.

To be considered complete, a minimum payment of half of the total certification fee due must be submitted with the application. For those applicants whose total certification fee is \$650 or less, a minimum payment of \$325 must be submitted with the application. If the required minimum payment is not submitted, the application will be considered incomplete and may result in suspension or denial of your certification. If payment is not submitted in full with the application, applicants will have until September 30th of the same year to pay the remaining balance. If the balance of certification fees due is not paid by September 30th, it may result in suspension of your certification.

An inspector will contact you to arrange an on-site visit, which will take approximately 2-8 hours, depending on the size and scope of your operation. Before the site visit, the inspector will do a review of the application for compliance. For applicants who have seasonal production (i.e. greenhouses or maple syrup), the inspection will be

scheduled at a time to view the operation while in production, whenever possible. The inspector will complete an inspection report for submission back to the VOF certification staff.

The certification staff will review the inspection report. You will receive a summary of issues, a copy of the inspection report, and a new or updated organic certificate confirming your certification status within a reasonable timeframe after your inspection visit. Organic certificates remain valid until surrendered by the producer or suspended or revoked by the certifier.

For all persons who review applications for certification, perform on-site inspections, review certification documents, evaluate qualifications for certification, make recommendations concerning certification, or make certification decisions, and all parties responsibly connected to the certifying agent, a conflict of interest disclosure report must be on file identifying any food or agriculture related business interests, including business interests of immediate family members, that could cause a conflict of interest. If it is determined within 12 months of certifying an operation that any person participating in the certification process has had a conflict of interest involving the applicant, VOF will reconsider the operation's application and will perform a new on-site inspection if necessary. All costs associated with the reconsideration of the application will be borne by VOF. In addition, if necessary, VOF will refer the applicant to a different certifying agent, and reimburse the operation for the cost of recertification.

B. Application and Record Keeping Requirements (§205.103 & 205.201)

All producers must submit an updated Organic System Plan on an annual basis. The plan must show compliance with the requirements in the NOP standards. The producer must:

- Describe farm practices or processing procedures.
- List all inputs planned for use including source/supplier, location and reason for use.
- Provide documentation on commercial availability of seeds, planting stock and ingredients as necessary.
- Describe all monitoring practices for pests, fertility, etc.
- Describe monitoring practices and procedures for verifying suppliers in the supply chain and organic status of products to prevent organic fraud.
- Describe the record keeping system used.
- Provide a farm or facility map and description of any organic integrity issues.

- Provide records for the previous five years (if necessary).
- Provide additional information as deemed necessary by the VOF Review Committee or certification staff.
- List sources of all fertilizers and pest control products applied, as well as the location, date and rate of application.
- Describe harvesting and handling of products.
- Pay all applicable fees.

Applicants must immediately notify VOF concerning any change in a certified operation that may affect its compliance with the Act and relevant regulations. This includes, but is not limited to notifying VOF immediately in the case of application of a prohibited substance including through drift; the addition of new fields to be used for organic production; the addition of a new sugarbush to be used for organic production; the addition of new facilities to be used for organic production and/or storage of raw materials; the addition of a new scope of production, etc.

Applicants must also document all activities and transactions of the certified operation, including purchases and sales. Records must span the time of purchase or acquisition through production, to sale or transport and be traceable back to the last certified operation. Audit trail documentation for products handled or produced by certified operations must identify the product as “100% organic”, “organic”, or “made with organic...” or similar term. All records will be reviewed at the time of the inspection visit, and must be available for review and copying. Continuing applicants must show the completed records from the previous year and must show that current records are being maintained. Incomplete records may be cause for denial of certification, as well as putting the certified operation at risk should legal challenges arise concerning the authenticity of products labeled as organic. In addition, applicants must keep certification records on file for five years.

C. Farm Certification Application Checklist

At the time of application, you must submit the following:

- A complete application or OSP update form. All required questions in the application/OSP update must be completed.
- A certification fee submitted in full at the time of application or a minimum payment of half of the total certification fee due but not less than \$325.
- Field identification sheet for each new field to be certified documenting the field's three-year history and eligibility.
- For continuing applicants, annual record keeping sheets must be available for verification during the on-site inspection, documenting use of agricultural

amendments, pesticides and foliar sprays for each field.

- For dairy, meat and poultry applicants, a 12-month animal health history must be available for verification during the on-site inspection.
- For livestock applicants (not including poultry) an animal identification sheet.
- For ruminant applicants, pasture maps, grazing records and as fed ration records must be maintained.

D. Processor Certification Application Checklist & New Product Requests

At the time of application, you must submit the following:

- A complete application or OSP update form. All required questions in the application/OSP update must be completed.
- A certification fee submitted in full at the time of application or a minimum payment of half of the total certification fee due but not less than \$325.
- A Product Profile sheet for each product being certified.
- A color copy of each label to be used on products being certified.
- Certificates for each new ingredient to verify organic status.
- A Facility Map and Process Flow Diagram.

Please note the turnaround time for OSP update requests such as new product additions, label review, import/export requests is one week from the date that your documents are submitted. Requests which include more than 5 individual items (i.e. 5 new product additions or 5 labels) may take two weeks for review to be completed, depending on the number of items. Please submit all documentation correctly and completely at the time of the request. Upon review of your documents, VOF may require additional information to complete your request; any additional or missing information that is required will increase the turnaround time for update approval.

E. Application Deadlines

To be considered on time, continuing applications must be postmarked or submitted on-line by the following dates and must include a minimum payment of half of the certification fees. VOF will not accept faxed copies of applications.

Jan 15 for continuing maple syrup applicants

March 15 for continuing applicants in greenhouse, vegetables, and fruit

March 15 for all continuing field crop applicants

March 15 for all continuing dairy and livestock applicants

June 15 for continuing processing and livestock handling/slaughter

applicants

Rolling Admission for new dairy and processing applicants

Rolling Admission for new maple, greenhouse, vegetable, fruit and field applicants.

Inspections must occur during the growing season and crops harvested before inspections *may* not be eligible for certification.

* Late fee: A late fee of \$100 will be charged for any application submitted after the application due date.

F. Certification Fees (\$205.642)

Vermont Organic Farmers offers a transparent certification fee structure. We are committed to a certification fee structure that allows the producer to calculate their fees prior to engaging in the application process. VOF has competitively priced organic certification fees, keeping costs low and services local. We value our community of organic farmers and processors in Vermont and work toward keeping organic certification financially accessible.

The following fee scale was passed by the VOF constituency. Federal reimbursement funds may be available to reimburse some of the cost of certification. Please contact our office for more information.

All renewal/continuing applicants should determine their fee based on their *anticipated* gross sales of certified organic product and or services for the calendar year. If projected sales are grossly over or under-estimated, adjustments to the fee can be made at the end of the same calendar year in which the application was submitted, as long as fees have not been reimbursed through Federal reimbursement funds.

All new applicants, regardless of the time of year that they apply, should determine their fee based on their anticipated gross organic sales and/or services for the calendar year in which they apply. All new applicants will reapply as continuing applicants during the next year's scheduled renewal cycle and will be required to pay the certification fee associated with the renewal application at that time.

1) Determining your Certification Fee:

All producers pay a base fee, which is the maximum possible fee in the previous tier,

plus an assessment on gross organic sales/services based on their projected gross sales for the calendar year (if gross sales exceeds \$15,000). Please note: the maximum fee is \$19,118.

Use the table below to determine your fee:

- Determine your anticipated gross sales.
- Subtract the base in the associated range.
- Multiply the result by the multiplier rate.
- Add the Base Fee.

Range of Anticipated Gross Sales/Services	Base (subtract)	Multiplier Rate	Base Fee
Up to \$14,999	- \$0.00	x 0	+ \$683
\$15,000-\$99,999	- \$15,000	x 0.00513	+ \$683
\$100,000-\$499,999	- \$100,000	x 0.00423	+ \$1,119
\$500,000-\$999,999	- \$500,000	x 0.00321	+ \$2,811
\$1,000,000-\$2,999,999	- \$1,000,000	x 0.00224	+ \$4,418
\$3,000,000-\$15,000,000	- \$3,000,000	x 0.00085	+ \$8,912
Over \$15,000,000	- \$15,000,000	x 0	+\$19,118

2) Refunds:

All financial information is confidential. Please note that VOF does not refund overpayments of \$20 or less. If upon administrative review, you are clearly ineligible for certification your fee will be refunded, except a \$100 fee for processing the application. In addition, if you choose to withdraw or surrender your application refunds will be issued in the following way.

Withdrawals & Denials: You may choose to withdraw your application at any time. If you choose to withdraw your application prior to the Initial Review your fee will be refunded, except a \$25 administrative fee. If you choose to withdraw your application or your application is denied prior to being inspected your fee will be refunded, except a \$100 fee for processing the application. If you choose to withdraw your application or your application is denied after your operation has been inspected, your fee will not be

refunded.

Surrenders: You may choose to surrender your certification at any time. If you have already applied for cost-share reimbursement, your fees will not be refunded.

For maple producers: If you choose to surrender your certification prior to April 30, and your operation has not yet been inspected your fee will be refunded, except a \$100 fee for processing the application. If you decide to surrender your certification after your operation has been inspected your fee will not be refunded. If you decide to surrender your certification after April 30, your fee will not be refunded, regardless of whether or not your operation has been inspected for the season.

For crop and livestock farmers: If you choose to surrender your certification prior to June 30, and your operation has not yet been inspected your fee will be refunded, except a \$100 fee for processing the application. If you decide to surrender your certification after your operation has been inspected your fee will not be refunded. If you decide to surrender your certification after June 30, your fee will not be refunded, regardless of whether or not your operation has been inspected for the season.

For processors: If you choose to surrender your certification prior to September 30, and your operation has not yet been inspected your fee will be refunded, except a \$100 fee for processing the application. If you decide to surrender your certification after your operation has been inspected your fee will not be refunded. If you decide to surrender your certification after September 30, your fee will not be refunded, regardless of whether or not your operation has been inspected for the season.

Applicants who reapply for certification after surrendering, suspension or revocation must pay any outstanding fees before certification will be granted.

3) Potential Additional Fees:

Supplemental Certification Fee: A supplemental certification fee will be

charged to applicants who require additional work by the Review Committee or Inspector. Conditions that may require a supplemental fee are as follows:

- An operation that requires multiple inspectors to complete the annual inspection.
- An operation large enough to require multiple days to complete the annual inspection.
- An operation that requires a second inspection, within the same certification cycle, conducted to witness production scopes which require inspections during different seasons (e.g. a producer who certifies both maple and livestock).
- A second inspection, within the same certification cycle, conducted to inspect a newly added field, facility, or other location which cannot be inspected during the annual on-site inspection.
- An inspection that requires out of state travel.
- An inspection that requires an overnight stay.
- An additional audit trail review of an operation's record keeping system that could not be verified during the annual on-site inspection.
- VOF's supplemental fee is \$300.

Expedited Service Fee: Granting certification is dependent upon an operations ability to comply with the organic standards. An expedited service fee will be charged for any applicant who is capable of compliance but has not allowed sufficient turn-around time for certification and subsequently requests expedited service. An expedited application will be reviewed by the VOF office and sent to the inspector within 2 days of receiving the application in the office. Once the inspection report is returned to the office, the final review will be completed and the certificate issued within 2 days, assuming that the operation complies with organic regulations. The expedited service fee of \$300, will be charged in addition to the supplemental fee when applicable, and will ensure that your application becomes top priority. VOF reserves the right to deny any expedited service request if staff and/or inspector capacity is restricted and they are unable to process the request in the timeframe described above.

Reinstatement Fee: If an operation's organic certification has been suspended or revoked for any reason and the required suspension or

revocation time frame has passed, the operation may request reinstatement of their certification. A \$300 reinstatement fee will be charged in these situations. This fee is in addition to the supplemental fee when applicable.

Inspection Cancellation Fee: If the producer cancels the scheduled on-site inspection after the inspector has arrived, a cancellation fee may be charged. In this case, the fee amount is variable and will be calculated based on the cost of the inspector's time and mileage.

100% Grass Fed Certification Fee: If you are requesting OPT Grass Fed Certification, please add an additional \$300 to your fee total to cover administrative and inspection costs associated with obtaining OPT Grass Fed Certification.

Processing OSP fee: If you are filling out the Processing & Handling OSP, you will be required to add an additional \$150 to your fee to cover the additional administrative and inspection costs associated with this type of operation.

IV. ORGANIC PRODUCTION GUIDELINES

While certification decisions will be based only on the National Organic Standards, VOF encourages farmers to be innovative in their approach to organic production. The following guidelines include recommendations for good production practices as well as requirements for organic certification. The VOF guidelines reference the National Standards by including the section number of the national standards that the guideline is based on (ex. §205.600). For reference, a copy of the National Organic Program Standards is included in Appendix I of this document.

A. Soil Fertility (§205.203)

A key task in soil management is the proper management of organic matter, and this can be accomplished through tillage, crop rotation, manure, compost and use of organic residues. Soil mineral balance, which may require the application of mineral fertilizers, is essential for soil health and the production of quality organic food. Producers must maintain or improve the physical, chemical, and biological condition of soil and minimize soil erosion.

1) Monitoring

Complete soil tests are recommended for each separate field unit or management unit, especially for fields of distinctly different soil types, cropping practices or field history. The following information should be included: pH, cation exchange capacity, base saturation ratio, organic matter, calcium, magnesium, potash, phosphate and boron. It is further recommended that complete soil tests be performed for each separate field or distinct management unit at least every three years. In addition, soil testing of potting soil is recommended for growers using a homemade potting mix. If soil tests are not used, a producer must demonstrate that they are adequately monitoring the fertility of their soils through other methods.

2) Soil Amendments, Fertilizers & Growth Promoters

The following text discusses important nutrients soil must provide for a healthy crop. Generic materials are listed as examples, however when purchasing brand name amendments be sure to check with the VOF office to ensure that the material is approved for use. For details on acceptable soil amendments, fertilizers and growth promoters, see §205.203(d), the National List (appendix II). VOF accepts the material review decisions of the Organic Materials Review Institute (OMRI), the Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA), and the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA). Lists of brand name materials from these programs can be found on-line at www.omri.org, www.agr.wa.gov, and www.cdfa.ca.gov.

Although hay is a sustainable crop because it is always in permanent cover, producers are still required to monitor soil fertility and add amendments to replace lost nutrients.

a) Nitrogen sources

Nitrogen exists in many forms in the environment. The soil biological processes that make it available to the plant from organic matter are part of a natural cycle. Enhancing this cycle provides a reliable concentration flow of nitrate to the plant.

Examples:

- Cover crops or green manures
- Compost

- Manure
- Vegetable meals, blood meal
- Natural Chilean (sodium) nitrate- Use must comply with the requirements of 205.203(b) & 205.200 which state that soil and water quality must be maintained or improved and crop nutrients and soil fertility must be managed through rotations, cover crops and the application of plant and animal nutrients

b) Phosphorus Sources

Phosphorus is a mineral that subsequently becomes insoluble by bonding into mineral complexes. Regardless of fertilizer solubility, phosphorus is dependent on chemical and biological activity to become available to plants on a long-term basis. Soluble phosphorus materials are only temporarily available to plants (in the order of 5-15% of total P) before they become fixed. As with nitrogen, the creation of a biologically active soil is the most sustainable method of providing phosphate for plant growth. The greatest phosphate availability is in a neutral soil.

Examples:

- Colloidal, soft rock, and hard rock phosphate
- Guano (see manure standards for regulations on use) • Bone meal
- Whey (from approved sources)
- Manure

c) Potassium Sources

Examples:

- Wood stove ashes, with care to avoid applications that excessively raise soil pH, and are not contaminated with colored paper, plastics, or other synthetic substances
- Plant or animal ash from off-farm sources with documentation of non-contamination by arsenic, cadmium, lead or other prohibited substances
- Rock dusts [granite, feldspar, greensand], unprocessed
- Sul-po-mag, from natural sources
- Natural potassium sulfate
- Manure
- Compost

d) Calcium Sources

Examples:

- Agricultural limestone
- Agricultural gypsum [hydrated calcium sulfate], nonsynthetic sources only
- Ground oyster shells
- Calcified seaweed, nonsynthetic sources only without synthetic preservatives
- Calcium chloride-based foliar materials, nonsynthetic sources only

e) Magnesium Sources

Examples:

- Dolomitic limestone
- Kieserite Sulpomag from natural sources
- Epsom salts [magnesium sulfate]

f) Micronutrient Sources

Ecological soil management systems that recycle organic residue materials normally maintain a proper balance of micronutrients. Synthetic micronutrients are allowed for use on organic farms as long as their usage is supported by a documented deficiency. However, especially for perennial crops, it is important that producers are proactive about maintaining nutrient levels so that deficiencies do not become a problem. VOF recommends that producers who use micronutrients consider total soil health and consider how to avoid over-application. Instead of showing documented deficiencies, producers may provide evidence through regular soil and foliar testing or other documented and verifiable method, that an excess of micronutrients are not being accumulated in the soil.

Examples:

- Soluble boron products
- Sulfates, carbonates, oxides, or silicates of zinc, copper, iron, manganese, molybdenum, selenium, and cobalt.

g) Growth Promoters, Activators & Inoculants

Minuscule amounts of biotic substances can exert effects on living systems. Natural substances, such as plant extracts, can be used as chemical

messengers to stimulate plant growth. Microbial cultures, such as bacteria and algae, are used to introduce or promote beneficial soil processes. Any microbial/rhizobial product must be verified to be non-GMO.

Examples:

- Natural cytokinin formulations
- Herbal preparations
- Biodynamic preparations
- Rhizobial inoculants
- Free-living nitrogen fixing bacteria and desirable microbial cultures
- Blue-green algae
- Cellulolytic bacteria
- Growth regulators, nonsynthetic
- Humates, nonsynthetic form leonardite, lignite, or coal
- Gibberellic Acid

h) Inputs Derived from GMO materials

Soil amendments derived from crops that are likely GMO (cottonseed meal, soybean meal, corn gluten) are allowed as long as the producer is not deriving a benefit from the use of the genetically modified trait. For example, foliar applications of amendments that have the “BT trait” could provide protection against insect pests. Producers who apply amendments derived from conventional crops with the “BT or RR” trait to soil are not deriving a benefit from the use of those traits. VOF recommends that producers seriously reconsider the use of these amendments, as it is unclear how GMO proteins in these amendments may affect soil microorganisms or whether they are present in the plant due to routine nutrient uptake.

According to researchers from Notre Dame, Loyola, Indiana and Southern Illinois Universities, Bt corn residues and associated Cry1Ab proteins are widely distributed and persistent in streams and can be measured in water bodies 6 months after harvest. In addition, researchers at Indiana University have found that genetically engineered Bt corn harms aquatic insects and disrupts stream ecosystems. Caddisfly larva experienced high mortality and stunted growth when exposed to Bt corn pollen and crop residues.

(*Proceedings of the National Academies of Sciences*, Vol. 104, No. 41.) Because of this research, growers should reconsider the use of conventional corn gluten, made from GMO corn containing Bt toxins, since Bt residues are persistent and can negatively impact soil and aquatic organisms.

i) Manure Management (205.203(c)(1))

Animal manure can be one of the most valuable substances for organic food production. Many of the beneficial effects of manure, however, can be wasted by improper management. In addition to stabilizing nutrients to avoid leaching loss and to enhance long-term soil fertility, composting of manure is recommended because it promotes the decomposition of possible contaminants such as antibiotic residues and pesticides, and it is an effective means of reducing the population of pathogens that may cause plant, animal or human illness. Given the increasing public concern about food safety, every effort must be made to assure that uncomposted manure does not come in contact with edible plant parts during the growing season, during harvest, or during post-harvest operations such as washing.

Application rates of manure, raw or composted, should be based on soil test recommendations, ideally in combination with a manure or compost analysis. The primary aim should be to meet but not exceed the nitrogen needs of the crop. Without a soil test, the average nutrient value of manure or compost and the estimated nutrient need of the crop can be used to decide on an application rate. VOF recommends not exceeding 20 tons/acre of cow manure, 5 tons/acre poultry manure, or 40 tons/acre finished compost in a single season.

Application of manure includes manure from pastured animals (for example, sheep grazing an orchard) or animals housed in a greenhouse (where crops are not grown on benches).

Manure must be incorporated into the soil at least 120 days before harvesting any crop whose edible portion touches the soil or 90 days before harvest for crops whose edible portion does not touch the soil.

Manure from off farm sources is acceptable provided that it does not

pose a risk of contaminating the organic crop with a prohibited material.

Note that wastewater from the Cabot Creamery plant is often added to conventional liquid manure. Use of this manure/wastewater mixture on organic land is not permitted, as the wastewater contains prohibited cleansers and sanitizers.

Accepted

- Raw manure or slurry spread on a hay crop or other crop not for human consumption.
- Raw or partially composted manure spread in advance of growing a food crop. Crops cannot be harvested until 120 days after the date of incorporation if their edible portion comes in contact with the soil and 90 days if the edible portion does not touch the soil.

Prohibited

- Any contaminated organic waste materials.
- Sewage sludge/ "biosolids".
- Application of raw or partially composted manure, or manure teas to a food crop less than 90 days prior to the harvest of a food crop whose edible portion is not in contact with the soil and less than 120 days for a food crop whose edible portion does contact the soil.

j) Compost

Producers must manage plant and animal materials in a manner that does not contribute to contamination of crops, soil, or water by plant nutrients, pathogenic organisms, heavy metals, or residues of prohibited substances. Compost that contains only plant materials may be applied at any time and is not required to meet specific production guidelines. Compost that contains manure must meet the following guidelines if applied to a crop for human consumption:

- It must be made from only allowed feedstock materials, except for incidental residues that will not lead to contamination,
- The pile must undergo an increase in temperature to at least 131°F and remain there for a minimum of 3 days, and
- The compost pile must be mixed or managed to ensure that all of the

feedstock heats to the minimum temperature. Static aerated piles do not have to be turned. Compost piles must have intentional aeration techniques for example, perforated pipes connected to blowers, to qualify as “static, aerated”.

Compost that meets these guidelines may be applied at any time. Sufficient records must be kept to show that these guidelines were met (i.e. compost log showing temperatures and dates turned). Compost containing manure that does not meet these guidelines must be applied according to the manure standards (Section 3. Manure Management). Compost tea must be prepared from compost that meets these compost guidelines or else must be applied according to the manure guidelines.

B. Soil Erosion & Water Quality (§205.203(a))

A farm with erosion, pollution or other conservation problems must demonstrate a program, which halts and/or corrects the damage to maintain their certification. In correcting problems, or answering questions, assistance is available to all farmers from the Natural Resources Conservation Service, the Farm Services Agency, the Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation, the Vermont Agency of Agriculture, or the US Fish and Wildlife Service.

1) Tillage (§205.203 (a))

A producer must select tillage and cultivation practices that maintain or improve the physical, chemical, and biological condition of the soil and minimize erosion. In order to protect river and stream banks from erosion, VOF recommends keeping a 10-foot buffer between tilled land and ditches, twenty-five feet between tilled land and surface water, and twenty-five feet between tilled land and surface inlets. This is consistent with the State of Vermont’s Required Agricultural Practices.

2) Rotations (§205.203(b) & §205.205)

Crop rotations are a required part of the farm plan. Continued production of one type of crop in the same field leads to depletion of specific nutrients and encourages disease and pest problems. The producer must implement a crop rotation including, but not limited to: sod, cover crops, green manure crops, and catch crops that provide the following functions, as applicable, to the operation:

- Maintaining or improving soil organic matter.
- Providing for pest management.
- Managing plant nutrients.
- Providing erosion control.

Other crop rotation possibilities may include:

- Nitrogen fixing crops.
- Deep rooting crops/shallow rooting crops.
- Alternation of heavy and light feeders.
- Plants with allelopathic or mineral accumulation properties.
- A diversity of plant families.

Perennials are an exception to the crop rotation rule. Perennial cropping systems should employ strategies to introduce biodiversity such as:

- Alley cropping
- Intercropping
- Hedgerows

V. CROP MANAGEMENT

Ecological soil management is essential to the prevention of many crop management problems. "A healthy plant grows from a healthy soil" is the principle axiom of organic agriculture. VOF does not accept applications from soil-less or hydroponic operations. It is scientifically accepted that well-nourished plants are more resistant to pests and diseases. Crop and variety selection should be appropriate to the soil and climate of the region for optimum growing conditions.

A. Buffer Requirements (See §205.202)

In cases where an adjoining farm is growing non-organic crops and there is possibility of contamination, there must exist an adequate barrier/distance between certified crops and adjacent areas where prohibited substances have been used. This buffer must be sufficient in size or other features to prevent the possibility of unintended contact between prohibited substances and land under organic management. VOF recommends a minimum 50-foot buffer zone, unless the buffer consists of a dense hedgerow. In this case, a 30-foot minimum buffer may be sufficient. Buffer zones can include windbreaks and living barriers.

Buffer zones must be maintained for at least three years after the last application of prohibited pesticides or fertilizers on adjacent land. Where there is the possibility of spray drift from air blast spraying or aerial spraying, the Review Committee will review the requirements for the buffer zone on a case-by-case basis, considering the prevailing wind, thickness of vegetation, slope and relative size of fields. If contamination is suspected, VOF shall require residue testing. Crops grown in the buffer zone shall not be marketed as certified organic. Producers who do not want to maintain a buffer would need to document that they have communicated with landowners that prohibited materials are not used adjacent to certified land.

The following guidelines are recommended by VOF for the following scenarios.

1) Residential Properties

Many landowners use chemicals to manage weeds and fertilize lawns. In these instances, a buffer is needed to prevent contamination of adjacent organic crops. VOF recommends organic producers maintain a 15-foot buffer from residential properties that use prohibited substances. Producers who do not want to maintain a buffer would need to document annually that they have communicated with landowners that prohibited materials are not used adjacent to certified land.

2) Utility Poles

Utility companies often incorporate herbicide spraying to manage plant growth around utility poles. All producers should know what company is responsible for the utility poles that run through their property. All poles should have a metal tag identifying the company that is managing their lines. After evaluating the practices of relevant utility companies, VOF recommends the following buffers.

- Areas around utility poles that run through agricultural land in active use are not sprayed. In these instances, no buffer is needed.
- Areas around utility poles that run adjacent to agricultural land are often treated with an herbicide applied directly to woody growth. In these instances, VOF recommends a 15-foot buffer from the utility pole to the organic crops. VOF has confirmed the herbicide spray program of VELCO, a prominent electric company in VT. This particular company does not use herbicides around poles in areas adjacent to land in agricultural use. Producers with utility poles that

do not belong to VELCO who do not maintain buffers must verify that utility poles have not been sprayed with an herbicide.

- Poles identified as belonging to the Washington Electric cooperative (WEC) do not need a buffer. The cooperative does not utilize chemicals including herbicides to control vegetation in its utility right of ways.

3) Town Roads

VOF has verified with the State of Vermont's Agrichemical Manager that town roads in Vermont are not sprayed with herbicides. Therefore, no buffer is needed when organic land adjoins town roads.

4) State Highways

VOF has verified with the Vermont Agency of Transportation (VTrans), that a truck-mounted sprayer applies herbicides along state highways where guardrails, mile markers and state road signs are present. VTrans will discontinue this practice if the farmer signs an agreement with the company on an annual basis. There are some restrictions to where VTrans is allowed to spray, particularly if fields are adjacent to waterways. Unless written verification is provided, a 30-foot buffer (with hedgerow) or 50-foot buffer (without a hedgerow) is recommended to prevent contamination.

5) Railroads

VOF confirmed with the State of Vermont's Agrichemical Manager that herbicide is used to control vegetation growth on and around railroad tracks. This practice is required by the federal government and cannot be discontinued. VOF recommends that farmers maintain a 30-50 foot buffer measured from the end of the railroad bed to the adjoining organic land.

6) GMO Corn

When organic corn is grown 50 feet or less from genetically modified corn the producer must provide evidence that steps are taken to minimize the risk of potential contamination. VOF recommends that records are kept that provide documentation of the time difference in pollination of the organic and gmo corn. These records should include planting dates for both the gmo

and organic corn, the date both plantings tasseled, maturity dates and dates of silk emergence. The Review Committee will evaluate these planting records and will recommend VOF test for genetically modified protein when records indicate that cross-pollination is likely. For example, in cases where flowering of corn overlaps.

7) Aerial Spraying

To prevent the contamination of organic land from prohibited substances sprayed from an aircraft, a buffer zone of 150 feet is recommended between the spray line and organic land.

B. Seeds and Planting Stock (See §205.204)

1) Genetically engineered seeds or plants

Genetically engineered organisms are prohibited in organic agriculture. The National Organic Program includes the following as "excluded methods" not compatible with organic agriculture to modify organisms or influence their growth and development: recombinant DNA, cell fusion, micro and macro encapsulation, gene deletion and doubling, introducing a foreign gene, and changing the positions of genes when achieved by recombinant DNA technology. It does not include traditional breeding, conjugation, fermentation, hybridization, in-vitro fertilization and tissue culture, which are allowed.

2) Potting mixes

Certified organic growers who make their own potting soil mix must use approved materials. Purchased commercial potting mixes must be approved and not contain synthetic fertilizers, wetting agents or other prohibited substances. VOF accepts the material review decisions of the Organic Materials Review Institute (OMRI), the Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA), and the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA). Lists of brand name materials from these programs can be found on-line at www.omri.org, www.agr.wa.gov, and www.cdffa.ca.gov. When growing crops in a compost based potting mix which will be harvested in less than 120 days, please refer to the finished compost guidelines under I. Soil Management or §205.203(2).

3) Seeds, Annual Seedlings and Planting Stock

Producers of organic crops are required to source certified organic seed and

planting stock. Organic producers may use untreated, non-organic seed and planting stock only if equivalent organically produced varieties of organic seeds and planting stock are not commercially available. If producers use non-organic seed or planting stock, they must do so according to the standards below and provide sufficient justification and documentation.

Definitions:

Commercial Availability: The ability to obtain an input organically, such as seeds, planting stock or an organic ingredient, in an appropriate form, quality, or quantity that is essential to the organic operation. By appropriate form, a producer can look at size, grade, pelleted, hot water treated, use of bare root nursery stock or container plants, etc. By quality, a producer can look for presence of weed seeds in the seed mix, shelf life and stability, disease and pest resistance, germination, etc. By quantity, a producer may provide evidence that quantities are not available in sufficiently large or small amounts given the scale of the operation. By equivalent variety, a producer can look for growing habits, days to maturity, insect and disease resistance, flavor, color, moisture, chemical or nutrient profiles of the variety of the harvested crop, vigor or yield, regional adaptation, the plant's utility in a crop rotation, etc. Price cannot be a consideration for determination of commercial availability.

Annual Seedlings: A plant grown from seed that will complete its life cycle or produce a harvestable crop within the same crop year or season in which it was planted. This includes onion plants, vegetable transplants, annual flower plugs, etc.

Planting Stock: Any plant or plant tissue other than seedlings but including rhizomes, shoots, leaf or stem cuttings, roots, or tubers, used in plant production or propagation. Some examples are onion sets, seed potatoes, sweet potato slips, garlic bulbs etc.

Transplant: A seedling that has been removed from its original place of production, transported, and replanted.

Treated Seed or Planting Stock: Treatment (fungicide, fumigation, etc.) applied directly to seed or mature planting stock post-harvest. Plants that have had

prohibited substances applied during production are not considered treated. Substances that are used by a seed or planting stock purveyor for seed cleaning and preparation (e.g. trisodium phosphate and chlorine solutions) after they harvest their non-organic seeds for sale in organic production are also not considered “treatment”, since they do not remain on the seed when it is planted. Any non-organic seed or planting stock used to produce an organic crop must be untreated.

When not using organic seed or planting stock, the producer must document the reasons for not using organic seed and planting stock and provide evidence that a search for organic seed and planting stock was conducted before using non-organic, untreated seed or planting stock. This will be verified during the annual inspection. Documentation may include a list of seed and/or planting stock catalogs examined, record of phone calls to seed and/or planting stock companies, and statements on invoices that an organic seed or planting stock is not available.

Organic seed is required for edible sprout production (with no commercial availability provision).

Pelleted seed must use an approved coating (check with VOF and your seed supplier before using).

Chemically (fungicide) treated seeds are prohibited. Fields planted with treated seeds are disqualified for organic production for three years.

Seed treatments such as inoculants must be approved for use. Some inoculants are not allowed due to the presence of genetically modified bacteria in the product.

Annual seedlings must be organic. In this instance, there is no commercial availability clause. Certified operations may use non-organic annual seedlings to produce an organic crop only when a temporary variance has been granted by the AMS Administrator in accordance with § 205.290(a)(2) due to an extreme weather event or business disruption beyond the control of the producer.

An organic crop may be produced from non-organic, untreated planting stock if organic stock is not commercially available. If planting stock is from a non-organic source and is used to produce perennial crops, then that planting stock may be sold, labeled or represented as organic planting stock after 12 months of organic management. If grown for a harvested crop, non-organic perennial stock may be used to produce an organic crop if organic is not commercially available. For example, certain perennial crops, such as strawberries or raspberries, may be grown by certified operations as annuals rather than perennials. On these operations, new planting stock is used each year to produce one harvest season of an organic crop. In such cases, the planting stock is considered grown for a harvested crop and can be sourced non-organically if organic is not commercially available. However, nonorganic perennial stock (such as lavender and other perennial herbs, fruit trees, nut bushes, etc.) must be managed organically for one year before being sold as organic perennial planting stock. In addition, vegetative propagation of annuals (such as petunias grown from rooted cuttings) sourced conventionally, must be managed organically for one year before being sold as organic perennial planting stock.

Accepted

- Seeds
 - Organic seeds
 - Non-organic, untreated seeds when an equivalent organic variety is not “commercially available”.
 - Organic seed is always required for edible sprout production (with no commercial availability provision).
 - Non-synthetic seed treatments, such as hot water, legume inoculants, pelletization (when not involving prohibited substances).
 - Seed treatments are only permitted if all ingredients are documented to comply with the National Organic Standards or unless mandated by State and Federal phytosanitary regulations.
 - Substances used by a seed purveyor prior to the harvest of their non-organic seeds for sale and use in organic production are not considered “treatment”.

- Planting Stock
 - Organic planting stock.
 - Non-organic, untreated planting stock when an equivalent organic variety is not “commercially available”.
 - Non-organic, untreated perennials if grown out for 1 year prior to selling plants as organic.
 - Harvesting a crop from non-organic, untreated planting stock at any time after planting when an equivalent organic variety is not available. One year organic management is only required before selling the plant as organic planting stock.
 - Non-synthetic planting stock treatments.
 - Planting stock treatments are only permitted if all ingredients are documented to comply with the National Organic Standards or unless mandated by State and Federal phytosanitary regulations.
 - Substances used by a planting stock purveyor prior to the harvest of their non-organic planting stock for sale and use in organic production are not considered “treatment”.
 - Non-organic planting stock grown in trays or pots have no distinct “harvest” stage and therefore are considered to be “untreated” and no additional documentation is required.
- Annual Seedlings
 - Organic seedlings.

Prohibited

- Use of seeds or plants derived from genetic engineering.
- Use of non-organic seed or planting stock when organic is commercially available.
- Seeds or planting stock treated with prohibited substances, unless the application of the material is a requirement of Federal or State regulations.
- Use of any prohibited practices or materials (referenced elsewhere in the standards) on seedlings or plant materials to be sold as "organically produced."
- Non-organic annual seedlings.
- Peat pots with prohibited substances.

- Use of non-organic seed for organic, edible sprout production.
- Pelleted seed coated with a non-approved substance.

C. Greenhouse Practices

Greenhouse management must comply with all aspects of previously stated soil management with the exception of crop rotations. Crop production without a rotation in protected (greenhouse or tunnel) culture is allowed if the producer can:

- Demonstrate that the system builds and maintains the health of the soil and crops;
- Demonstrate that the system is not reliant upon routine use of (approved) pesticides for insect control. Pesticides are intended as a fallback strategy. Growers must create a level of soil health and a rich biological community that allows production without the regular use of pesticides. The farm must produce a fertility management plan for the protected cropping system (greenhouse, hoop house). The plan must demonstrate that the growing system maximizes the efficient use of nutrients and builds soil health and fertility.

Artificial light is allowed, if the normal daylight is insufficient for the normal growing of crops. It should only be used as a supplement to natural light when necessary for plant growth. Artificial light is also allowed for the following production of exempted container plants without limitation. Examples include transplants, nursery stock, ornamentals, herbs, sprouts, fodder, mushrooms and microgreens. Artificial light may also be used for photo-periodical induction of flowering.

1) Greenhouse Construction (§205.105 and 205.206(f))

In the construction of greenhouses and other infrastructure, growers shall not use lumber treated with arsenate or other prohibited substances except in places that will not come in direct contact with crops, soil used in organic production or livestock. Use of treated lumber in these instances will result in a noncompliance and VOF may require removal of the lumber.

Alternatively, VOF may allow for a buffer or barrier to be installed to protect the crop and soil from contact with the prohibited material. In this case, VOF recommends a minimum buffer area of 5 ft. in radius surrounding all treated wood installations. Examples of potentially acceptable barriers include untreated wood boards, metal flashing, plastic, etc.

2) Use of Existing Greenhouses (§205.105 and 205.206 (f))

Greenhouses operated as bench systems shall be allowed for use after demonstrating that no prohibited materials will compromise the organic integrity of the greenhouse production system. Greenhouses operated as in-ground or permanent soil systems shall comply with the standard three-year period without applications of prohibited substances. Based on the past practices used, the waiting period may be three years before certified organic plants can be grown, and a written description of practices of the previous manager may be required. If it is not possible to communicate with the previous land manager, a signature from the landowner may be accepted, only if the landowner is able to demonstrate that they have knowledge of the production practices of the previous manager.

D. Bedding & Greenhouse Plants, Perennials, Nursery Stock & Ornamentals

1) Sources-Annuals

All annual seedlings (plugs) must be from organic sources. Planting stock (rhizomes, shoots, leaf or stem cuttings, roots, or tubers) may be from untreated, non-organic sources only if organic is not commercially available.

2) Sources-Perennials

Perennials from non-organic sources must be managed organically for at least one year before being sold as certified organic plants.

E. Irrigation and Wash Water

If producers rinse or wash their crops after harvest, washing should be done with water that contains no detectable generic E.coli. Washing with water verified to this standard appears to be the simplest way to minimize food safety risks on fresh fruits and vegetables. Producers are required to provide evidence that the farm's wash water meets this standard. VOF will verify that all wash water not from municipal sources is tested every 2 years to ensure no detectable generic E.coli. Farmers will be required to show documentation that wash water meets this standard. Do not use water that has tested positive for generic E.coli. If water tests positive please inform the VOF office immediately and the Review Committee may review each case on an individual basis. If water tests positive, follow guidelines as recommended by the Vermont Department of Health.

The difficulty and cost of testing for all possible contaminants requires that common sense be used in monitoring the quality of water for crop irrigation and/or post-harvest washing. It cannot be assumed that water is free of prohibited materials. Organic farmers must make reasonable efforts to ensure the quality of irrigation and wash water. If a water source is suspected of a contaminant, the Review Committee may require additional testing.

Water Testing Recommendations

By Vern Grubinger, UVM Extension Sustainable Agriculture Specialist: 51

Ground and surface waters are a potential source of a wide range of contaminants. The rationale for using, and the cost, of different types of tests (by Vermont Department of Health Lab, P.O. Box 1125, Burlington, VT 05402-1125 (800) 660-9997, unless otherwise stated) are described below:

The following tests for common pollutants are recommended for certification on a yearly basis, regardless of source of water: no detectable generic E.coli and nitrate. However, for wash water, no detectable generic E.coli will be verified on a biannual basis for non-municipal water sources.

The following tests may be required by the Review Committee or the VOF Director, and the cost will be paid by VOF. However, these tests should preferably be conducted voluntarily by producers at their own expense, (for their own legal and health protection) if they suspect contamination.

If older plumbing pipes with lead solder are used in any part of the water system, test for lead (\$12).

If there is reason to suspect petroleum product contamination (from leaking underground or above ground fuel storage tanks, abandoned vehicles, etc. on site, nearby or upstream) or if water smells like gasoline or fuel oil, have a volatile organic chemicals test (Kit OA - \$120)

F. Washing Protocol for Sprayers Previously Used in Conventional Production:
Used equipment must be cleaned so that organic crops will not be contaminated with prohibited substances. VOF recommends that organic farmers using

equipment previously used for conventional production replace all plastic and rubber hoses and tips. All tanks, valves, and metal parts should be washed with detergent and triple rinsed. Cleaning procedures should take into account whether substances used are oil or water based. Cleaning protocol and documentation will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis by the Review Committee to ensure the organic integrity of the certified crops.

G. Shared Equipment Recommendations:

Producers using equipment for both organic and non-organic crops need to address how to minimize and/or eliminate contamination and commingling. The following guidelines have been created to determine which equipment has the highest risk of affecting the integrity of the organic crop and which equipment has negligible risk.

Equipment	Guidelines	Documentation
Square Balers	Purge or cleaning required. VOF recommends a purge of 4 bales for small bales and 1 bale for large bales.	Documentation needed (# of purged bales, date of purge/cleaning, initials of the operator, sales receipt if applicable).
Round Balers	Visual inspection for remaining hay.	No documentation needed.
Forage Choppers	Visual inspection for remaining forage. Blow with compressed air if necessary.	No documentation needed.
Forage & Hay Wagons	Cleaning required. VOF recommends manual sweep or compressed air blower.	Documentation needed (date of cleaning, initials of the operator).
Combines	Cleaning and purge required. Procedure for cleaning and purge must be submitted and evaluated by the Review Committee. The procedure should specifically address how the following parts of the combine will be cleaned: clean grain auger, unloading auger, tailings	Documentation needed (cleaning protocol, date of flush/cleaning, amount flushed, initials of the operator).

	auger and grain bin. In addition, procedures should include information about what crops were harvested immediately prior including whether or not they are GMO.	
Seeders/ Planters	Cleaning required. Removal of loose seed and treated seed residue. Vacuum recommended.	Documentation needed (date of cleaning, initials of the operator).
Tillage	Visual inspection for loose soil.	No documentation needed.
Mowers	Visual inspection for loose forage.	No documentation needed.
Grain Dryer	Visual inspection for leftover grain.	No documentation needed.

H. Weed Control (§205.206(a) & (c))

The control of weeds can be one of the most difficult parts of an organic system. Growers must use management practices to prevent weed problems. Mulches are commonly used by organic producers, yet can have serious shortcomings. There is insufficient information on the effect of plastic mulch breakdown products on the soil ecosystem, and objections to their petroleum-intensiveness. Recycled newspapers with colored inks may contain heavy metal contaminants and are prohibited.

Accepted

- Timely mechanical or hand cultivation.
- Crop rotations and use of smother crops.
- Mulches with fully biodegradable materials or intercrop plant species, such as Dutch White Clover.
- Careful sanitation to prevent introduction of weed seeds into fields, such as mowing borders, cleaning equipment, and use of weed-free inputs.

- Flame weeding.
- Mowing.
- Selection of specific varieties that outcompete weeds.
- Plastic mulches, if removed from the field at the end of the growing or harvest season. If used in a perennial crop for more than one season, the plastic should be removed before it decomposes. For annual crops, if harvest season extends into the late fall or early winter, plastic may be removed the following spring. VOF recommends that synthetic mulches be recycled or properly landfilled. Burning or burying plastic is illegal in Vermont and is not allowed on organic farms.
- Non-organic produced mulch materials (straw, grass clippings, hay).
- Use of biological or botanical substance or a substance from the National List, only when the above practices are insufficient.
- Newspaper as mulch with no color inks.
- Burning of crop residues may be used to suppress the spread of disease or to stimulate seed germination.

Prohibited

- Synthetic mulches or remnants left to photo-degrade in the field. • Synthetic herbicides (unless allowed by the National List).
- Newspaper as mulch with color ink.
- Burning as a means of disposal for crop residues.
- Biodegradable biobased mulch has been added to the National List as an allowed substance for use on organic farms. Only generic materials are added to the list of approved substances, therefore, currently there is no brand name biodegradable biobased mulch approved for use.

I. Insect Control (§205.206(a) & (b))

All planning of production schedules, choice of crops and varieties, location and size of plantings, and soil management practices should take pest prevention into consideration. Growers must use management practices to prevent pest problems. Again, once prevention fails, methods of control having the lowest ecological impact should be the first choice. Although “natural” insecticides are widely accepted as organic because of their natural origin and swift decomposition, when overused they pose a danger to soil organisms, beneficial insects and wildlife, as well as to humans

using them. All pesticides, no matter how they are derived, should be handled with caution and used only in accordance with the labeled instructions and Vermont State Law.

If you are using a product to repel or kill a pest (insects, bacteria/viruses, fungi, rodents, weeds, etc) that product is considered a pesticide and is required to be registered with the Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Food & Markets. To determine if a product is registered for use in the state of Vermont, go to the [VT Plants Homepage](#) and click "Product Registration" on the left-hand side of the page to search by product brand name, company name or EPA registration number. The [Kelly Solutions](#) database (updated weekly) is also searchable for registered products by name, company, as well as by active ingredient and pest you are managing. Professional and homeowner use of pesticides is regulated by the Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Food & Markets under the [Vermont Rule for the Control of Pesticides](#). These regulations cover sales restrictions, and proper use, storage, and disposal of pesticides. Please contact the [Agricultural Resource Management Specialist in your area](#) with any pesticide registration or regulation questions.

Accepted

- Preventive management, such as use of resistant varieties, timing to avoid cycles of pest emergence, intercropping, proper rotations, and avoidance of excessive fertilization.
- Use of mechanical controls such as traps, repellent or trap crops, vacuuming, water jets, physical barriers and sound.
- Biological controls such as release of natural predators and parasites and creation of environments fostering wild predators such as birds, toads and snakes.
- Non-synthetic controls as lures, traps, or repellants, including botanicals used as repellants (e.g. hot peppers, garlic).
- Microbial and viral diseases provided no petroleum-based synergists or carriers are used, if the inert ingredients are disclosed and contain only accepted ingredients.
- *Only when the above practices are insufficient, a producer may use biological or botanical substances or a synthetic substance from the National List. Many "natural" insecticides are prohibited due to synthetic inert ingredients.* VOF accepts the material review decisions of the Organic Materials Review Institute (OMRI), the Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA), and the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA). Lists of

brand name materials from these programs can be found on-line at www.omri.org, www.agr.wa.gov, and www.cdfa.ca.gov.

Prohibited

- Pesticides containing prohibited substances.

J. Vertebrate Animal Control (§205.206(a) & (b))

Please note, vertebrate repellents may only be used as labeled. Growers must use management practices to prevent pest problems. For vertebrate control in barns or packinghouses, refer to "Pest Management" in IV. Processing.

Accepted

- Providing habitat for natural predators.
- Habitat modification to discourage vertebrate pests.
- Trapping to control mammals and birds using any legal trap.
- Shooting of mammals and birds in accordance with VT State Law.
- Physical barriers such as fences, netting and row covers.
- Repellents derived from natural sources, such as blood meal, hot pepper, rotten eggs, hair, or predator scents, provided that synthetic additives are not used.

Only when the above practices are insufficient, a producer may use biological or botanical substance or a synthetic substance from the National List, including:

- Vitamin D3- It cannot be the sole means of rodent control and other methods must be documented.
- Ammonium soaps (as large animal repellent only), no contact with soil or crops allowed.

K. Disease Control (§205.206(a) & (d))

Preventive measures detailed under "insect control" are also applicable to disease problems. Growers must use management practices to prevent disease problems. In greenhouse environments particularly, proper control of environmental factors such as ventilation, humidity and temperature will reduce susceptibility to disease. Relatively mild materials such as copper and sulfur-based fungicides are often used in ecological systems, but can be toxic to humans, and can accumulate in the soil, posing a threat to soil organisms.

Accepted

- Preventive management (see "Insect Control"), sanitation and removal of diseased plant materials, care in purchase of imported plant materials, control of insect and weed vectors, and raised beds to improve drainage.

Only when the above practices are insufficient, a producer may use biological or botanical substances or a synthetic substance from the National List. Many "natural" substances are prohibited due to synthetic inert ingredients. VOF accepts the material review decisions of the Organic Materials Review Institute (OMRI), the Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA), and the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA). Lists of brand name materials from these programs can be found on-line at www.omri.org, www.agr.wa.gov, and www.cdffa.ca.gov.

L. Post-Harvest Handling (§205.270-205.272)

Accepted

- Drying and curing of field crops to appropriate moisture levels by natural field drying, aeration, or other mechanical drying apparatus.
- Chilling of perishable crops through water baths, cold rooms, or icing as appropriate, and maintaining constant low temperatures at every stage of transport and distribution.
- Controlled atmosphere (carbon dioxide or nitrogen) storage, VOF recommends proper safeguards against injury of personnel.
- Hot water dips or vapor-heat treatments for reducing spoilage organisms or infestations of fruit flies.
- Non-synthetic materials, such as rock powders, diatomaceous earth, and herbal preparations to repel storage pests, consistent with the National List.
- Monitoring of tissue nitrate levels in leafy crops grown under low light conditions.
- Proper sanitation at all levels of handling, transport, and storage.
- Use of disinfectants (i.e. chlorine, hydrogen peroxide) applied to storage containers and handling equipment must be consistent with the National List.
- Water used in direct post-harvest crop or food contact (including flume water to transport fruits or vegetables, wash water in produce lines, egg or carcass washing) is permitted to contain chlorine materials at levels approved by the Food and Drug Administration or the Environmental Protection Agency for such purpose. However, rinsing with potable water that does not exceed the

maximum residual disinfectant limit for the chlorine material under the Safe Drinking Water Act (4 ppm) must immediately follow this permitted use. Certified operators should monitor the chlorine level of the final rinse water, the point at which the water last contacts the organic product. The level of chlorine in the final rinse water must meet limits as set forth by the SDWA (4 ppm). For cut flowers, if adding chlorine to water, flowers must be transferred to potable water (that does not exceed the maximum residual disinfectant limit for the chlorine material under the Safe Drinking Water Act (4 ppm)) before sale.

- Hydrogen peroxide, ozone, and peracetic acid may be used in direct contact with organic produce.
- Re-used bags, boxes or crates must pose no risk of contact between the organic product and any prohibited substance.
- Reuse of cardboard boxes. We encourage box recycling, but many boxes have been impregnated with fungicides. Boxes carrying conventional citrus or soft fruit are likely to have been treated and should not be reused.
- Re-use of wooden crates. Non-treated, wooden crates that previously held unpackaged conventional product must be cleaned so that organic crops will not be contaminated with prohibited substances. VOF recommends that once cleaned, crates are designated for organic use only.
- Jute bags must be food grade and must not be treated with “batching oil” (high boiling mineral oil fraction). Contamination of product kept in jute bags with batching oil has been known to occur. Alternatives, for example vegetable oil, do exist.
- Treated baling twine. Twine is seen as packaging and not subject to material review.

M. Wildcrafting (§205.207)

A wild crop is any plant or portion of a plant that is collected or harvested from a site that is not maintained under agricultural management. The area from which a wild crop will be gathered must be clearly identified on the farm map. It is prohibited to gather wild crops on land that has not been inspected. The same requirements for field certification apply to wild crop land, including buffer zones and other possible contaminants. Designated areas where wild crops are harvested must not have had prohibited substances applied in the 3 years immediately preceding harvest. The harvesting and gathering of wild crops should assure that the process will not be

destructive to the environment and will sustain the growth and production of the wild crop; excessive harvesting is prohibited. Refer to the United Plant Savers Guide for recommended harvest information. *Contact the VOF office for Organic Maple Syrup and Mushroom Guidelines.*

N. Split Operation Guidelines

VOF allows the certification of split operations. The term “split operation” refers to an operation, which grows, processes, or handles both organic and non-organic agricultural products. Split operations are allowed with additional documentation that may include additional inspection and audit information such as scale receipts, varietal differences, spray records, buyer inspection, harvest dates and contract agreements, differentiation of harvesting containers, carcass tagging, livestock health records, etc. This will be done on a case-by-case basis.

The following is a list of conditions that must be addressed in the Organic System Plan to enable VOF to certify a split farm:

- All fields to be certified must demonstrate effective isolation from non-certified fields. Isolation may result from fallow buffer zones or prominent physical features (hedgerows, hillsides, woodlands, drainage ditches, etc.) Farm practices on non-organic fields shall be factored into determination of effective isolation (i.e. separation distance may need to be increased if air-propelled sprayers are used on non-certified fields).
- Split farms must advertise in a way as to delineate between organic and non-organic products.
- The program holds open the possibility of requirement of random residue testing on certified products.
- All additional costs incurred by VOF in association with certifying the split farm will be paid by the grower, except residue testing.
- Split livestock operations must develop a system to prevent the co-mingling and contamination of all feed, health care products, and animals and maintain a complete audit trail to track all organic inputs and final products.
- When switching from certified to non-certified fields, the producer must demonstrate that shared field equipment, sprayers and/or harvesting equipment will not contaminate the organic product with prohibited substances.
- The producer must demonstrate that crops receiving a post-harvest

treatment of a prohibited substance must not contaminate the organic product.

- The producer must demonstrate that the shared use of greenhouse space, washing facilities, and storage facilities do not contaminate the organic product with prohibited substances.
- Upon request, split operations must provide access to records for conventional sales and production.
- Split farms must report the use of genetically modified organisms (e.g. seed, pesticides, livestock) in any aspect of their farm management, both conventional and organic.

O. Farm Labor Practices

One of the accepted goals of organic farming is to provide an honest wage and job satisfaction to agricultural workers. Although this organization cannot adjudicate labor disputes, organic producers are encouraged to adhere to the following principles:

- Paying farm workers at least minimum wage or equivalent compensation.
- Providing adequate working conditions, and if workers are housed, adequate living conditions.
- Willingness to negotiate labor disputes.

P. Organic Production Plan and Record Keeping (§205.103 & 205.201)

All producers must submit an updated Organic System Plan on an annual basis. The plan must show compliance with the requirements in the NOP Standards. The producer must:

- Describe farm practices such as tilling, weeding, planting schedules, etc.
- List all substances planned on being used on the farm as inputs, including the source, location and reason for use.
- Describe the record keeping system used.
- Provide a farm map that includes the number of acres, adjoining land use, major roads and physical features.
- Describe all monitoring practices for pests, soil fertility, etc.
- Provide records for the previous five years if necessary.
- Describe monitoring practices and procedures for verifying suppliers in the supply chain and organic status of products to prevent organic fraud.

- Audit trail and inventory control procedures must be detailed enough to trace all raw materials from origin to sale.
- Provide additional information as deemed necessary by the Review Committee or certification staff.

All growers must keep complete records, including but not limited to:

- Sources of all fertilizers and pest control products applied, and the dates, rates and location of application.
- Harvesting and handling of farm products.
- All activities and transactions of the certified operation, including purchases and sales. Three-year history and signed affidavit for all new fields.
- Field production logs that include crops planted, dates and rates of manure, compost, fertilizer or other input applications.
- Greenhouse records.
- Spray records.
- Harvest yields for each crop.
- Sales records.
- Purchase records for all inputs (ex. amendments, pest controls, etc.).
- Receipts for all purchased seeds.
- If untreated non-organic seed is purchased, documentation must be available that demonstrates that organic versions were commercially unavailable.
- Untreated and/or inoculated seed labels (to verify that the product has not been treated with prohibited substances).
- Signed documentation verifying that farmers have confirmed management practices of neighboring landowners.
- Production, harvest, storage, and/or sales records for buffer crops, transitional or conventional crops.

All producer records will be checked at the time of the inspection visit, and must be available for review and copying. Continuing applicants must show the completed records from the previous year and must show that current records are being maintained. Incomplete records may be cause for denial of certification, as well as putting the grower at risk should legal challenges arise concerning the authenticity of farm products labeled as organic. In addition, growers must maintain the above records for at least five years beyond their creation.

VI.ORGANIC LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

In the context of a farm as a living organism, animals can play an important role in establishing and maintaining vital, biologically active, mineralized soils. Organic livestock production seeks to balance the quality of healthy animal life with commercial livestock production through management of the building blocks of animal health without dependence on medical and chemical intervention.

The building blocks of animal health are habitat, behavior, nutrition, and selection. As with organic plant crop production, healthy livestock are a reflection of a whole farm interrelationship including healthy plants and healthy soil. All organic animals on certified organic farms must be managed in accordance with the following standards. Animals treated with prohibited materials may remain on your farm until sold and diverted to a conventional market, as long as the farm has the capability to individually identify and manage the treated animals until they are sold. Products from these animals may not be sold as organic.

The treatment will not result in a change of organic status for the remaining livestock on the farm. Producer's risk de-certification for withholding treatment to an animal to maintain the organic status of that animal.

Livestock or edible livestock products that are removed from an organic operation and subsequently managed on a non-organic operation may not be sold, labeled or represented as organically produced.

A. Origin of Livestock (§205.236)

1) Breeding Stock

Breeding stock meant to produce organic animals for slaughter can be brought onto the farm at any time. However if they are gestating, they must be brought onto the farm and under continuous organic management no later than the last third of gestation before giving birth to organic offspring.

2) Slaughter Stock

Animals meant to be slaughtered and sold as organic meat must come from breeding stock which has been managed organically from the last third of gestation and must be under continuous organic management until slaughter

(i.e. if an animal was ever managed non-organically, or treated with synthetic parasiticides, it cannot be sold as organic meat, except poultry see below.)

3) Poultry

Poultry intended for slaughter or egg production must be under continuous organic management beginning no later than the 2nd day of life. For producers who want to certify adult layer flocks, the Review Committee will evaluate individual cases only if the producer can provide the following records: grain slips, health or mortality records, estimates of amount of grain fed, and number of birds. All records must document organic management from the 2nd day of life to present. VOF will only review records up to 6 months prior to the initial inspection.

4) Dairy Animals

a) Transitioning the Herd

There is a one-time, whole herd, one-year transition for all conventional dairy animals converting to organic production. During this year, all animals (including young stock) must be managed according to the organic standards. Once the transition starts, you may not continue to transition non-organic animals into the herd. You must either raise your own replacements, or purchase them from other certified organic farms.

During the transition year, farmers may feed third year transitional feed that is part of their farm plan. Producers must also follow the organic standards for feed, health care, living conditions, and record keeping for all animals.

Once an operation is certified organic, they cannot source transitioned animals from another operation. Similarly, transitioned animals cannot be sold as organic to another organic operation and do not qualify as organic slaughter stock.

Some small businesses may be granted limited exceptions by the AMS Administrator. These include certified operations selling the transitioned animals as part of a bankruptcy proceeding or a forced sale; or if the certified operation has become insolvent and must liquidate its animals; or if the certified operation wishes to conduct an intergenerational transfer of transitioned animals to an immediate

family member. Please contact the VOF to explore whether this exception is right for your business.

5) Accepted and Prohibited Origins of Livestock

Accepted

- Farm-raised stock or purchased stock from certified organic producers for replacement animals.
- Day-old poultry purchased from any source.
- Conventional breeder stock must be brought onto the farm before the last third of their gestation to verify their organic management during this time. The breeder animal will not qualify for organic production but her offspring will. Once they freshen, they can only nurse their own offspring. A non-organic breeder animal cannot be a nurse animal for organic young stock other than her own.
- At the first ruminant inspection for new beef operations, VOF will only certify beef animals born 3 months after the organic inspection. However, if records are available, VOF allows the producer to provide documentation of production practices from up to 6 months prior to the inspection date. Therefore, any animal 3 months of age or younger at the time of inspection could qualify for organic beef if records going back 6 months are available to verify that the breeder stock were managed organically during the last third of their gestation. Examples of relevant records include records that confirm crops fed were certified organic, records verifying animals were grazed on qualifying pasture, grain receipts, calving/breeding dates, animal identification, and health records. VOF will not verify production practices that occurred more than 6 months prior to the date of the inspection.
- Male livestock for breeding may be purchased, leased or borrowed from conventional sources. However, when male livestock are being housed on an organic farm, they should be managed organically. All health care treatments must be recorded in the producer's health records. If the animal must be treated with a prohibited product, producers should first attempt to treat the animal with organic methods. If these methods fail and the animal must be treated with a prohibited product, the animal may remain on the farm to provide services. When male livestock are treated with antibiotics the VOF Office must be informed.

In addition, VOF recommends that whenever possible male livestock are provided outdoor access year round and provided access to pasture during the growing season as long as the animal can be managed safely.

- Frozen embryos from conventional breeding stock may be transferred into an organic recipient animal as long as no synthetic hormones or prohibited substances are used on the organic animal.
- Livestock purchased from certified organic auction houses.

Prohibited

- Purchase of slaughter stock from non-certified producers.
- Purchase of conventional dairy replacements.
- Purchase of organic livestock from non-certified auction houses.

Please Note: All purchases of organic animals and hay must be accompanied with the proper documentation. Proper documentation includes copies of organic certificates, receipts indicating dates, amount purchased, cost, organic designation, etc., and a livestock identification list that includes animal id names and numbers and indicates whether animals qualify as organic slaughter stock.

B. Livestock Living Conditions (205.239)

The producer of an organic livestock operation must establish and maintain livestock living conditions that accommodate the health and natural behavior of animals including:

- Herd animals must be allowed to freely associate in the light and air with enough space and time to manifest normal behavior.
- Ruminants, 6 months of age and older must have daily access to grazable forage throughout the grazing season.
- Calves can be individually housed until the weaning process is complete as long as the animals have sufficient room to turn around, lie down, stretch out while lying down, get up, rest, and groom themselves. Individual pens for young stock must be designed so that animals can see, smell, and hear other animals.
- Housing which provides daily access to the outdoors, shade, shelter, exercise areas, fresh air, clean water, and direct sunlight. For example, farrowing pens should provide room for sows to stand, lie down, walk and turn easily.

- Swine must be housed in groups except:
 - Sows are allowed to be individually housed during farrowing and suckling periods.
 - Boars.
 - Swine with multiple documented instances of aggression or for recovery of illness.
- For group housed swine, more animals than feeding stalls may be allowed as long as all animals are fed routinely every day. Gestation and farrowing crates, flat decks or piglet cages are prohibited. Rooting materials must be provided except during farrowing and suckling period.
- Appropriate clean, dry bedding. When roughages are used as bedding, they must comply with the feed requirements and be certified organic. This requirement for organic bedding (hay, straw, or other crop matter) is for ruminants and non-ruminants alike.
- Hydrated Lime may not be added to bedding.
- Shelter designed to allow for sufficient space for the animals to lie down, stand up, and fully stretch their limbs and allow livestock to express their normal patterns of behavior over a 24-hour period. Shelter must provide appropriate temperatures, ventilation, and air circulation and reduce potential for livestock injury. Bedding and resting areas must be sufficiently large, solidly built, and comfortable so that animals are kept clean, dry, and free of lesions.
- Housing, pens, runs, equipment and utensils must be properly cleaned and disinfected to prevent cross-infection and build-up of disease carrying organisms.
- Animals may not be confined or tethered in such a way that prevents them from lying down, standing up, fully extending limbs and moving about freely.
- Outdoor space must be provided year round. When the outdoor space includes soil, vegetative cover must be maintained as appropriate for the season, climate, geography, species of livestock, and stage of production. The VOF Review Committee has determined that cows 6 months of age and older should have daily turnout, even if only an hour a day during the winter months.
- The producer of an organic livestock operation may provide temporary confinement for an animal because of inclement weather; the animal's stage of production (except that lactation is not a stage of life); conditions under which

the health and safety of the animal could be jeopardized; risk to soil or water quality; preventative healthcare procedures or the treatment of illness or injury; sorting of shipping animals and livestock sales, breeding (not allowed for observing estrus or to confirm pregnancy); and 4-H or other youth projects for up to one week preceding the event and 24 hours after the animals have arrived home. Youth event (4H, FFA, etc) facilities do not need to be certified, provided organic management practices are followed. Ruminant animals may also be confined one week for dry off, three weeks prior to parturition, and one week after parturition. Newborn dairy cattle may be confined until 6 months of age. In the case of fiber bearing animals, for short periods for shearing. Animals may also be confined for periods of milking, providing that milking is scheduled in a manner to ensure sufficient grazing time to provide an animal with an average of at least 30% DMI from pasture. Please note: While animals can be temporarily confined during extreme weather conditions, the entire winter season cannot be considered inclement weather as a reason for keeping animals confined.

- Beef animals shall be maintained on pasture for each day that the finishing period corresponds with the grazing season for the geographical location: Except, that, yards, feeding pads, or feedlots may be used to provide finish feeding rations. During the finishing period, ruminant slaughter stock shall be exempt from the minimum 30 percent DMI requirement from grazing. Yards, feeding pads, or feedlots used to provide finish feeding rations shall be large enough to allow all ruminant slaughter stock occupying the yard, feeding pad, or feedlot to feed without crowding and without competition for food. The finishing period shall not exceed one-fifth (1/5) of the animal's total life or 120 days, whichever is shorter.
- Producers can construct any covered barnyard structure, as long as there is an additional exercise area where animals are outside in direct sunlight. Farmers that are working with NRCS and feel that additional exercise areas would significantly impact a nearby waterway can submit a description of the situation to the Review Committee. The Review Committee will evaluate scenarios on a case-by-case basis to decide if a producer's outdoor access area would significantly impact water quality. If the Review Committee agrees with the producer's assessment of the situation, they will allow a covered barnyard to be constructed without an additional outdoor access area. The covered barnyard must meet VOF's guidelines to assure that proper light and

ventilation is being maintained. Please contact the office to discuss your construction plans in advance of construction.

- Farmers shall not use lumber treated with arsenate or other prohibited substances in places that will come into direct contact with crops, soil used in organic production, or livestock. For example, farmers must not use treated lumber in the construction of barnyards, farrowing pens, brooders, etc. Use of treated lumber in these instances will result in a noncompliance and VOF may require removal of the lumber. Alternatively, VOF may allow for a buffer or barrier to be installed to protect the crop, soil or livestock from contact with the prohibited material. In this case, VOF recommends a minimum buffer area of 5 ft. in radius surrounding all treated wood installations that contact crops or soil. VOF requires barriers to protect animals from contact with prohibited materials. Examples of potentially acceptable barriers include untreated wood boards, metal flashing, electric or barbed wire, etc. Treated lumber may be used for fence posts that are isolated from production assuming that animals will not have significant contact with the posts.
- Manure must be managed in a manner that does not contribute to contamination of crops, soil, or water by plant nutrients, heavy metals, or pathogenic organisms. Outdoor access areas must be managed in a manner that does not put soil or water quality at risk.

VOF will not certify the following housing situations as it would be impossible to verify the integrity of the organic product.

- Dairy animals including young stock cannot be housed in a barn with conventional dairy animals fed non-organic feed.
- No prohibited products can be stored or used in the same facility that houses certified organic animals.
- Certified organic milking animals and nonorganic milking animals cannot be housed in the same barn, as the chances of commingling organic and nonorganic milk are too high.
- Non-organic dry cows cannot be housed in the same barn or pasture as organic dry or milking animals because the probability of commingling organic and nonorganic milk and calves is too high.
- If nonorganic and organic animals are to be housed or pastured together, two forms of animal ID will be required. All livestock must be managed organically

and fed certified organic feed.

Avian Living Conditions

- Producers must establish and maintain year-round poultry living conditions that accommodate the health and natural behavior of poultry, including: year-round access to outdoors; shade; shelter; exercise areas; fresh air; direct sunlight; clean water for drinking; materials for dust bathing; and adequate outdoor space to escape aggressive behaviors suitable to the species, its stage of life, the climate, and environment. Continuous total confinement of poultry indoors is prohibited, see below for a list of reasons for allowed temporary confinement.
- Temporary confinement must be recorded and is only allowed for the following reasons:
 - Inclement weather, including when air temperatures are below 32F or above 90F.
 - First 4 weeks of life for broilers and 16 weeks for pullets or until fully feathered if other species than *Gallus gallus*.
 - Conditions when health, safety or well-being of birds are in jeopardy.
 - Risk to soil or water quality.
 - Preventative healthcare procedures or for the treatment of illness or injury (various life stages or egg laying is not an illness or injury).
 - Sorting and shipping of birds and poultry sales.
 - Nest box training (must not exceed 5 weeks over the life of the bird).
 - Youth projects (e.g. 4-H and National FFA) for no more than one week prior to the event and up to 24 hours after the birds have arrived home after the event. Youth event (4H, FFA, etc) facilities do not need to be certified, provided organic management practices are followed.
- INDOOR space requirements:
 - All birds must be able to move freely, stretch both wings simultaneously, stand normally, and engage in natural behaviors.
 - Producers must monitor ammonia levels weekly, at the height of the birds' head, to ensure levels stay below 20 ppm. When ammonia levels exceed 20 ppm, producers must implement additional practices and additional monitoring to reduce ammonia levels below 20 ppm. Ammonia levels must not exceed 25 ppm.
 - Artificial light use for layers and other fully feathered birds may be used

to prolong the day length to provide up to 16 hours of continuous light per 24 hour period. Should be lowered gradually to encourage hens to move to perches for the night. Light spectrum may not be manipulated to increase feed intake and growth rate.

- Producers must provide at least 1 linear foot of exit space per 360 birds. For flocks with fewer than 360 birds, at least 1 linear foot of exit area is required. Producers subject to 21 CFR part 118 must prevent stray poultry, wild birds, cats and other animals from entering poultry houses.
- For layers - six inches of perch space must be provided per bird. All layers must be able to perch at the same time except for aviary housing, in which 55% of layers must be able to perch at the same time.
- All birds must have access to areas in the house that allow for scratching and dust bathing, except that mobile housing may meet this requirement when paired with outdoor space that provides birds with areas for scratching and dust bathing. Litter must be provided and maintained in a dry condition in the house.
- Non-mobile houses may use slatted/mesh floors but at least 15% of the floor needs to be solid, with sufficient litter available for dust baths so that birds may freely dust bathe without crowding.
- Maximum indoor stocking densities for Layers:
 - Mobile housing - 4.5 lbs per sq ft; or 1.5 sq ft per bird.
 - Aviary housing - 4.5 lbs per sq ft; or 1.5 sq ft per bird.
 - Slatted/mesh floor housing - 3.75 lbs per sq ft; or 1.8 sq ft per bird.
 - Floor litter housing - 3.0 lbs per sq ft; or 2.2 sq ft per bird.
 - Other housing - 2.25 lbs per sq ft; or 3 sq ft per bird.
- Maximum indoor stocking densities for Pullets:
 - 3.0 lbs of bird per sq ft; or 1.7 sq ft per bird.
- Maximum indoor stocking densities for Broilers:
 - 5.0 lbs of bird per sq ft; or 2.0 sq ft per bird.
- Indoor space includes flat areas available to birds, but does not include nest boxes.
- Indoor space may include enclosed porches and lean-to type structures (e.g., screened in, roofed) as long as the birds always have access to the space, including during temporary confinement events. If birds do not

have continuous access to the porch during temporary confinement events, this space must not be considered indoors.

- OUTDOOR Space Requirements:
 - Access to outdoor space and door spacing must be designed to promote and encourage outside access for all birds on a daily basis. Producers must provide access to the outdoors at an early age to encourage (i.e., train) birds to go outdoors.
 - At least 75% of the outdoor space must be soil with vegetative cover. Vegetative cover must be maintained in a manner that does not provide harborage for rodents and other pests.
 - Shade may be provided by structures, trees, or other objects.
 - Maximum outdoor stocking rates for Layers:
 - one sq ft for every 2.25 lbs of bird; or 3 sq ft per bird
 - Maximum outdoor stocking rates for Pullets:
 - one sq ft for every 3.0 lbs of bird; or 1.7 sq ft per bird
 - Maximum outdoor stocking rates for Broilers:
 - one sq ft for every 5.0 lbs of bird; or 2.0 sq ft per bird
 - Outdoor space may include structures that are not enclosed and allow birds to freely access other outdoor spaces.

C. Feed (§205.237)

All certified animals must receive 100% certified organic feed. The NOP standards state: Any field or farm parcel from which harvested crops are intended to be sold as organic, have had no prohibited substances applied to it for a period of three years immediately preceding the harvest of the crop.

Vermont Organic Farmers has interpreted this to mean that if you count backwards 36 months from the date the crop is harvested, the fields should have been free of prohibited substances. Put in another way, you start the 36 month count from the date the last prohibited substance was applied.

Example:

A farmer's last fertilizer application is on May 31, 2025.

On May 31, 2026 the first transitional year has ended.

On May 31, 2027 the second transitional year has ended.

On May 31, 2028 the third transitional year has ended.

This means crops harvested after May 31, 2028 can be certified organic.

During the livestock transition year, farmers may feed third year transitional feed that is part of their farm plan. In the above example, this means that crops harvested AFTER May 31, 2027 would qualify as compliant feed during the transition. This also means that if we were discussing pasture, animals would not be allowed to graze these parcels until after May 31, 2027.

Accepted

- 100% of feed grains and forage, including pastures, grown with organic production practices and if applicable, organically, handled.
- Fodder sprouted from organic seed.
- Feed additives and supplements consistent with the National List §205.603. All vitamins and minerals allowed (if FDA approved).
- Wrapping organic hay in plastic as long as spent plastic is recycled or properly landfilled. Burning or burying plastic is illegal in Vermont and is not allowed on organic farms.

Prohibited

- Use of animal drugs, including hormones, to promote growth
- Plastic pellets for roughage.
- Urea or manure added to feed or in feed formulas.
- Direct fed mammalian or poultry by-products such as animal fats and rendered products (does not include fishmeal) to mammals or poultry.
- Providing feed supplements or additives in amounts over what is needed by the livestock for nutrition and health.
- Hemp is not considered a federally approved feed. Feed is defined as, “edible materials which are consumed by livestock for their nutritional value”. Hemp may be used as bedding and because it is an agricultural product, it must be certified organic.

1) Feed Additives and Supplements (§205.237)

The goal of organic livestock production is to manage the soil nutrients to produce feed that is nutritionally balanced. VOF recognizes that it takes time to build soil fertility organically. To accommodate the health concerns of individual

animals, approved feed additives and supplements may be required. Most vitamins and minerals are allowed if FDA approved. Please see the VOF Organic Livestock Healthcare List for a specific list of brand name vitamin and mineral products. In addition, VOF accepts the material review decisions of the Organic Materials Review Institute (OMRI), the Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA), and the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA). Lists of brand name materials from these programs can be found on-line at www.omri.org, www.agr.wa.gov, and www.cdfa.ca.gov. . Feed additives and supplements include amino acids, kelp, vitamins, minerals, and bacterial/yeast probiotics. Any carriers and fillers must not be genetically modified. Any agricultural ingredient added to feed on a regular basis must be certified organic (for example, kelp, molasses or apple cider vinegar fed on a daily basis). Agricultural ingredients used in a health care product for a specified period of time, on a non-routine basis to treat a specific illness may be non-organic (for example a garlic tincture to treat mastitis).

Fishmeal is an allowed supplement or additive only if it is processed without prohibited ingredients. For example, if the processing of the fishmeal included synthetic additives it would be prohibited. However, fishmeal cannot be used as a protein source to replace the protein requirements of feed. When used in this manner fishmeal can no longer be defined as a supplement or additive. All feed must be certified organic and fish does not yet qualify as organic feed. With all ingredients, please check with the VOF office BEFORE feeding a supplement or additive not listed in the VOF Organic Livestock Healthcare List.

All materials used for cleaning and sanitizing livestock facilities are regulated under the NOP Rule section 205.272. Note that the Pasteurized Milk Ordinance (PMO) requires sanitizing of all containers, utensils and equipment prior to use. The PMO does not permit a rinse after sanitizing. To ensure the integrity of the organic product, while ensuring compliance with the requirements of the PMO, VOF will review all sanitizers listed for use on the Organic System Plan. A list of approved sanitizers will be maintained and can be found in the VOF Livestock Healthcare List.

D. Pasture Requirements

Ruminants are required to have daily access to pasture during the grazing season. During the grazing season, the producer must provide not more than an average of 70% of the animals dry matter demand from stored feeds and concentrates. That is

ruminants must be provided with an average of not less than 30% of their dry matter intake from grazing. The producer will calculate this in their annual certification application based on their feed ration numbers. These numbers will be verified at the annual inspection visit.

The climate in Vermont does not permit grazing for 12 months. Debate exists over the period that can be considered the grazing season months in Vermont and the determination depends on specific situations, including available forage types and management strategies. In order to calculate the average length of the grazing season it is logical to eliminate the months during which grazing does not occur. The probability of occurrences of inclement weather conditions is high in December, January, February, and March; these months are also characterized by average monthly temperatures too low to support plant growth. Grazing during this 4-month period would not be dependable. The active growing season for perennial plants is from about mid-April to mid-October. The more typical/dependable grazing season in Vermont is from about mid-May to mid-October. Therefore, a typical/dependable grazing season in Vermont is at least 150 days. Good pasture management prioritizes the health of soil and plants, which in turn promotes animal health and profit. All pasture management should bear soil health in mind. Although a 150-day grazing season is typical in Vermont, producers should use a 150-day grazing season as a guide, rather than an arbitrary number of grazing days. Care should be taken not to prematurely graze, damage plants due to saturated soils, drought, or fall overgrazing. A minimum of 30% of dry matter intake from pasture will be calculated by averaging the number of days grazing which should be at minimum 120 days.

Pastures must be managed as a crop in a way that ensures pasture of sufficient quality and quantity is available to graze throughout the season. The producer will complete a pasture plan as part of their annual certification application. The plan will include detailed information on grazing system design and management, such as stocking rates, periods of occupation for paddocks, pasture grass heights before and after grazing, and regrowth/rest periods before re-grazing a given area. Producers must include how pastures are managed to minimize the spread of disease and parasites and also prevent erosion or water quality problems. In addition, access to streams and rivers must be restricted or managed in order to prevent these problems. Fenced riparian buffer zones are recommended along waterways to stabilize banks, reduce runoff and erosion and provide wildlife habitat.

If drought conditions (or other natural disasters) impact a producer's ability to meet the pasture regulations, a temporary variance can be requested from the NOP. Please contact the VOF office to discuss eligibility and process.

E. Health Care

Animal health is the result of ongoing management efforts to create living soils, provide nourishing forage and feeds, and improve the quality of livestock life. Compassionate awareness of every animal may give rise to a need for health care. Producers risk noncompliance and proposed suspension for withholding treatment to an animal to maintain the organic status of that animal. All producers must identify and record treatments of sick and injured animals as well as record all health substances administered to any animal. For a list of approved health care practices and medications, refer to the National List §205.603-205.604 or the VOF Organic Livestock Healthcare List. In addition, VOF accepts the material review decisions of the Organic Materials Review Institute (OMRI), the Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA), and the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA). Lists of brand name materials from these programs can be found on-line at www.omri.org, www.agr.wa.gov, and www.cdffa.ca.gov.

Producers must use preventative health care practices when caring for their organic livestock. Animals should be monitored for signs of illness and stress in order to address issues early. Synthetic medications found on 205.603 may be used to alleviate pain or suffering when preventive practices and veterinary biologics (vaccines) are inadequate to prevent sickness. Producers must implement a plan to actively monitor and treat lameness within the herd or flock and employ mitigation measures that address the cause of lameness. Surgical procedures necessary to treat illness or injury must be undertaken in a manner that employs best management practices to promote the animal's wellbeing and to minimize pain, stress, and suffering, with the use of allowed anesthetics, analgesics, and sedatives, as appropriate. Accepted

- Selecting species and types of livestock suitable to the conditions on their farm and resistant to prevalent diseases and parasites.
- Providing feed sufficient to meet the needs of the animals, including vitamins, minerals, protein and/or amino acids, fatty acids, energy sources, and fiber.
- Establishing appropriate housing, pasture, and sanitation to reduce

diseases and parasites.

- Providing animals with the opportunity for exercise, freedom of movement, and reduction of stress.
- Performing physical alterations when needed for the animal's welfare, taking care to perform them at a young age in a manner that minimizes pain and stress. VOF recommends tailing lambs, castration and dehorning at a young age (recommended under 10 days old).
- Administering vaccines and other veterinary biologics (must be verified non-gmo).
- Natural or non-synthetic substances unless prohibited.
- Calves fed whole milk and organic feed.
- Milk from organic cows treated with a substance on the National List with a withdrawal period may be fed to organic calves on the same farm.

Prohibited:

- For Mammalian Species:
 - Tail docking of cattle.
 - Wattling of cattle.
 - Face branding of cattle.
 - Tail docking of sheep shorter than the distal end of the caudal fold.
 - Mulesing of sheep.
- For Avian Species:
 - De-beaking.
 - De-snooding.
 - Caponization.
 - Dubbing.
 - Toe clipping of chickens.
 - Toe clipping of turkeys unless with infra-red at hatchery.
 - Beak trimming after 10 days of age.
- For Swine:
 - Needle teeth clipping (no more than top one-third of the tooth) and tail docking may not be routinely used and must be used only with documentation that alternative methods to prevent harm failed.

When preventative measures are insufficient to prevent sickness, producers may consult the National List and the VOF Organic Livestock Healthcare List for allowed medications, §205.603. In addition, VOF accepts the material review decisions of the Organic Materials Review Institute (OMRI), the Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA), and the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA). Lists of brand name materials from these programs can be found on-line at www.omri.org, www.agr.wa.gov, and www.cdffa.ca.gov. .

Prohibited

- Withholding treatment from animals to maintain organic status.
- Administering any animal drug in the absence of illness.
- Use hormones for promotion of growth of livestock.
- Selling, labeling, or representing as organic any animal or animal product that has been treated with antibiotics, a synthetic substance not on the National List, or any prohibited non-synthetic substance.
- Docking tails on organic dairy cows.
- Non-organic milk replacer and medicated calf grain.

1) Use of Antibiotics

Selling, labeling, or representing as organic any animal or animal product that has been treated with antibiotics is prohibited. In an emergency, a producer should use antibiotics if necessary to save the life of the animal or to prevent suffering. Use of antibiotics should be based on the recommendation of a vet. Withholding treatment of antibiotics from animals to maintain their organic status is prohibited. If a producer uses antibiotics, they must do the following:

- Record the event in their health records.
- Notify the office of the situation.
- Segregate the animal to prevent contamination of organic products. For example, a dairy cow must be tagged or separated from the herd to prevent the milk from going in the bulk tank. In addition, milk may not be fed to calves.
- Sell the animal to a non-organic market.
- Document the sale of the animal.

2) Parasite Control

Producers must have a plan to minimize internal parasite problems in livestock, including preventative measures. When preventative practices are inadequate to prevent sickness, producers may use parasiticides allowed under §205.603 of the National List. Parasiticides can only be used when methods outlined to prevent parasites in the producer's Organic Production Plan have failed. Approved synthetic parasiticides include Moxidectin & Fenbendazole. Note, Ivermectin is now prohibited. Approved synthetic parasiticides may be used on breeder stock in health care emergencies and in the case of acute and dangerously high levels of infestation. The treatment must be used prior to the last third of gestation and not while nursing young stock to be slaughtered for organic meat. There are specific withholding requirements for milk or milk products following treatment (see below). The routine use of synthetic parasiticides on breeder stock is prohibited.

Fenbendazole milk or milk products from a treated animal cannot be labeled as organic for: 2 days following treatment of cattle; 36 days following treatment of goats, sheep, and other dairy species.

Moxidectin-milk or milk products from a treated animal cannot be labeled as organic for: 2 days following treatment of cattle; 36 days following treatment of goats, sheep, and other dairy species.

Synthetic parasiticides may not be used on animals intended to be sold as organic meat. Parasiticides are allowed for fiber bearing animals when used a minimum of 36 days prior to harvesting of fleece or wool that is to be sold, labeled, or represented as organic.

If a producer uses an allowed synthetic parasiticide, they must do the following:

- Record the event in health records, including documenting any applicable milk or milk product withholding dates.
- Document in records that this animal will no longer qualify for organic meat.
- If applicable, segregate the animal to prevent contamination of organic products. For example, a dairy cow must be tagged or separated from the herd to prevent the milk from going in the bulk tank. In addition, milk may not be fed to calves.
- If applicable, document sale to non-organic meat market.

- We recommend that producers notify the office of the situation to ensure compliance.

Accepted

- Livestock producers are encouraged to minimize parasite infestations by quarantine and fecal exams for all incoming stock, good pasture management, maintaining clean facilities and culling seriously infected animals.

When preventative measures are ineffective, a producer may use the following:

- Biological control methods.
- Nonsynthetic pest controls such as diatomaceous earth, rock powders and herbal repellents.
- Use of synthetic parasiticides is allowed only in health care emergencies and in the case of acute and dangerously high levels of infestation. We recommend that producers contact the office before using approved synthetic parasiticides. Justifications must be documented and may include the results of fecal tests and recommendation by a veterinarian. For large herds or flocks, random sample testing may be used to determine the necessity to deworm the whole herd or flock.

Approved synthetic parasiticides may be used on:

- Breeder stock when used prior to the last third of gestation and not while nursing young stock to be slaughtered for organic meat. Note any treated animal will no longer qualify for organic slaughter stock.
- Dairy animals except milk from a treated animal must not be sold as organic for 2 days following treatment of cattle and 36 days following treatment of goats, sheep, and other dairy species.

Prohibited

- Withholding treatment from animals in order to maintain organic status.
- Withholding individual treatment designed to minimize pain and suffering for injured, diseased, or sick animals, which may include forms of euthanasia as recommended by the American Veterinary Medical Association.
- Routine use of synthetic internal parasiticides.
- Use of synthetic parasiticides on organic slaughter stock.

- Use of synthetic parasiticides on lactating dairy stock without a 2 day withholding period for cattle and 36 days for goats, sheep, and other dairy species.

3) Euthanasia

Producers must have written plans for prompt, humane euthanasia for sick or injured livestock suffering from irreversible disease or injury. Following a euthanasia procedure, livestock must be carefully examined to ensure that they are dead.

Prohibited

- Suffocation.
- Manual blow to the head by blunt instrument or manual blunt force trauma.
- The use of equipment that crushes the neck, including killing pliers or Burdizzo clamps.

F. Breeding

Accepted

- Natural service
- Artificial insemination

Prohibited

- Use of breeding hormones
- Use of cloned animals and their progeny

G. Transport & Slaughter

All animals sold as organic meat must be slaughtered at a facility certified to slaughter/process organic animals. Please contact VOF for a list of certified slaughterhouses. Producers are responsible for maintaining records showing which animals were processed. It is recommended that a copy of the farm's organic certificate be on record at the facility. After slaughter, all parts of the carcass to be sold must be clearly identified as organic and originating from that certified farm. Animals must be treated humanely during slaughter. All animals must be slaughtered according to Vermont State Law. Please see the Vermont Agency of Agriculture website for more information:

<https://agriculture.vermont.gov/food-safety/vermont-meat-poultry-inspection/livestock-exemptions-inspection/frequently-asked>

Producers must be in full compliance with all applicable humane handling and slaughter regulations and provide all records of noncompliance, including corrective action plans, to the organic inspector and/or certifier. For any producer not covered by the requirements of the Poultry Products Inspection Act must ensure that:

- Lamé birds are not shackled, hung, or carried by their legs
- All birds shackled on a chain or automated system must be stunned prior to exsanguination, with the exception of religious slaughter
- All birds must be irreversibly insensible prior to being placed in the scalding tank

Animals must be treated humanely during loading, unloading, shipping and holding.

- Livestock must be clearly identified as organic and must be traceable for the duration of transport.
- Livestock must be fit for transport, meaning: calves must have a dry navel cord and be able to stand and walk on their own and seriously crippled and non-ambulatory animals must not be transported.
- Livestock trailers, shipping containers, etc. must have adequate and season appropriate ventilation.
- Except in poultry crates, bedding must be provided during transport and prior to slaughter to ensure animals are kept clean, dry and comfortable. When roughages are used, they must be certified organic.
- For transport that exceeds 8 hours, producers must describe how organic management and animal welfare will be maintained.
- Producers must have emergency plans in place to address potential animal welfare issues during transport.

H. Animal ID

All animals with the exception of birds must be individually identified (ear tags, neck chains, tattoo, etc.) Certified dairy and livestock producers are required to submit an animal inventory form listing all animals on the farm. DHIA records can be used, provided there is an indication of which animals qualify as organic slaughter stock. VOF requires that an animal id system is in place, maintained on a regular basis and submitted to the office on an annual basis.

Accepted

- Nitrogen freeze branding

- Animals with neck chains as animal identification must use an additional system of identification as well (ear tag, photograph, tattoo, etc.)
- Tattoos
- Ear tags
- RFID tags

Prohibited

- Insecticidal ear tags

I. Organic Production Plan and Record Keeping

All producers must submit an organic production plan in the form of the VOF Application on a yearly basis. The plan must show compliance with the requirements in the NOP Standards. The producer must:

- Provide a farm map that includes number of acres, adjoining land use, buffer areas, major roads and physical features.
- Provide a farm map that includes number of acres, adjoining land use, buffer areas, major roads and physical features.
- Describe all monitoring practices for pests, soil fertility etc.
- Describe farm practices such as tilling, weeding, planting schedules, etc.
- Record manure applications with dates and rates of application as well as the number of bales/tonnage harvested from each field.
- List all substances planned on being used on the farm as inputs, including the source, location and reason for use, along with documentation on commercial availability of seeds as necessary.
- Describe monitoring practices and procedures for verifying suppliers in the supply chain and organic status of products to prevent organic fraud.
- Audit trail and inventory control procedures must be detailed enough to trace all raw materials from origin to sale.
- Provide records for the previous five years if necessary.
- Provide additional information as deemed necessary by the VOF Review Committee.

Livestock producers are also expected to submit VOF Livestock Information paperwork for each species the producer intends on certifying. Livestock producers are required to ear-tag or individually identify all livestock with the exception of poultry. Records must be kept, including:

- Records/receipts of all feeds bought and fed and all feed supplements used.

- Purchases of organic animals and organic forages must be accompanied by both an itemized receipt and a copy of the seller's certification document and must identify the product as organic. Livestock and crop transaction certificates are available through the VOF Office.
- A health care product inventory listing all livestock medications on the farm.
- Dates and justifications for all medications administered
- Keep an updated inventory of all animals on farm, as well as records of all animals entering and leaving the farm.
- Records must be kept for individual animals or specific flock from birth/purchase to slaughter/sale.
- Receipts for purchased livestock, feed, supplements and inputs for certified forage production on the farm; as well as sales invoices for products sold off the farm as organic must be kept to ensure a complete audit trail.

J. Labeling

If producers choose to make an organic claim on a label for raw milk, they must clarify that the product is certified to the organic regulations as opposed to food safety regulations. VOF recommends that producers use the phrase "Certified Organic by Vermont Organic Farmers". Please note, all labels must be approved by the VOF Office before printing.

VII. PROCESSING AND HANDLING

In order to certify that food is organic at the retail level, processors, packagers, manufacturers and food handlers must adhere to a program as detailed and verifiable as do farmers to prevent the loss of organic integrity. Processing includes cooking, baking, curing, heating, drying, mixing, grinding, churning, separating, distilling, extracting, slaughtering, cutting, fermenting, eviscerating, preserving, dehydrating, freezing, chilling, or otherwise manufacturing and packaging, canning, jarring, or enclosing food in a container. Handling includes sell, process, or package agricultural products, including but not limited to trading, facilitating sale or trade on behalf of a seller or oneself, importing to the United States, exporting for sale in the United States, combining, aggregating, culling, conditioning, treating, packing, containerizing, repackaging, labeling, storing, receiving, or loading.

If producing an organic product both organically and non-organically in the same plant, each applicant must develop a detailed plan, identifying critical points of potential co-mingling of organic and non-organic ingredients.

A. Maintaining Organic Integrity (§205.272)

The processor must implement measures necessary to prevent the commingling of organic and non-organic products and protect organic products from contact from prohibited substances. If producing an organic product both organically and non-organically in the same plant, each applicant must develop a detailed plan, identifying critical points of potential co-mingling of organic and non-organic ingredients. If any prohibited products are used in the facility, care must be taken to ensure that they do not contaminate the organic product. VOF recommends that all food contact surfaces are food-grade, including utensils and containers.

B. Raw Ingredient Verification & Tracking (205.103)

Incoming organic ingredients must be accompanied by documentation (e.g. organic certificates) verifying certification to the NOP Standards and all audit trail documents must identify the last certified handler as well as designate the product as organic, 100% organic or Made With Organic. Certificates and other documentation should be kept on file by the processor and made available to the inspector. In order to be considered current, certificates should not have a renewal date that is more than one year old. Incoming loads of raw ingredients should be accompanied by receipts/invoices that identify the ingredients as organic and can be tracked with a lot number or other identifying code. For operations not buying through a distributor but whom instead buy ingredients from a retail operation (e.g. food coop), a certificate is not required. However, a receipt identifying the ingredient as organic must be available at the time of inspection and when otherwise requested to verify the organic status of the ingredient.

Note that genetic engineering, ionizing radiation and use of sewage sludge are considered prohibited processes by the NOP Standards.

Therefore ingredients produced using these processes may not be used in products labeled “100% organic”, “organic”, or “made with organic (ingredients or food groups)”. Producers must have written documentation verifying that non-organic ingredients were not produced using excluded methods. All non-agricultural ingredients and processing aids must appear on the National List, §205.605-§205.606.

C. Water

To minimize food safety risks associated with microbial pathogens, VOF recommends that water used as an ingredient in processed products or water used to clean ingredients in

processed products should be potable water only. Processors are required to provide evidence that the facility's water used to clean organic ingredients or water used as an ingredient is not contaminated with prohibited substances. VOF will verify that all wash water used to clean ingredients and water used as an ingredient, not from municipal sources be tested every 2 years for both total coliform and E.coli to ensure potability. Processors will be required to show documentation at their annual inspection. Do not use water that has tested positive for E.coli. If water tests positive please inform the VOF office immediately and the Review Committee or VOF Director will review each case on an individual basis. If water tests are positive follow guidelines as recommended by the Vermont Department of Health.

The basis of the requirement is based on Section 2111 of the Organic Food Production Act, which states, "For an operation to be certified, the operation shall not, with respect to any agricultural product covered by this title (organic) use in such product water that does not meet all Safe Drinking Water Act requirements."

Dairy farms and dairy processors with a state-inspected, approved water supply, do not need to provide additional documentation of water testing as the Pasteurized Milk Ordinance requires water testing as part of the licensure program. During the organic inspection, dairy producers must make the Report of Bacterial Examination of Water available to demonstrate compliance.

D. Product Composition

1) Calculating Percentage of Organic Ingredients (§205.302)

For the configuration of percentages of organic ingredients, processors should use weight or fluid volume at formulation, and exclude salt and water at formulation from all calculations. It is the responsibility of the processor who puts the label on the final retail package to determine the total percent of organic ingredients in the product.

- Non-liquid products must figure the percentage by dividing the weight of the organic ingredients (at formulation) by the weight of the total ingredients (at formulation).
- Liquid products must use volume, and if using ingredients that have been reconstituted, the calculation should be made on the basis of single strength concentrations.

- If a product contains both solid and liquid ingredients, the calculation should be made using the combined weight of both the solid and liquid ingredients at formulation.

The total percentage of organically produced ingredients should be rounded down to the nearest whole number.

2) Organic Product Composition Categories (§205.301)

Organic products must fall into one of the following categories.

a) "100% Organic"

Products represented as 100% organic must be comprised of 100% organic ingredients and organic processing aids. For multi-ingredient products, all ingredients must be certified in the 100% category. Please note that most ingredients do not qualify for the 100% category. For example, organic maple syrup filtered with diatomaceous earth (a non-organic processing aid) would not qualify as "100% organic" and therefore could not be used as an ingredient in a product labeled as "100% organic nor could the label make a 100% organic marketing claim).

b) "Organic"

Products represented as "organic" must contain at least 95% organic ingredients. The remaining 5% of the product must be comprised of:

- Allowed non-organic agricultural ingredients listed on the National List Section 205.606 and only when the ingredient is not available in commercial form. When using an ingredient listed on 205.606, producers are still required to do a thorough search for these ingredients as organic before non-organic versions are used. This commercial availability search must be documented and will be verified at the annual inspection.
- Allowed non-agricultural ingredients listed on the National List Section 205.605. These ingredients are non-agricultural, so organic forms do not exist (e.g. baking soda).

All non-organic ingredients must not be produced using genetic engineering or sewage sludge or be irradiated. This must be verified and documented on

an annual basis. All processing aids must also be approved on the National List.

c) "Made with organic (specified ingredients or food groups)"

Products represented as "Made with organic..." must contain at least 70% organic ingredients. The remaining 30% of the product must be comprised of:

- Allowed non-agricultural ingredients listed on the National List Section 205.605. These ingredients are non-agricultural, so organic forms do not exist (e.g. baking soda).
- Non organic agricultural ingredients. These non-organic agricultural ingredients may not be produced using genetic engineering or sewage sludge or be irradiated. This must be verified and documented on an annual basis. It is not required that processors attempt to source organic forms of the non organic agricultural ingredients in a "Made with organic..." product. All non-agricultural processing aids must also be approved on the National List.

d) Less than 70% organic ingredients

Products in this category are not eligible for certification and may not be sold, labeled or represented as organic. However, producers may identify organic ingredients in these products in the following ways:

Identifying organic ingredients in the ingredient statement with the word "organic" or an asterisk or other reference mark that is defined below the ingredient statement to indicate the ingredient is "organic". Displaying the products percent of organic ingredients on the information panel (only allowed if organic ingredients are identified in the ingredients statement).

E. Labeling

Producers must submit their labels to VOF for approval prior to printing.

1) "100% Organic"

These products may be labeled anywhere on the package as "100% organic" or "organic" and may indicate ingredients individually as organic in the ingredient statement. Processors may use the USDA seal and the VOF Logo. However, if a processor chooses to use both logos, the VOF logo may not be displayed more

prominently than the USDA seal. On the information panel directly below information identifying the handler or distributor (see FDA guidelines below for the definition of handler info), the certifying agency of the handler must be identified with a phrase such as, "Certified Organic by Vermont Organic Farmers" or "Certified Organic by VOF". The VOF logo is not an adequate substitute for this phrase.

FDA guidelines state that food labels must list the name and address of the manufacturer, packer or distributor, unless the name given is the actual manufacturer, it must be accompanied by a qualifying phrase which states the firm's relation to the product (e.g., "manufactured for" or "distributed by"); street address if the firm name and address are not listed in a current city directory or telephone book; city or town; state (or country, if outside the United States); and ZIP code (or mailing code used in countries other than the United States). The "certified by" phrase must be located directly below the handler information as defined above. There must be no intervening text between the handler information and the "certified by" phrase. The street address can be omitted if the address can be found in the phone book, city directory or internet, but the zip code must remain. If the name and address are located in two different places on the label then the label cannot be considered compliant. A web address cannot be used in place of the business name, even if the website includes the entire business name. Website, e-mail address and phone number are not required information, according to the FDA, but will not be considered intervening text if included with the name and address information. However, a website, e-mail address and phone number alone cannot be considered "handler information". Website, e-mail address and phone number can be separated from name and address info. In addition, Facebook, YouTube and Twitter contact info will also not be considered intervening text if located with the business name and address.

2) "Organic"

Products in this category may be labeled anywhere on the package as "organic" and may use the USDA seal and the VOF Logo. However, if a processor chooses to use both logos, the VOF logo may not be displayed more prominently than the USDA seal. Processors must indicate each organic ingredient in the ingredient statement. On the information panel directly below information identifying the handler or distributor (see FDA guidelines above for the definition of handler info), the certifying agency of the handler must be identified with a phrase such as, "Certified

Organic by Vermont Organic Farmers" or "Certified Organic by VOF". The VOF logo is not an adequate substitute for this phrase.

If you list the percentage of organic ingredients in the product, the size of the percentage statement must not exceed ½ the size of the largest type size on the panel on which the statement is displayed and must appear in its entirety in the same type size, style, and color without highlighting.

3) "Made with organic (specified ingredients or food groups)"

Products in this category may be labeled anywhere on the package as "Made with organic..." listing no more than three individual organic ingredients or food groups (for details see §205.304(a)(1)). All ingredients of each listed food group in the product must be organically produced. For example, if producers make a "made with organic oils" claim for a personal care product, all oils (vegetable and essential oils) must be organic in order to qualify for that claim. The type size of the made with organic statement may not exceed ½ the size of the largest type size on the panel and must appear in its entirety in the same type size, style, and color without highlighting. Processors must indicate each organic ingredient in the ingredient statement. If a product contains both organic and nonorganic forms of the same ingredient, the ingredients must be identified separately in the ingredient statement. For example, the ingredient statement for sugar cookies labeled "made with organic flour and sugar" could state "organic flour, organic sugar, organic butter, nonorganic butter. These requirements apply to variants and derivatives of the same ingredient in a product, such as organic tomatoes and nonorganic tomato paste, or organic spearmint leaves and nonorganic spearmint oil. These also must be identified separately in the ingredient statement. Processors of products in this category are not allowed to use the USDA seal or the VOF logo. On the information panel directly below information identifying the handler or distributor (see FDA guidelines above for the definition of handler info), the certifying agency of the handler must be identified with a phrase such as, "Certified Organic by Vermont Organic Farmers" or "Certified Organic by VOF".

4) Less than 70% Organic Ingredients

Products in this category are not eligible for certification and may not be sold, labeled or represented as organic. Processors of products in this category are not

allowed to use the USDA seal or the VOF logo. However, producers may identify organic ingredients in these products in the following ways:

- Identifying organic ingredients in the ingredient statement with the word “organic”.
- Displaying the products percent of organic ingredients on the information panel (only allowed if organic ingredients are identified in the ingredients statement).

5) Labeling of Nonretail Containers (205.307)

Nonretail containers used to ship or store organic products must be clearly labeled with a statement that identifies the product as organic. Clearly visible organic identification alerts handlers that the contents of the nonretail container may require special care, thus reducing accidental mishandling of the product, such as treatment with a prohibited substance or commingling with conventional product during transport and storage.

Operations may use abbreviations or acronyms to identify products as organic, provided that they are clear and easily understood. This could include a USDA or VOF seal, an abbreviation such as “ORG”, or a “Certified Organic By” phrase. This provides flexibility for operations to meet the requirements and makes it easier to label containers with limited space or containers that are difficult to label due to their size, shape, material, or use.

One exception is for products packaged for retail sale where organic designation on the retail label is visible when, for example, cased or palleted (e.g., clam shells). These nonretail containers do not require additional organic designation but operations still must meet the audit trail documentation requirements.

Non-retail containers must also be clearly labeled with information that links the container to audit trail documentation. This could be a production lot number, shipping identification, or other unique information that handlers can use to trace the container to its associated audit trail documentation. This creates a clear link between container and audit trail and minimizes the size of labels by allowing some information to be listed in associated documentation, instead of directly on the nonretail container label. Operations may use temporary labels or signage to meet the requirements. This provides additional flexibility for containers that may be difficult to label due to size, shape, material, or use.

Audit trail documentation for nonretail containers must also identify the last certified operation that handled the agricultural product.

Shipping containers of organic product intended for export, may be labeled in accordance with any shipping container labeling requirements of the foreign country of destination or the container labeling specifications of a foreign contract buyer: Provided, that, the shipping containers and shipping documents accompanying such organic products are clearly marked "For Export Only" or "Export Only" and: Provided further, that proof of such container marking and export must be maintained by the handler.

There are special considerations for livestock feed processing and labeling. For details, please refer to §205.237, §205.301(e), and §205.306. There are also special considerations for point of retail sales labeling. Please refer to §205.308-310.

F. Cleansers and Sanitizers (§205.605)

VOF does not recommend the use of specific cleansers for washing food contact surfaces. Processors may use any cleanser, disinfectant, and sanitizer provided that they do not contaminate the organic product. VOF recommends thorough rinsing after the use of all cleaning products. If these products are likely to leave a chemical residue, testing may be required. If products are used that are highly persistent and leave a residue (such as quaternary ammonia), it is the producer's responsibility to verify that the organic product is not being contaminated. Documentation of this verification will be required. Chlorine materials may be used up to maximum-labeled rates for disinfecting and sanitizing food contact surfaces. Rinsing of chlorine materials is not required unless mandated by the label use directions.

Cleansers and sanitizers used to wash organic ingredients are considered food additives and must be on the National List of allowed non-agricultural substances (205.605). Water used in direct contact for ingredient washing is permitted to contain chlorine materials at levels approved by the Food and Drug Administration or the Environmental Protection Agency for such purpose. However, rinsing with potable water that does not exceed the maximum residual disinfectant limit for the chlorine material under the Safe Drinking Water Act (4 ppm) must immediately follow this permitted use.

The following active ingredients are allowed for use in direct food contact:

- Chlorine (rinse required [see above])
- Hydrogen Peroxide
- Potassium Carbonate
- Sodium Carbonate (soda ash)
- Sodium Bicarbonate
- Sodium Hydroxide
- Ozone
- Peracetic Acid

G. Packaging (§205.272(b))

All packaging material must be free of fungicides, preservatives, fumigants, insecticides, or other prohibited contaminants. All materials used for packaging must be food grade and of suitable design to protect the organic integrity of the product. VOF recommends non-essential packaging should be avoided where possible and considerations should be given to how the end product packaging may be recycled or returned.

H. Pest Management (§205.271)

Pest management in processing facilities must be described in the application and must include exclusion/prevention of pests, good sanitation, and restriction of habitats for pests. Pest logs describing where and when pesticides are used are required for processors who use synthetic controls. Ongoing monitoring and inspection should be performed in the facility to determine the presence and degree of activity of any insect or rodent pests. If a processor does use a synthetic or non-synthetic substance to control pests, this must be listed in their application, including all measures taken to prevent contact of the substance with organic products or ingredients.

Approved

- Management practices to prevent pests.
- Mechanical, electrical, pheromone/scent and adhesive traps, physical barriers, sound and light devices as repellents, lures and repellents using non-synthetic or synthetic substances from the National List.

In the case that the above approved methods are not effective, processors may use a non-synthetic or synthetic substance from the National List. If substances from the National List are also not able to prevent or control pests, a synthetic substance not on the National List may be used provided that the producer and VOF agree on the substance,

method of application and measures being taken to prevent contact with the organic product.

In the case of fogging and broad surface treatments, organic products, ingredients and packaging materials must not be contaminated. All food preparation surfaces must be covered or otherwise protected from contamination.

I. Storage (§205.272)

Storage of organic products must be such to maintain the organic integrity of the product. Storage of organic and non-organic ingredients in the same room or cooler is permissible with documentation that organic ingredients can be kept separate from non-organic ingredients and that repackaging of organic food containers can be tracked to assure no mixing of organic and non-organic ingredients occurs. All bins, tankers or storage facilities that organic ingredients are being stored in must be numbered or identifiable. Mists or other methods of freshening and maintaining humidity cannot contaminate organic foods.

Approved

- Storage areas should be ventilated, but sealed to the encroachment of birds, rodents, or other pests.
- Controlled atmosphere storage, see the National List for individual gasses.

Prohibited

- Bags or other containers used for any substances that could compromise the organic quality of the product through the introduction of contaminants.

J. Transportation (§205.272)

For each load of incoming organic product shipped in a way that could expose the product or retail packages to prohibited substances, affidavits must be signed by the transporter and kept on file by the processor, attesting to the fact that no prohibited fumigants or pesticides were used prior to or during the shipment of organic foods, and that the carrier cleaned sufficiently to avoid the contamination of organic foods by previous loads.

K. Organic Handling System Plan, Record Keeping and Audit Trail (§205.201)

All processors must submit an organic handling system plan on an annual basis. The plan must show compliance with the requirements in the NOP Standards. The processor must:

- Describe processing practices.

- Provide a facility map and description of any organic control points.
- Provide a description of organic products including ingredients, processing aids, additives, including source, where it will be used and why.
- Describe all monitoring practices for pests, etc.
- List all cleaners and pest control products planned on being used.
- Describe monitoring practices and procedures for verifying suppliers in the supply chain and organic status of products to prevent organic fraud.
- Provide all labels used for organic products.
- Provide Organic Product Profiles for all multi-ingredient products.
- Describe the record keeping system used.
- Provide additional information as deemed necessary by the VOF certification staff and/or Review Committee.
- Audit trail and inventory control procedures must be detailed enough to trace all raw materials from the supplier, through the entire plant process, and on through the distribution system to the retailer, using lot numbers, or serial numbers.
Company records (including purchase orders, bills, invoices, and inventory records) must be made available to the inspector.

VOF may require the following information from processors as part of the inspection process:

- Current certificates for all organic raw materials.
- A complete list of ingredients by weight or volume as appropriate.
- Current facility map.
- Detailed flow chart of processing steps.
- Facility pest control map.
- Storage conditions.
- Sample of the audit trail.
- Facility sanitation, and cleaning methods.
- MSDS and labels for all products used in cleaning the final product.
- How and by whom materials are transported to and from the plant.

VIII. EXPORT ARRANGEMENTS & REQUIREMENTS BY FOREIGN MARKETS

All products being shipped to a market under a USDA NOP Organic Equivalency Arrangement must be accompanied by an export certificate, often referred to as a certificate of import or import certificate. These certificates are specific to each transaction

and must be issued by VOF. To request an export certificate from VOF, please contact the office.

A. CANADA

1) Export Arrangement

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) and USDA NOP signed an organic standards equivalence arrangement on June 18, 2009. The arrangement establishes the standards of the two countries as equivalent, with the exception of some critical variances that must be addressed in the certification and/or import/export process. USDA organic products exported to Canada must be accompanied by an organic certificate issued by a USDA-accredited certifying agent recognized under the terms of the U.S.-Canada equivalence arrangement. The organic certificate addendum issued by the USDA certifying agent must identify which products meet the terms of the U.S.-Canada equivalence arrangement and include the following attestation statement: "Certified in accordance with the terms of the U.S.-Canada Organic Equivalency Arrangement..

See requirements for USDA organic products exported to Canada outlined on the Government of Canada website.

All ingredients in products destined for Canada must be certified to the National Organic Program (NOP) in order to meet the US/Canada Equivalence. All NOP certified crops, except those on the list of high risk crops will automatically be considered COR/NOP equivalent. Please note that USDA-authorized certifying agents may not certify Canada based operations to USDA organic standards. For VOF certified operations interested in using a co-packing facility located in Canada, VOF cannot be the final certifier of any product produced in a co-packing facility in Canada unless the product is further processed in the United States.

2) Canada Production Requirements/Critical Variances

All raw produce, ingredients in processed products, and processed products:

- a) Must be produced without the use of sodium nitrate.
 - Clients must be prepared to demonstrate that products/ingredients were not grown with sodium nitrate to USDA and/or Canadian personnel through auditable records such as certifier affidavits, supplier attestations, or documentation from NOP certifiers, such as client profiles or similar documents, to ensure compliance.
 - If a portion of the crops are produced without the use of Sodium Nitrate, they must be segregated from crops produced using Sodium Nitrate. Fields are not required to undergo transition after the use of Sodium Nitrate.
- b) Must not be produced by hydroponic or aeroponic methods.
- c) Livestock products (other than from ruminants) must be from animal systems that meet the stocking rates as set forth in the Canadian Standard (see the table below):

	Canadian Measurement	US Equivalent	Canadian Measurement	US Equivalent
Livestock	Indoor Space		Outdoor Runs and Pens	
SWINE				
Sows and piglets up to 40 days old	7.5 m ² for each sow and litter	80.7 sq. ft. for each sow & litter	2.5 m ² for each sow and litter	26.9 sq. ft. for each sow & litter
Growing pigs up to 30 kg. (66#)	0.6 m ² /head	6.5 sq ft/head	0.4 m ² /head	4.3 sq ft/head
Growing pigs 30 – 50 kg. (66# -110#)	0.8 m ² /head	8.6 sq ft/head	0.6 m ² /head	6.5 sq ft/head
Growing pigs 50 – 85 kg. (110# - 87#)	1.1 m ² /head	11.8 sq ft/head	0.8 m ² /head	8.6 sq ft/head
Growing pigs > 85 kg (> 187#)	1.3 m ² /head	14 sq ft/head	1.0 m ² /head	10.8 sq ft/head
Sows in group pens	3 m ² /head	32.3 sq ft/head	3 m ² /head	32.3 sq ft/head
Boars in individual pens	9 m ² /head	96.8 sq ft/head	9 m ² /head	96.8 sq ft/head
POULTRY				
Laying hens	6 birds/1 m ²	6 birds/10.8 sq ft	4 birds/1m ²	4 birds/10.8 sq ft
Broilers	Maximum 21 kg./1m ²	46 # /10.8 sq ft	4 birds/1m ²	4 birds/10.8 sq ft
Turkeys, geese and large birds	Maximum 26 kg./1m ²	57.2 # /10.8 sq ft	17 kg./1m ²	37.4 #/10.8 sq ft
PASTURED POULTRY or mobile housing				
Laying hens			2000/hectare	800/acre
Broilers			2500/hectare	1000/acre
Large birds			1300/hectare	540/acre
RABBITS				
Young rabbits	0.3 m ² /head	3.2 sq ft/head	2 m ² /head	21.5 sq ft/head
Pregnant does	0.5 m ² /head	5.4 sq ft/head	2 m ² /head	21.5 sq ft/head
Does and offspring	0.7 m ² of floor space /doe and offspring	7.5 sq ft of floor space /doe and offspring	2 m ² /head	21.5 sq ft/head

d) List of High Risk Crops for Sodium Nitrate Use

- Carrots
- Celery
- Cole crops, including kale, collards, etc.
- Fresh tomatoes
- Greenhouse crops, including tomatoes
- Leafy greens
- Livestock feed crops produced in the Midwest
- Onions
- Potatoes
- Winter citrus from the Southeast US
- Winter vegetables, including broccoli, cauliflower, etc.

e) List of High Risk Crops for Hydroponic or Aeroponic Production

- Greenhouse crops, including herbs and tomatoes
- Berries- (blueberries, raspberries, blackberries)

3) Canada Labeling Requirements

All labels for organic products sold in Canada must be labeled in full compliance with Canadian labeling requirements. All labels must be approved by VOF prior to printing.

"100% Organic"	Not permitted. Products containing 100% organic ingredients may be labeled as "organic".
At least 95% Organic Ingredients	May be labeled "Organic", "organically grown" etc. Organic contents must be identified as organic in the ingredients list. An organic ingredient percentage statement (such as "98% organic ingredients") in addition to the term "organic" is allowed. The ingredient statement must be all the same color, size, font, and style. The statement "Certified Organic" is prohibited, except when identifying the certifier (see section below).
70-95% organic	Only allowed to state "X% organic ingredients". If the statement "contains x% organic ingredients" is used, the words "organic ingredients" must be of the same size and prominence as the preceding words, numbers, signs or symbols that indicate the applicable percentage. Organic ingredients must be identified as organic in the ingredients list. The terms "organic" and "Made With Organic (specified ingredients or food groups)" are

	prohibited.
<70% organic.	Only allowed to indicate organic ingredient(s) within the product's ingredient list. Even if any organic ingredients are certified organic, products with less than 70% organic content are prohibited from using the organic logo. These products do not require certification.
Certifier Identification	All labels stating "organic", "X% organic ingredients", or similar phrase, MUST identify VOF as the certifier. The statement "certified organic by VOF" or similar phrase may be used, and may be placed anywhere on the label.
Bilingual Requirements	All retail labels must be in both French and English. Nonretail container labels for export to Canada can generally be shown in only 1 official language. See the Canadian labeling page for more details.
Wholesale Containers/ Produce Boxes/ non-retail container	Non-retail containers/produce boxes or accompanying documents (e.g. invoices, BOLs) must contain: a) The name and address of the certified operation b) The name of the product and its organic status c) Identify VOF as the certifier-"Certified by VOF" or similar phrase. d) Traceability information, such as lot numbers, where applicable
COR Seal	The COR seal is optional and may be used on products that are compliant or equivalent to the COR standards. The seal must be used in the specific format and colors as defined by the COR regulations: "The logo is displayed in either black with a white background, in black with a transparent background or in color. If displayed in color, the background is white or transparent, the outer and inner borders are green (Pantone no. 368), the maple leaf is red (Pantone no. 186) and the lettering is black." All products imported into Canada using the COR Seal must include the phrase "Imported" or "Imported From (country of origin)", or "Product of (listed country of origin)" in the same visual field as the seal. Parties wishing to use the logo for any use other than product labeling (i.e., in retail marketing/advertising for informational purposes), must apply for a license to do so. Requests for an application form may be sent to

	OPR.RPB@inspection.gc.ca
Wine Labels	Wines produced to U.S. NOP standards using Sulfur Dioxide may be labeled “organic” under COR labeling requirements. Master cases or other markings for these products must state “for export only”. Wines may only utilize the COR seal when they are composed of 95% or more organic ingredients.

4) Required Documentation

All NOP certified products crossing the borders into Canada must be accompanied by an organic certificate that includes the following phrase: “Certified in compliance with the terms of the US-Canada Organic Equivalency Arrangement”.

B. UNITED KINGDOM

1) Export Arrangement

The United States (U.S.) has an equivalence arrangement with the United Kingdom (UK), which includes Great Britain (England, Scotland, Wales) and Northern Ireland. This means that organic products certified to either the USDA or UK organic standards may be labeled and sold as organic in both countries, as long as the products meet the terms of the arrangement.

This equivalence arrangement is limited to country-to-country trade. For U.S. exports: It is limited to products certified to the USDA organic regulations that are produced or have had their final processing occur within the U.S.

2) Production Requirement /Critical Variance

Generally, USDA and UK certified organic products are eligible for trade under this equivalence, but there are some stipulations.

The following products may not be exported to the U.S. as certified organic:

- Agricultural products derived from animals treated with antibiotics.
- Aquatic animals (e.g. fish, shellfish)
- Wine must be produced and labeled according to the organic regulations of the destination country.

3) UK Labeling Requirements

All organic food products sold in European Union (EU) Member States, UK or Switzerland must meet the labeling requirements of the EU organic standards. Please see those requirements in the EU Section below.

4) Required Documentation

All organic goods imported from non-EU countries must continue to have a valid Certificate of Inspection (COI). Different documentation is required depending on whether the USDA organic product is exported to the UK-Great Britain (England, Scotland, Wales) or to the UK-Northern Ireland.

USDA organic products exported to the UK-Great Britain:

A USDA-accredited certifying agent must issue a Great Britain Certificate of Inspection (COI) before the products leave the U.S. and send it electronically by email to the UK Port Health Authority (PHA)/Local Authority (LA). (The UK discourages sending paper documents.) The PHA/LA can endorse a copy if the original hasn't arrived in order to clear the goods, though the original will need to be endorsed within 10 working days for the consignment to be sold on as organic. To obtain the GB COI, send an email with your request to Organic.Imports@defra.gov.uk.

Find more information about UK Port health authorities and food imports. You may already know the port or airport you intend to use. If you're unsure, you can get a list and full contact details, including port authority emails, from the Association of Port Health Authorities (APHA).

USDA organic products exported to the UK-Northern Ireland: Pursuant to the Northern Ireland/Ireland Protocol, the EU organic regulations will remain applicable in Northern Ireland. Exports from the U.S. to Northern Ireland will continue to adhere to the EU procedures and will continue to require an EU COI. A USDA-accredited certifying agent must complete an electronic Certificate of Inspection (COI) through the European Union's Trade Control and Expert System (TRACES) before the product leaves the U.S. Certain edits to the COI may only be made within 10 days of issuing the original COI.

U.S. organic businesses that encounter issues with USDA organic exports arriving in the UK are encouraged to work with their UK importer. You may also email the UK authorities at Organic.Imports@defra.gov.uk

C. EUROPEAN UNION

1) Export Arrangement

The European Union Commission and the USDA NOP organic standards equivalence arrangement went into effect June 1, 2012. This arrangement establishes the standards of the two countries as equivalent, with the exception of some critical variances that must be addressed in the certification and/or import/export process. When the final processing or packaging of an organic product occurs in the United States, VOF will evaluate compliance with the US/EU Organic Equivalence Arrangement.

All NOP certified ingredients, except wine, will automatically be considered EU equivalent. Wine will require equivalence verification. The US/EU Organic Equivalence Arrangement applies to products where the final processing or packaging occurs in the United States. If your operation is located outside of the United States, the US/EU Organic Equivalence Arrangement does not apply.

2) Production Requirement / Critical Variance

Apples and pears must not be grown using antibiotics (streptomycin or tetracycline).

3) Wine Production Requirements / Critical Variances

Wine may not contain any nonorganic grapes and must be produced using only the winemaking practices and substances detailed in the EU Organic regulations EEC 203/2012.

4) EU Labeling Requirements

All labels for organic products sold in the EU must be labeled in full compliance with EU labeling requirements. For packaged retail products, labels or stickers must identify the certifier code for the USDA-accredited certifier and may display the USDA organic seal and/or the EU organic logo. All labels must be approved by VOF prior to printing.

Label Type/ Feature	European Union Regulation 834/2007
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"100% Organic"	Not permitted. Products containing 100% organic ingredients may be labeled as "organic".
At least 95% Organic Ingredients	May be labeled "Organic", "organically grown" etc. See Seal and Certifier Identification sections below.
70- 95% Organic Ingredients	<p>Identification of organic ingredients as organic is limited to the ingredient panel. "Made With Organic (specified ingredients or food groups)" claims are prohibited.</p> <p>The total percentage of organic ingredients in proportion to the total quantity of ingredients of agricultural origin must appear in the ingredient panel.</p> <p>The reference to organic and percentage statement must appear in the same color and identical size and style of lettering as the rest of the ingredient panel.</p>
Certifier Identification	<p>VOF's control number (US-ORG-057) must be identified on all retail labels.</p> <p>If the EU organic seal is used, VOF's control number must be in the same visual field as the seal.</p>
Wholesale Containers/ Produce Boxes/ non-retail containers	<p>Non-retail containers/produce boxes or accompanying documents (e.g. invoices, BOLs) must contain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the name and address of the certified operation b) the name of the product and its organic status c) VOF's control number (US-ORG-057) and identify VOF as the certifier d) and traceability information, such as lot numbers, where applicable. <p>When not NOP compliant, containers & shipping documents must be labeled for "export only".</p>
EU Organic Seal	<p>The EU organic seal is optional and may be used on products that are compliant or equivalent to the EU standards.</p> <p>The EU organic seal must be used in specific format and colors as defined by EEC 271/2010.</p> <p>The seal is a green (Pantone no. 376) rectangle with white stars in the shape of a leaf. Rectangle must be at least 9mm high by</p>

	<p>13.5mm wide and maintain a height to width ratio of 1 to 1.5. Variations, such as modified color schemes (including black and white, different shades of green, delineating borders, etc) or smaller size, may be permissible in certain situations. All products imported into the EU using the EU Seal must indicate the source of ingredients within the same visual fields as the seal, using one of these statements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “EU Agriculture” if the agricultural raw material has been farmed in the EU, • “Non-EU Agriculture”, if the agricultural raw material has been farmed outside the EU • “EU/non-EU Agriculture”, if part of the agricultural raw materials has been farmed in the EU and part outside the EU. <p>The name of a specific country may be used instead of the terms ‘EU’ or ‘non-EU’ where all agricultural raw materials have been farmed in the same country. The UK and Switzerland do not have an official organic seal. Products sold as organic may use any seal for which they are compliant with the associated standards. It is common to use the EU seal. If the EU seal is used, you must comply with all EU labeling requirements.</p>
USDA NOP Seal	The USDA organic seal is voluntary as long as the products meet USDA labeling requirements. The accredited certifier must be identified on the label.
Certifier Identification	If the EU organic seal is used, VOF’s control number must be in the same visual field as the seal.
Wine Labels	<p>U.S. wines using sulfur dioxide (<100 ppm total sulfites) and meeting EU wine production requirements may be labeled “Organic” and use the EU seal when produced for export to the EU.</p> <p>Master cases or other markings must indicate “for export only” as these wines may not be sold as Organic in the US.</p> <p>Wines produced before 8/1/12: Additional labeling restrictions may apply for organic wine exported to the EU.</p>

5) Required Documentation

VOF must complete an EU import certificate for all USDA organic products traded under the arrangement.

D. JAPAN

1) Export Arrangement

The USDA has established organic standards equivalence arrangements with the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF). The arrangement establishes the organic standards of the US as equivalent with Japan's, with no critical variances. Livestock and alcoholic beverages are not included in the arrangements.

2) Production Requirement / Critical Variances

Products sent to Japan must meet NOP requirements.

3) Japan Labeling Requirements

All retail labels for organic products sold in Japan are required to display the JAS seal. The seal may be applied in Japan by a JAS-certified importer or applied in the US through a consignment contract with a JAS-certified importer. All labels must be approved by VOF prior to printing.

Label Type/ Feature	Japanese Agricultural Standards (JAS) Requirements
"100% Organic"	Not permitted. Products containing 100% organic ingredients may be labeled as "organic".
At least 95% Organic Ingredients	May be labeled "Organic", "organically grown" etc. See Seal and Certifier Identification sections below.
70- 95% Organic Ingredients	Japan does not have a "made with" labeling category. Only products with 95% or more organic content may be labeled as organic in Japan.
Wholesale Containers/ Produce Boxes/ non retail containers	Non-retail containers/produce boxes or accompanying documents (e.g. invoices, BOLs) must contain: a) the name and address of the certified operation b) the name of the product and its organic status c) identify VOF as the certifier d) and traceability information, such as lot numbers, where applicable.
JAS Organic Seal	Products sold as organic in Japan are required to display the JAS seal. The JAS seal is the Japanese seal for quality and standards that applies to a variety of food laws, with a

	<p>unique version for organic products. The seal may be applied in Japan by a JAS-certified importer, exporter, or processor, or applied by foreign companies through a consignment contract with a JAS certified importer, wherein Japan recognizes the exporter's standards as equivalent to their own. The JAS seal is unique for every JAS accredited certifier. All traded retail products' labels or stickers must state, "Certified Organic By (insert name of Japan recognized or USDA-accredited body) below the information identifying the handler or distributor of the product. The labels "有機農産物" (which means organic plant in Japanese.), "有機栽培農産物" (which means organically grown plant in Japanese.), "有機○○" (which means organic ○○ in Japanese.), "オーガニック○○" (which means organic ○○ in Japanese.), etc. are stipulated. (General names of plants shall be filled in "○○.")</p>
USDA NOP Seal	<p>The USDA organic seal is voluntary as long as the products meet USDA labeling requirements. The accredited certifier must be identified on the label.</p>
Livestock and Alcohol Products	<p>These products are not covered under the JAS standard. These products may be sold in Japan and labeled with the word "organic" in English or Japanese, but cannot use the JAS Organic seal.</p>

4) Required Documentation

USDA organic products exported to Japan that fall under the scope of the arrangement (certified organic plant and plant based processed products) must be accompanied by an export certificate, also known as a TM-11, that has been completed by VOF. This certificate verifies that the product complies with the terms of the trade arrangement. This statement must be included in the documentation: "Certified in compliance with the terms of the US-Japan Organic Equivalency Arrangement."

E. KOREA

1) Export Arrangement

The Korean Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (MAFRA) and the USDA NOP signed an organic standards equivalence arrangement on July 1, 2014. This arrangement establishes the standards of the two countries as equivalent for

processed products, as defined in the Korean Organic Food Code, with the exception of some critical variances that must be addressed in the certification and/or import/export process. In order to comply, final processing of organic products must occur in the United States. Raw or unprocessed products cannot be traded between the United States and Korea through this equivalence.

2) Production Requirement / Critical Variances

Only processed foods, as defined by the Korean Food Code, are allowed to be exported to Korea.

3) Korean Labeling Requirements

All labels for organic products sold in Korea must be labeled in full compliance with Korean labeling requirements. All labels must be approved by VOF prior to printing.

Label Type/ Feature	Korean Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (MAFRA) Requirements
"100% Organic"	Not permitted. Products containing 100% organic ingredients may be labeled as "organic". See Seal and Certifier Identification sections below.
At least 95% Organic Ingredients	May be labeled "Organic", "organically grown" etc. See Seal and Certifier Identification sections below.
70- 95% Organic Ingredients	Korea does not have a "made with" labeling category. Only products with 95% or more organic content may be labeled as organic in Korea. Products not covered under the arrangement cannot list individual organic ingredients as organic in the ingredient statement.
Retail labels	Retail labels must include at least the following information: a) Name and address of final manufacturer listed as "Manufactured by..." b) "Packaged in: USA" c) Identify VOF as the certifier d) List your VOF client ID a. ID must match the number listed on the NAQS export certificate.

	<p>b. Certified private label owners are responsible for verifying with your importer which NOP ID is required to be listed on your labels.</p> <p>e) Telephone number of the seller or importer</p>
Certifier Identification	The manufacturer's accredited certifier must be identified on the label, by name or seal.
Wholesale Containers/ Produce Boxes/ non-retail containers	<p>Non-retail containers/produce boxes or accompanying documents (e.g. invoices, BOLs) must contain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The name and address of the certified operation b) The name of the product and its organic status c) Identify VOF as the certifier d) List your VOF client code e) Traceability information, such as lot numbers, where applicable.
Organic Seal/Logo	<p>Use of the Korean organic seal is optional for products compliant or equivalent to the Korean organic standards. The Korean organic logo must be used in specific format and colors as defined by the MAFRA Food Code:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The seal is a green (C80+Y100) rectangle with a white taegeuk shape within. The height of the logo is 0.95xW. The space between the white figure and the delimiting outer lines (left, upper, and right lines) is 0.1xW. The starting point of the taegeuk circle in the lower white section of the logo on the left is 0.55xW below from the upper section, and the end point if the taegeuk circle on the right is 0.75xW below the upper section. • The typeface is Gothic and the color for "organic" should match the logo, while "MAFRA KOREA" is white. • Variations on color are: blue (C100+M70), red (M100+Y100+K10), and black. • The size of the logo can change according to packaging size. <p>Operations using the Korean logo are strongly advised to work with your importer to ensure compliance to the Korean labeling laws.</p>

USDA NOP Seal	The USDA organic seal is voluntary as long as the products meet USDA labeling requirements. Use of the USDA seal must meet USDA NOP requirements.
Raw or unprocessed products	Raw or unprocessed products are not allowed to be exported to Korea under the terms of this equivalency.

4) Required Documentation

Products exported to Korea under the arrangement must be accompanied by the NAQS Import Certificate of Organic Processed Foods. Producers should inform VOF that they wish to ship products to Korea. VOF will complete the form, and return them to the producer for inclusion with their shipment of organic products. The documentation must include this statement: "Certified in compliance with the terms of the US-Korea Organic Equivalency Arrangement." Beginning January 1, 2022, the NAQS Import Certificate must be issued by Korea's e-NAQS Import Certificate System. For questions about the e-NAQS Import Certificate System or for assistance creating a user account, contact Korea's help desk at: naqshelpdesk@korea.kr.

U.S. operations should inform their USDA-accredited certifying agent that they wish to ship products to Korea. Certifying agents issue the NAQS Import Certificate in the e-NAQS system and provide a printed copy of the form to the operator to accompany the shipment at the port of entry. The documentation must include this statement: "Certified in compliance with the terms of the U.S.-Korea Organic Equivalency Arrangement."

F. SWITZERLAND

1) Export Arrangement

The Swiss Federal Office for Agriculture and the USDA NOP organic standards equivalence arrangement went into effect July 10, 2015. This arrangement establishes the standards of the two countries as equivalent, with no critical variances.

All ingredients in products destined for Switzerland must be certified or equivalent to the Swiss standards. All NOP certified ingredients, except wine, will automatically be considered Swiss equivalent. Wine will require equivalence verification.

The US/Swiss Organic Equivalence Arrangement applies to products where the final processing or packaging occurs in the United States. If your operation is located outside of the United States, the US/Swiss Organic Equivalence Arrangement does not apply.

2) Production Requirement / Critical Variances

Products sent to Switzerland must meet NOP requirements.

3) Wine Production Requirements / Critical Variances

Wine may not contain any nonorganic grapes and must be produced using only the winemaking practices and substances detailed in the Swiss Organic Ordinances.

4) Swiss Labeling Requirements

All labels for organic products sold in Switzerland must be labeled in full compliance with Swiss labeling requirements. All labels must be approved by VOF prior to printing.

Label Type/ Feature	European Union Regulation 834/2007
"100% Organic"	Not permitted. Products containing 100% organic ingredients may be labeled as "organic".
At least 95% Organic Ingredients	May be labeled "Organic", "organically grown" etc. Organic contents must be identified as organic in the ingredients list. An organic ingredient percentage statement (such as "98% organic ingredients") in addition to the term "organic" is allowed. The ingredient statement must be all the same color, size, font, and style.
70- 95% Organic Ingredients	Identification of organic ingredients as organic is limited to ingredient panel. "Made With Organic (specified ingredients or food groups)" claims are prohibited. The total percentage of organic ingredients in proportion to the total quantity of ingredients of agricultural origin must appear in the ingredient panel. The reference to organic and percentage statement must appear in the same color and identical size and style of lettering as the rest of the ingredient panel
Wholesale Containers/ Produce	Non-retail containers/produce boxes or accompanying

Boxes/ non-retail containers	documents (e.g. invoices, BOLs) must contain: a) the name and address of the certified operation b) the name of the product and its organic status c) VOF's control number (US-ORG-057) d) and traceability information, such as lot numbers, where applicable. When not NOP compliant, containers & shipping documents must be labeled for "export only".
Organic Seal Use	Switzerland does not have an official organic seal. Products sold as organic may use any seal for which they are compliant with the associated standards. It is common to use the EU seal. If the EU seal is used, you must comply with all EU labeling requirements. See the EU section of this guide. Use of the USDA organic seal is voluntary as long as the products meet USDA labeling requirements. The accredited certifier must also be identified on the label.
Certifier Identification	VOF's control number (US-ORG-057) must be indicated on all labels.
Wine Labels	U.S. wines using sulfur dioxide (<100 ppm total sulfites) and meeting Swiss wine production requirements may be labeled "Organic" when exported to Switzerland. Master cases or other markings must indicate "for export only" as these wines may not be sold as Organic in the US. Wines produced before 8/1/12: Additional labeling.

5) Required Documentation

VOF must complete a Swiss Certificate of Inspection for all USDA organic products traded under the arrangement.

G. TAIWAN

1) Export Arrangement

The United States (U.S.) has an equivalence arrangement with Taiwan. This means that organic products certified to the USDA or Taiwan organic standards may be labeled and sold as organic in both countries, as long as the products meet the terms of the arrangement. This equivalence arrangement is limited to organic

products that have been either raised within the United States or on Taiwan, or products for which final processing or packaging occurs within the United States or on Taiwan. This includes products processed or packaged in the U.S. or on Taiwan that contain organic ingredients from third countries that have been certified to the USDA or Taiwan organic standards. Allowed product categories: Crops, Wild Crops, Livestock, Processed Products.

2) Production Requirement / Critical Variances

Generally, USDA and Taiwan certified organic products are eligible for trade under this equivalence, but there are some stipulations. The following products may not be exported to the United States as certified organic:

- Agricultural products derived from animals treated with antibiotics.
- Aquatic animals (e.g. fish, shellfish).

3) Required Documentation

When exported to Taiwan, USDA Organic products must be accompanied by a USDA Export Certificate (TM-11). VOF will issue the TM-11. The TM-11 verifies that the product complies with the terms of the trade arrangement. Certifying agents must be approved by the USDA to issue TM-11 certificates. Taiwan requires that all TM-11s include the statement: "Certified in compliance with the terms of the AIT/TECRO-NOP/AFA Organic Equivalence Arrangement." And must be signed by a USDA-accredited certifying agent and must include the certifier acronym- VOF.

The equivalence arrangement only covers products exported from and certified in the United States or in Taiwan.

4) Labeling

For retail products, labels or stickers must state the name of the U.S. or Taiwan certifying agent and may use the USDA Organic seal. Exported organic products must meet the labeling requirements in the destination country. Use of Taiwan's organic mark is restricted for use only by Taiwan businesses and may not be applied to USDA organic products.

IX .IMPORT ARRANGEMENTS & REQUIREMENTS BY FOREIGN MARKETS

Imported organic products must be certified to one of the following standards to be sold in the United States:

- The USDA organic regulations
- USDA authorizes organizations around the world to certify farms and businesses to the USDA organic regulations.
- An authorized international standard
- The U.S. has established organic trade arrangements with Canada, the European Union, Japan, Republic of Korea and Switzerland. These arrangements help food producers located in the U.S. import organic ingredients that are not produced within the U.S.

If you are importing organic product from other countries into the United States, each shipment must be declared as organic to US Customs and Border Protection, and be associated with valid NOP Import Certificate data.

Persons exporting organic products to the US must request an NOP Import Certificate from a certifying agent prior to their export. Each compliant organic import must be declared as organic to U.S. Customs and Border Protection by entering NOP Import Certificate data into the U.S. Customs and Border Protection's Automated Commercial Environment system. Organic imports must be clearly identified and marked as organic on all import documents including but not limited to invoices, packing lists, bills of lading, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection entry data. Only NOP Import Certificate data generated by the Organic Integrity Database are valid.

Upon receiving a shipment with organic agricultural products, the organic importer must ensure the import is accompanied by accurate NOP Import Certificate data and must verify that the shipment has had no contact with prohibited substances pursuant to § 205.272 or exposure to ionizing radiation pursuant to § 205.105, since export. The organic importer must have a documented organic control system to conduct this verification.

A. CANADA

1) Production Requirement / Critical Variance

Effective June 30, 2009: Products produced worldwide and certified to the Canada Organic Products Regulations can be sold as organic in the U.S.

To trade products under the partnership, certified operations must:

- Produce livestock without the use of antibiotics.
- Ship imports with documentation that states, "Certified in compliance with the terms of the US-Canada Organic Equivalency Arrangement."

2) Labeling Requirements

Products must comply with the USDA organic labeling requirements. For packaged retail products, labels or stickers must state, "Certified Organic By (insert name of Canadian certifier)," and may display the USDA organic seal and/or the Canada organic logo.

B. EUROPEAN UNION

1) Production Requirement / Critical Variance

Effective June 1, 2012: Products certified to the EU organic standards can be sold as organic in the U.S.

Products must be either produced or have had final processing or packaging occur within the EU.

To trade products under the partnership, certified operations must:

- Produce livestock, or a product that includes ingredients derived from organic livestock, without the use of antibiotics.
- Meet additional specifications for wine.
- Ship imports with an NOP Import Certificate and organic certificate completed by an EU-authorized certification body.
- Excluded Products. Aquatic animals.

2) Labeling Requirements

Products must comply with the USDA organic labeling requirements. For packaged retail products, labels or stickers must state, "Certified Organic By (insert name of EU certification body)," and may display the USDA organic seal and/or the EU organic logo.

C. JAPAN

1) Production Requirement / Critical Variance

Effective January 1, 2014: Plants, including mushrooms, and plant-based processed products (such as grape juice or corn meal) certified to the Japanese Agricultural Standards (JAS) can be sold as organic in the U.S. Products must be either produced or have had final processing or packaging occur within Japan.

Only plant and plant-based products are covered under the trade arrangement. To trade products under the partnership, certified operations must:

- Ship imports with an NOP Import Certificate and organic certificate completed by a JAS-authorized certifier.

2) Labeling Requirements

Products must comply with the USDA organic labeling requirements. For packaged retail products, labels or stickers must state, "Certified Organic By (insert name of JAS certifier)," and may display the USDA organic seal and/or the Japanese organic logo.

D. KOREA

1) Production Requirement / Critical Variance

Effective June 1, 2014: Processed food products certified to the Korean organic regulations can be sold as organic in the U.S. Products must have had final processing occur in Korea.

To trade products under the partnership, certified operations must:

- Produce "processed food products" as defined by the Korean
- Food Code (see www.ams.usda.gov/NOPTradeKorea).
- Produce products with at least 95 percent organic ingredients.
- Be sure products do contain ingredients derived from animals produced with the use of antibiotics.
- Ship imports with an NOP Import Certificate and an organic certificate completed by a Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (MAFRA)-accredited certification body. The NOP Import Certificate must state, "Certified in compliance with the terms of the US-Korea Organic Equivalency Arrangement."
- Excluded Products. Non-processed agricultural products, such as fresh pears or onions, are outside the scope of the arrangement and need to be certified to the USDA organic standards.

2) Labeling Requirements

Products must comply with the USDA organic labeling requirements. For packaged retail products, labels or stickers must state, "Certified Organic By (insert name of

Korean certification body),” and may display the USDA organic seal and/or the MAFRA organic seal.

E. SWITZERLAND

1) Production Requirement / Critical Variance

Effective July 10, 2015: Products certified to the Swiss organic ordinances can be sold as organic in the U.S. Products must be either produced or have had final processing or packaging occur within Switzerland.

To trade products under the partnership, certified operations must:

- Produce livestock, or a product that includes ingredients derived from organic livestock, without antibiotics.
- Product and label organic wine to the regulations of the importing country.
- Ship imports with an NOP Import Certificate and an organic certificate completed by a Swiss-authorized certification body.

2) Labeling Requirements

Products must comply with the USDA organic labeling requirements. For packaged retail products, labels or stickers must state, “Certified Organic By (insert name of Swiss certification body),” and may display the USDA organic seal. The Swiss Government does not administer an organic seal.

F. TAIWAN

1) Production Requirement / Critical Variance

The United States (U.S.) has an equivalence arrangement with Taiwan. This means that organic products certified to the USDA or Taiwan organic standards may be labeled and sold as organic in both countries, as long as the products meet the terms of the arrangement.

Generally, USDA and Taiwan certified organic products are eligible for trade under this equivalence, but there are some stipulations.

The following products may not be exported to the United States as certified organic:

- Agricultural products derived from animals treated with antibiotics.
- Aquatic animals (e.g. fish, shellfish).

2) Documentation

A certifying agent supervised by Taiwan's Agriculture and Food Agency (AFA) and accredited in compliance with Taiwan organic regulations must complete a U.S. National Organic Program (NOP) Import Certificate, Form 2110-1, for all Taiwan organic products traded under the arrangement. The NOP Import Certificate must be signed by the Taiwan accredited certifying agent and must include the following statement: "Certified in compliance with the terms of the AIT/TECRO-NOP/AFA Organic Equivalence Arrangement."

3) Labeling Requirements

For retail products, labels or stickers must state the name of the U.S. or Taiwan certifying agent and may use the USDA Organic seal. Exported organic products must meet the labeling requirements in the destination country. Use of Taiwan's organic mark is restricted for use only by Taiwan businesses and may not be applied to USDA organic products.

X. ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

A. VOF Office Hours & Walk in Policy

Vermont Organic Farmers office is staffed 9:00am – 3:00pm, Monday to Thursday. We have an open-door policy during our office hours at 14 Pleasant St. in Richmond, VT. It is not guaranteed that certification staff will be available during these hours due to meetings, appointments, and out of office work. If you need to meet with certification staff, it is recommended that you call to make an appointment. Walk-in hours are to be used by certified producers for picking up stickers, accessing guidelines and resource sheets, and making payments. If you have questions for your certification specialist regarding organic certification, would like to fill out your application at our office, or are a new applicant interested in learning more about organic certification, you can call anytime or you can set up an appointment for an in person meeting at our office. Please call 802-434-3821 to make an appointment to meet with our staff.

B. Complaints Policy/Investigation of Certified Operations (§205.661)

VOF is committed to investigating and resolving allegations about the applicants certified by our program. VOF will accept and investigate allegations submitted by any party that pertain to the ability of a VOF certified producer or handler to comply with the NOP

Standards. The complaint should be limited to specific, detailed information. Once a complaint is received, VOF may do the following: contact the certified farmer/processor, explain the nature of the complaint to the certified producer, and will investigate the matter to determine if there is a non-compliance. The name of the complainant and the issues being discussed will remain confidential. If, upon investigation, a major noncompliance is confirmed, VOF will notify the NOP's Program Manager of all proceedings and actions and will proceed with Non-Compliance Procedures.

C. Unannounced Inspections (§205.403)

Unannounced inspections of all farms and processors will be conducted each year to check for compliance with the organic regulations. Unannounced inspections may include, but are not limited to:

- Previous noncompliance issues.
- Evidence of prohibited pesticide use.
- Positive residue sampling results
- Erosion issues.
- Organic and Non-organic Production.
- Likelihood of drift of contamination potential.
- Outdoor access compliance.
- Grazing management.
- Pasture quality.
- Animal welfare.
- Feed audits.
- Facility conditions-including pest control and contamination risks.

Any farms or processors that have had written complaints brought against them may be investigated with unannounced inspections. In addition, farms and processors may be selected at random for unannounced inspections. 5% of our certified producers will have unannounced inspections each year. If your operation receives an unannounced inspection, the certification staff will review the farm/facility inspection report. You will receive a summary of issues, if any are identified, and a copy of the inspection report.

D. Inspection Refusal Policy (§205.400)

All persons seeking certification must permit VOF to conduct annual on-site inspections with complete access to all production and handling operations. All producers must work with the VOF inspector to schedule inspections in a timely manner. VOF may interpret the

following situations to be examples of producers who are not in compliance with the above standard.

- Inspector contacts the producer three times without response.
- Producer cancels and/or reschedules the inspection 3 times.
- Any other instances of uncooperative behavior on behalf of the producer that may be interpreted as a refusal of inspection.

E. Non-Compliance Procedures (§205.405 and §205.662)

Non-compliance procedures are used if the applicant fails to comply with NOP standards. This includes, but is not limited to: past or current practices found to be misrepresented; prohibited materials or practices used at any time during the year; or permission for inspection visits or test procedures refused.

When the VOF Director and/or the Review Committee determines that, based on the information they have been provided, an applicant is not able to meet the NOP standards for organic certification, the applicant will be contacted in writing. The letter will state the non-compliance, the facts on which the non-compliance is based, and the date by which the applicant must rebut or correct each non-compliance. If the applicant feels VOF misinterpreted the issues or did not receive all the information, or that the applicant can correct the non-compliance, the applicant must reply to this letter within 10 business days by contacting the office in writing with a rebuttal or plan for correction and supporting documentation. New applicants have the option to correct their non-compliances and resubmit their application to another certification agency. If they choose this option, they must include all notices of non-compliance with their application.

If the non-compliance is resolved, VOF will send written notification of non-compliance resolution. If the issue is not resolved, the applicant may choose to meet with the Review Committee. The Review Committee meeting will be scheduled promptly after receiving the written rebuttal or correction by the applicant. At this meeting, the Review Committee will discuss the issues with the applicant and accept any additional information offered. The Review Committee will then meet to reconsider the recommendation based on the meeting with the applicant. The applicant will receive this decision in writing.

When rebuttal is unsuccessful or correction of the non-compliance is not completed within the prescribed time period, VOF shall send the applicant a written notification of denial of certification or proposed suspension or revocation of certification. This notification will

include the reason for the denial or proposed suspension or revocation, the impact of the proposal on future eligibility for certification, and the right to request mediation. In cases where correction of the non-compliance is not possible or if non-compliance with the NOP standards was willful, notification of denial of certification or proposed suspension or revocation can be included in the initial letter stating non-compliances.

F. Mediation (§205.663)

The applicant may request that the dispute regarding the denial or proposed suspension or revocation of certification be mediated. The applicant must make the request in writing to VOF within 30 days of the date that the notification of certification denial or proposed suspension or revocation is received. If VOF rejects the request for mediation, the applicant shall be notified in writing as to the justification for the rejection and of the right to appeal pursuant to §205.681 within 30 days of the date of the denial of mediation.

If requesting mediation, producers must state their reason for requesting mediation. VOF will accept mediation when the violation is correctable; a quicker resolution of the dispute is needed; communication between the parties is poor in either quantity or quality and the process structure and negotiation expertise provided by a mediator is needed. VOF will not accept mediation when the violation is not correctable; VOF needs to establish binding precedent; one or more parties refuses to participate in good faith in the process; or one or more persons essential to a resolution cannot be brought into the process. Mediation is not useful when trying to determine fault.

If VOF accepts the request, the applicant and VOF may choose a mutually agreed upon mediator. The applicant and VOF will have no more than 30 days from the mediation session to reach an agreement. Any agreement reached must be compliant with the NOP standards. The Secretary of Agriculture may review any mediated agreement and reject any agreement not in conformance with NOP standards.

If an applicant or certified producer requests mediation with VOF, all costs incurred will be assumed by the applicant/certified producer. If mediation is unsuccessful, the applicant will have 30 days from the termination of mediation to appeal VOF's decision pursuant to §205.681.

G. Appeals (§205.681)

The applicant may appeal VOF's denial, or proposed suspension or revocation of certification to the Administrator for the AMS, USDA. If the AMS Administrator sustains the applicant's appeal, the applicant's certification will be issued/renewed. The act of sustaining the appeal shall not be an adverse action subject to appeal by the affected certifying agent.

If the AMS Administrator denies the appeal, a formal administrative proceeding will be initiated to deny, suspend, or revoke the certification. The proceedings shall be conducted pursuant to the USDA's Uniform Rules of Practice.

H. Certification Denial, Suspension and Revocation (§205.405 and 205.662)

If the applicant fails to correct the noncompliance, resolve the issue through rebuttal or mediation, or to file an appeal, VOF will send a written notification of denial, suspension, or revocation of the applicant's certification. VOF will not send a notification of suspension or revocation to a certified operation that has requested mediation or filed an appeal, while final resolution of either is pending.

1) Denial of Certification

If the new applicant's certification has been denied, the applicant has the right to request mediation pursuant to §205.663, file an appeal of the denial pursuant to §205.681, or to reapply for certification at any time with any certifying agent. If the applicant chooses to reapply, the applicant must include a copy of the notification of denial and a description of the actions taken, with supporting documentation, to correct the non-compliances.

2) Suspension or Revocation of Certification

A certified operation whose certification has been suspended, unless otherwise stated in the notification of suspension, may at any time submit a request to the Secretary of Agriculture for reinstatement of its certification. The request must be accompanied by evidence demonstrating correction of each noncompliance and corrective actions taken to comply with the NOP standards.

If the certification of an operation has been revoked, the operation or any person responsibly connected to the operation will be ineligible to receive certification for a period of 5 years following the date of revocation. The Secretary of Agriculture does have discretion to reduce or eliminate this period or ineligibility.

3) Surrendering Certification

Certification is in effect until surrendered by the organic operation or until suspended or revoked by VOF. Applicants must notify VOF in writing that they wish to surrender their certification. Applicants that surrender their certification may reapply for certification the following year.

I. Violations of the Act (§205.662(g))

In addition to suspension or revocation, any operation that knowingly sells or labels a product as organic, except in accordance with the NOP standards, shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than the amount specified in 7 CFR 3.91(b)(1)(xxxvi) per violation.

If a certified operation makes a false statement under the NOP standards to the Secretary of Agriculture or the certifying agent, it shall be subject to the provisions of section 1001 of title 18, United States Code.

J. Contamination of Certified Fields or Facilities (§205.670)

Contamination of soils, crops, livestock, or products by air pollution, flooding, spray drift, run-off, genetic contamination or other source will be addressed through testing.

Pre-harvest or post-harvest testing of any agricultural input used or agricultural product to be sold, labeled, or represented as "100 percent organic," "organic," or "made with organic (specified ingredients or food group(s))" may be required when there is reason to believe that the agricultural input or product has come into contact with a prohibited substance or has been produced using excluded methods. In addition, VOF will do periodic residue testing on no less than five percent of the total number of certified operations annually. Such tests will be conducted by VOF and expenses paid for by VOF.

The pre-harvest or post-harvest tissue test sample will be performed by a representative of VOF. Sample integrity will be maintained throughout the chain of custody, and residue testing will be performed in an accredited laboratory. Chemical analysis will be made in accordance with the methods described in the most current edition of the Official Methods of Analysis of the AOAC International or other current applicable validated methodology determining the presence of contaminants in agricultural products (§ 205.670). VOF will also follow and keep up to date with instructions from the NOP regarding sample collection and testing.

Results of residue testing must be submitted to the Administrator of AMS, USDA, the producer, and made available to the public if not part of an on-going compliance investigation. If test results indicate a specific agricultural product contains pesticide residues or environmental contaminants that exceed the Food and Drug Administration's or the EPA's regulatory tolerance, VOF must promptly report the data to the Federal Health Agency whose tolerances have been exceeded.

1) Exclusion from Organic Sale (§ 205.671).

When residue testing detects prohibited substances at levels that are greater than 5 percent of the Environmental Protection Agency's tolerance for the specific residue detected or unavoidable residual environmental contamination, the agricultural product must not be sold, labeled, or represented as organically produced. The Administrator, the applicable State organic program's governing State official, or the certifying agent may conduct an investigation of the certified operation to determine the cause of the prohibited substance.

2) Emergency Pest or Disease Treatment (§205.672)

If a prohibited substance is applied to a certified operation due to a Federal or State emergency pest or disease treatment program and the certified operation otherwise meets the NOP standards, the certification status of the operation shall not be affected (§205.672). However, the following restrictions apply:

Any harvested crop or plant part to be harvested that has contacted the prohibited substance cannot be sold, labeled, or represented as organically produced.

- Any livestock treated with a prohibited substance or product derived from the treated animals cannot be sold, labeled, or represented as organic.
- Milk or milk products may be sold as organically produced beginning 12 months following the last date that the dairy animal was treated with the prohibited substance.
- The offspring of gestating mammalian breeder stock treated with a prohibited substance may be considered organic provided that the breeder stock was not in the last third of gestation on the date the breeder stock was treated with the prohibited substance.

3) Flood Policy (§205.202)

The organic regulations require that "prohibited substances" cannot be applied to land for at least three years prior to harvesting the organic crop. Floodwaters can

contain many potential contaminants including manure from livestock operations, runoff from septic systems and water treatment facilities, agricultural chemicals, heavy metals as well as contaminants such as oil, diesel, gasoline or paint. Fortunately, the volume of water during flooding events often dilutes the contaminants. In most cases, low levels of contaminants would be considered unavoidable residual environmental contaminants and would not affect the certification of the land. However, there are instances where prohibited residues would be of greater concern. If your farm is directly downstream from a source of concentrated prohibited substances, for example a sewage treatment facility that went off-line or if there is evidence of contamination, for example an oily residue on your fields or an empty fuel tank, VOF may decide to test for likely contaminants and continued certification of the affected field could be jeopardized.

There are risks associated with feeding flooded crops (including pastures) to livestock. VOF recommends working with a feed consultant or UVM extension specialist before feeding flooded crops to organic animals.

All producers must record all flood events (seasonal and catastrophic) occurring within the last year in their organic system plan. In addition, flood events that occur during the growing season must be recorded in field records. For farms growing crops for human consumption, organic systems plans must include a written description of how producers will create protocols to prevent contamination of non-flooded crops and fields and develop timelines for replanting. In addition, please note that if your wellhead was submerged, your water must be retested to ensure that it is potable. Only potable water can be used to wash organic produce. You will need to provide VOF with a copy of your completed water test.

K. Use of the VOF Logo

The VOF logo is a registered trademark owned by Vermont Organic Farmers LLC. All VOF certified operations may use the VOF logo on their product except for products certified in the “made with category”. These products must not display the VOF logo. Once an operation is surrendered, suspended or revoked, use of the logo is prohibited on a product raised, grown or produced after the final date of surrender, suspension or revocation.

Appendix I. National Organic Standards on Agricultural Production and Handling

The regulations are subject to change. For the most current version, please visit www.ecfr.gov.

Subpart A—Definitions

§ 205.2 Terms defined.

Accreditation. A determination made by the Secretary that authorizes a private, foreign, or State entity to conduct certification activities as a certifying agent under this part.

Act. The Organic Foods Production Act of 1990, as amended ([7 U.S.C. 6501](#) *et seq.*).

Action level. The limit at or above which the Food and Drug Administration will take legal action against a product to remove it from the market. Action levels are based on unavoidability of the poisonous or deleterious substances and do not represent permissible levels of contamination where it is avoidable.

Administrator. The Administrator for the Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture, or the representative to whom authority has been delegated to act in the stead of the Administrator.

Adverse action. A noncompliance decision that adversely affects certification, accreditation, or a person subject to the Act, including a proposed suspension or revocation; a denial of certification, accreditation, or reinstatement; a cease and desist notice; or a civil penalty.

Agricultural inputs. All substances or materials used in the production or handling of organic agricultural products.

Agricultural product. Any agricultural commodity or product, whether raw or processed, including any commodity or product derived from livestock, that is marketed in the United States for human or livestock consumption.

Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS). The Agricultural Marketing Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Allowed synthetic. A substance that is included on the National List of synthetic substances allowed for use in organic production or handling.

AMDUCA. The Animal Medicinal Drug Use Clarification Act of 1994 (Pub. L. 103-396).

Animal drug. Any drug as defined in section 201 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended ([21 U.S.C. 321](#)), that is intended for use in livestock, including any drug intended for use in livestock feed but not including such livestock feed.

Annual seedling. A plant grown from seed that will complete its life cycle or produce a harvestable yield within the same crop year or season in which it was planted.

Area of operation. The types of operations: crops, livestock, wild-crop harvesting or handling, or any combination thereof that a certifying agent may be accredited to certify under this part.

Audit trail. Documentation that is sufficient to determine the source, transfer of ownership, and transportation of any agricultural product labeled as “100 percent organic,” the organic ingredients of any agricultural product labeled as “organic” or “made with organic (specified ingredients)” or the organic ingredients of any agricultural product containing less than 70 percent organic ingredients identified as organic in an ingredients statement.

Beak trimming. The removal of not more than one-quarter to one-third of the upper beak or the removal of one-quarter to one-third of both the upper and lower beaks of a bird in order to control injurious pecking and cannibalism.

Biodegradable. Subject to biological decomposition into simpler biochemical or chemical components.

Biodegradable biobased mulch film. A synthetic mulch film that meets the following criteria:

- (1) Meets the compostability specifications of one of the following standards: ASTM D6400, ASTM D6868, EN 13432, EN 14995, or ISO 17088 (all incorporated by reference; see [§ 205.3](#));
- (2) Demonstrates at least 90% biodegradation absolute or relative to microcrystalline cellulose in less than two years, in soil, according to one of the following test methods: ISO 17556 or ASTM D5988 (both incorporated by reference; see [§ 205.3](#)); and
- (3) Must be biobased with content determined using ASTM D6866 (incorporated by reference; see [§ 205.3](#)).

Biologics. All viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products of natural or synthetic origin, such as diagnostics, antitoxins, vaccines, live microorganisms, killed microorganisms, and the antigenic or immunizing components of microorganisms intended for use in the diagnosis, treatment, or prevention of diseases of animals.

Breeder stock. Female livestock whose offspring may be incorporated into an organic operation at the time of their birth.

Buffer zone. An area located between a certified production operation or portion of a production operation and an adjacent land area that is not maintained under organic

management. A buffer zone must be sufficient in size or other features (e.g., windbreaks or a diversion ditch) to prevent the possibility of unintended contact by prohibited substances applied to adjacent land areas with an area that is part of a certified operation.

Bulk. The presentation to consumers at retail sale of an agricultural product in unpackaged, loose form, enabling the consumer to determine the individual pieces, amount, or volume of the product purchased.

Caponization. Castration of chickens, turkeys, pheasants, and other avian species.

Cattle wattling. The surgical separation of two layers of the skin from the connective tissue along a 2-to-4-inch path on the dewlap, neck, or shoulders used for ownership identification.

Certification activity. Any business conducted by a certifying agent, or by a person acting on behalf of a certifying agent, including but not limited to: certification management; administration; application review; inspection planning; inspections; sampling; inspection report review; material review; label review; records retention; compliance review; investigating complaints and taking adverse actions; certification decisions; and issuing transaction certificates.

Certification office. Any site or facility where certification activities are conducted, except for certification activities that occur at certified operations or applicants for certification, such as inspections and sampling.

Certification or certified. A determination made by a certifying agent that a production or handling operation is in compliance with the Act and the regulations in this part, which is documented by a certificate of organic operation.

Certification review. The act of reviewing and evaluating a certified operation or applicant for certification and determining compliance or ability to comply with the USDA organic regulations. This does not include performing an inspection.

Certified operation. A crop or livestock production, wild-crop harvesting or handling operation, or portion of such operation that is certified by an accredited certifying agent as utilizing a system of organic production or handling as described by the Act and the regulations in this part.

Certifying agent. Any entity accredited by the Secretary as a certifying agent for the purpose of certifying a production or handling operation as a certified production or handling operation.

Certifying agent's operation. All sites, facilities, personnel, and records used by a certifying agent to conduct certification activities under the Act and the regulations in this part.

Claims. Oral, written, implied, or symbolic representations, statements, or advertising or other forms of communication presented to the public or buyers of agricultural products that relate to the organic certification process or the term, “100 percent organic,” “organic,” or “made with organic (specified ingredients or food group(s)),” or, in the case of agricultural products containing less than 70 percent organic ingredients, the term, “organic,” on the ingredients panel.

Class of animal. A group of livestock that shares a similar stage of life or production. The classes of animals are those that are commonly listed on feed labels.

Commercially available. The ability to obtain a production input in an appropriate form, quality, or quantity to fulfill an essential function in a system of organic production or handling, as determined by the certifying agent in the course of reviewing the organic plan.

Commingling. Physical contact between unpackaged organically produced and nonorganically produced agricultural products during production, processing, transportation, storage or handling, other than during the manufacture of a multiingredient product containing both types of ingredients.

Compost. The product of a managed process through which microorganisms break down plant and animal materials into more available forms suitable for application to the soil or as a component of mushroom substrate.

Conformity assessment system. All activities, including oversight, accreditation, compliance review, and enforcement, undertaken by a government to ensure that the applicable technical requirements for the production and handling of organic agricultural products are fully and consistently applied.

Control. Any method that reduces or limits damage by populations of pests, weeds, or diseases to levels that do not significantly reduce productivity.

Crop. Pastures, cover crops, green manure crops, catch crops, mushrooms, or any plant or part of a plant intended to be marketed as an agricultural product, fed to livestock, or used in the field to manage nutrients and soil fertility.

Crop residues. The plant parts remaining in a field after the harvest of a crop, which include stalks, stems, leaves, roots, and weeds.

Crop rotation. The practice of alternating the annual crops grown on a specific field in a planned pattern or sequence in successive crop years so that crops of the same species or family are not grown repeatedly without interruption on the same field. Perennial cropping systems employ means such as alley cropping, intercropping, and hedgerows to introduce biological diversity in lieu of crop rotation.

Crop year. That normal growing season for a crop as determined by the Secretary.

Cultivation. Digging up or cutting the soil to prepare a seed bed; control weeds; aerate the soil; or work organic matter, crop residues, or fertilizers into the soil.

Cultural methods. Methods used to enhance crop health and prevent weed, pest, or disease problems without the use of substances; examples include the selection of appropriate varieties and planting sites; proper timing and density of plantings; irrigation; and extending a growing season by manipulating the microclimate with green houses, cold frames, or wind breaks.

De-beaking. The removal of more than one-third of the upper beak or removal of more than one-third of both the upper and lower beaks of a bird.

De-snooding. The removal of the turkey snood (a fleshy protuberance on the forehead of male turkeys).

Detectable residue. The amount or presence of chemical residue or sample component that can be reliably observed or found in the sample matrix by current approved analytical methodology.

Disease vectors. Plants or animals that harbor or transmit disease organisms or pathogens which may attack crops or livestock.

Drift. The physical movement of prohibited substances from the intended target site onto an organic operation or portion thereof.

Dry lot. A fenced area that may be covered with concrete, but that has little or no vegetative cover.

Dry matter. The amount of a feedstuff remaining after all the free moisture is evaporated out.

Dry matter demand. The expected dry matter intake for a class of animal.

Dry matter intake. Total pounds of all feed, devoid of all moisture, consumed by a class of animals over a given period of time.

Dubbing. The removal of poultry combs and wattles.

Emergency pest or disease treatment program. A mandatory program authorized by a Federal, State, or local agency for the purpose of controlling or eradicating a pest or disease.

Employee. Any person providing paid or volunteer services for a certifying agent.

Excipients. Any ingredients that are intentionally added to livestock medications but do not exert therapeutic or diagnostic effects at the intended dosage, although they may act to improve product delivery (e.g., enhancing absorption or controlling release of the drug substance). Examples of such ingredients include fillers, extenders, diluents, wetting agents, solvents, emulsifiers, preservatives, flavors, absorption enhancers, sustained-release matrices, and coloring agents.

Excluded methods. A variety of methods used to genetically modify organisms or influence their growth and development by means that are not possible under natural conditions or processes and are not considered compatible with organic production. Such methods include cell fusion, microencapsulation and macroencapsulation, and recombinant DNA technology (including gene deletion, gene doubling, introducing a foreign gene, and changing the positions of genes when achieved by recombinant DNA technology). Such methods do not include the use of traditional breeding, conjugation, fermentation, hybridization, in vitro fertilization, or tissue culture.

Feed. Edible materials which are consumed by livestock for their nutritional value. Feed may be concentrates (grains) or roughages (hay, silage, fodder). The term, “feed,” encompasses all agricultural commodities, including pasture ingested by livestock for nutritional purposes.

Feed additive. A substance added to feed in micro quantities to fulfill a specific nutritional need; i.e., essential nutrients in the form of amino acids, vitamins, and minerals.

Feedlot. A dry lot for the controlled feeding of livestock.

Feed supplement. A combination of feed nutrients added to livestock feed to improve the nutrient balance or performance of the total ration and intended to be:

- (1) Diluted with other feeds when fed to livestock;
- (2) Offered free choice with other parts of the ration if separately available; or
- (3) Further diluted and mixed to produce a complete feed.

Fertilizer. A single or blended substance containing one or more recognized plant nutrient(s) which is used primarily for its plant nutrient content and which is designed for use or claimed to have value in promoting plant growth.

Field. An area of land identified as a discrete unit within a production operation.

Forage. Vegetative material in a fresh, dried, or ensiled state (pasture, hay, or silage), which is fed to livestock.

Governmental entity. Any domestic government, tribal government, or foreign

governmental subdivision providing certification services.

Graze.

(1) The consumption of standing or residual forage by livestock.

(2) To put livestock to feed on standing or residual forage.

Grazing. To graze.

Grazing season. The period of time when pasture is available for grazing, due to natural precipitation or irrigation. Grazing season dates may vary because of mid-summer heat/humidity, significant precipitation events, floods, hurricanes, droughts or winter weather events. Grazing season may be extended by the grazing of residual forage as agreed in the operation's organic system plan. Due to weather, season, or climate, the grazing season may or may not be continuous. Grazing season may range from 120 days to 365 days, but not less than 120 days per year.

Handle. To sell, process, or package agricultural products, including but not limited to trading, facilitating sale or trade on behalf of a seller or oneself, importing to the United States, exporting for sale in the United States, combining, aggregating, culling, conditioning, treating, packing, containerizing, repackaging, labeling, storing, receiving, or loading.

Handler. Any person that handles agricultural products, except final retailers of agricultural products that do not process agricultural products.

Handling operation. Any operation that handles agricultural products, except final retailers of agricultural products that do not process agricultural products.

Immediate family. The spouse, minor children, or blood relatives who reside in the immediate household of a certifying agent or an employee, inspector, contractor, or other personnel of the certifying agent. For the purpose of this part, the interest of a spouse, minor child, or blood relative who is a resident of the immediate household of a certifying agent or an employee, inspector, contractor, or other personnel of the certifying agent shall be considered to be an interest of the certifying agent or an employee, inspector, contractor, or other personnel of the certifying agent.

Inclement weather. Weather that is violent, or characterized by temperatures (high or low), or characterized by excessive precipitation that can cause physical harm to a given species of livestock. Production yields or growth rates of livestock lower than the maximum achievable do not qualify as physical harm.

Indoors or indoor space. The space inside of an enclosed building or housing structure available to livestock. Indoor space for avian species includes, but is not limited to:

(1) *Mobile housing.* A mobile structure for avian species with solid or perforated flooring that is moved regularly and allows birds to continuously access areas outside the structure during daytime hours.

(2) *Aviary housing.* A fixed structure for avian species that has multiple tiers or levels.

(3) *Slatted/mesh floor housing.* A fixed structure for avian species that has both: a slatted floor where perches, feed, and water are provided over a pit or belt for manure collection; and litter covering the remaining solid floor.

(4) *Floor litter housing.* A fixed structure for avian species that has absorbent litter covering the entire floor.

Induced molting. Molting that is artificially initiated.

Inert ingredient. Any substance (or group of substances with similar chemical structures if designated by the Environmental Protection Agency) other than an active ingredient which is intentionally included in any pesticide product ([40 CFR 152.3\(m\)](#)).

Information panel. That part of the label of a packaged product that is immediately contiguous to and to the right of the principal display panel as observed by an individual facing the principal display panel, unless another section of the label is designated as the information panel because of package size or other package attributes (e.g., irregular shape with one usable surface).

Ingredient. Any substance used in the preparation of an agricultural product that is still present in the final commercial product as consumed.

Ingredients statement. The list of ingredients contained in a product shown in their common and usual names in the descending order of predominance.

Inspection. The act of examining and evaluating the production or handling operation of an applicant for certification or certified operation to determine compliance with the Act and the regulations in this part.

Inspector. Any person retained or used by a certifying agent to conduct inspections of certification applicants or certified production or handling operations.

Internal control system. An internal quality management system that establishes and governs the review, monitoring, training, and inspection of the producer group operation, and the procurement and distribution of shared production and handling inputs and resources, to maintain compliance with the USDA organic regulations.

Label. A display of written, printed, or graphic material on the immediate container of an agricultural product or any such material affixed to any agricultural product or affixed to

a bulk container containing an agricultural product, except for package liners or a display of written, printed, or graphic material which contains only information about the weight of the product.

Labeling. All written, printed, or graphic material accompanying an agricultural product at any time or written, printed, or graphic material about the agricultural product displayed at retail stores about the product.

Livestock. Any cattle, sheep, goats, swine, poultry, or equine animals used for food or in the production of food, fiber, feed, or other agricultural-based consumer products; wild or domesticated game; or other nonplant life, except such term shall not include aquatic animals for the production of food, fiber, feed, or other agricultural-based consumer products.

Lot. Any number of containers which contain an agricultural product of the same kind located in the same conveyance, warehouse, or packing house and which are available for inspection at the same time.

Manure. Feces, urine, other excrement, and bedding produced by livestock that has not been composted.

Market information. Any written, printed, audiovisual, or graphic information, including advertising, pamphlets, flyers, catalogues, posters, and signs, distributed, broadcast, or made available outside of retail outlets that are used to assist in the sale or promotion of a product.

Mulch. Any nonsynthetic material, such as wood chips, leaves, or straw, or any synthetic material included on the National List for such use, such as newspaper or plastic that serves to suppress weed growth, moderate soil temperature, or conserve soil moisture.

Mulesing. The removal of skin from the buttocks of sheep, approximately 2 to 4 inches wide and running away from the anus to the hock to prevent fly strike.

Mushroom. The fleshy, spore-bearing fruiting body of a fungus.

Mushroom mycelium. A mass of branching, thread-like hyphae (fungal structures).

Mushroom spawn. Mushroom spawn media colonized by mushroom mycelium that can be used to inoculate mushroom substrate.

Mushroom spawn media. The base material, such as grain, wood materials, or minerals, used to make mushroom spawn.

Mushroom substrate. The base material, such as grain, wood materials, composted materials, and/or other agricultural materials, on which mushroom production occurs.

Narrow range oils. Petroleum derivatives, predominately of paraffinic and naphthenic fractions with 50 percent boiling point (10 mm Hg) between 415 °F and 440 °F.

National List. A list of allowed and prohibited substances as provided for in the Act.

National Organic Program (NOP). The program authorized by the Act for the purpose of implementing its provisions.

National Organic Standards Board (NOSB). A board established by the Secretary under [7 U.S.C. 6518](#) to assist in the development of standards for substances to be used in organic production and to advise the Secretary on any other aspects of the implementation of the National Organic Program.

Natural resources of the operation. The physical, hydrological, and biological features of a production operation, including soil, water, wetlands, woodlands, and wildlife.

Nonagricultural substance. A substance that is not a product of agriculture, such as a mineral or a bacterial culture, that is used as an ingredient in an agricultural product. For the purposes of this part, a nonagricultural ingredient also includes any substance, such as gums, citric acid, or pectin, that is extracted from, isolated from, or a fraction of an agricultural product so that the identity of the agricultural product is unrecognizable in the extract, isolate, or fraction.

Non-ambulatory. As defined in [9 CFR 309.2\(b\)](#).

Nonsynthetic (natural). A substance that is derived from mineral, plant, or animal matter and does not undergo a synthetic process as defined in section 6502(21) of the Act ([7 U.S.C. 6502\(21\)](#)). For the purposes of this part, nonsynthetic is used as a synonym for natural as the term is used in the Act.

Nonretail container. Any container used for shipping or storage of an agricultural product that is not used in the retail display or sale of the product.

Nontoxic. Not known to cause any adverse physiological effects in animals, plants, humans, or the environment.

Organic. A labeling term that refers to an agricultural product produced in accordance with the Act and the regulations in this part.

Organic exporter. The final certified exporter of the organic agricultural product, who facilitates the trade of, consigns, or arranges for the transport/shipping of the organic agricultural product from a foreign country to the United States.

Organic fraud. Deceptive representation, sale, or labeling of nonorganic agricultural products or ingredients as “100 percent organic,” “organic,” or “made with organic

(specified ingredients or food group(s))."

Organic importer. The operation responsible for accepting imported organic agricultural products within the United States and ensuring NOP Import Certificate data are entered into the U.S. Customs and Border Protection import system of record.

Organic Integrity Database. The National Organic Program's electronic, web-based reporting tool for the submission of data, completion of certificates of organic operation, and other information, or the tool's successors.

Organic management. Management of a production or handling operation in compliance with all applicable provisions under this part.

Organic matter. The remains, residues, or waste products of any organism.

Organic production. A production system that is managed in accordance with the Act and regulations in this part to respond to site-specific conditions by integrating cultural, biological, and mechanical practices that foster cycling of resources, promote ecological balance, and conserve biodiversity.

Organic system plan. A plan of management of an organic production or handling operation that has been agreed to by the producer or handler and the certifying agent and that includes written plans concerning all aspects of agricultural production or handling described in the Act and the regulations in [subpart C of this part](#).

Outdoors or outdoor space. Any area outside an enclosed building or enclosed housing structure. Enclosed housing structures with open sides (e.g., open-sided freestall barns) are not to be considered outdoors or outdoor space. Outdoor space for avian species includes, but is not limited to:

(1) Pasture pens (avian). Floorless pens, with full or partial roofing, that are moved regularly, provide direct access to soil and vegetation, and allow birds to express natural behaviors.

(2) Shade structures that are not enclosed.

Paper-based crop planting aid. A material that is comprised of at least 60% cellulose-based fiber by weight, including, but not limited to, pots, seed tape, and collars that are placed in or on the soil and later incorporated into the soil, excluding biodegradable mulch film. Up to 40% of the ingredients can be nonsynthetic, other permitted synthetic ingredients in [§ 205.601\(j\)](#), or synthetic strengthening fibers, adhesives, or resins. Contains no less than 80% biobased content as verified by a qualified third-party assessment (e.g., laboratory test using ASTM D6866 or composition review by qualified personnel).

Pasture. Land used for livestock grazing that is managed to provide feed value and

maintain or improve soil, water, and vegetative resources.

Peer review panel. A panel of individuals who have expertise in organic production and handling methods and certification procedures and who are appointed by the Administrator to assist in evaluating applicants for accreditation as certifying agents.

Perch. A rod- or branch-type structure above the floor or ground that accommodates roosting and allows birds to utilize vertical space.

Person. An individual, partnership, corporation, association, cooperative, or other entity.

Pesticide. Any substance which alone, in chemical combination, or in any formulation with one or more substances is defined as a pesticide in section 2(u) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act ([7 U.S.C. 136\(u\)](#) *et seq.*).

Pet. Any domestic animal not used for the production and sale of food, fiber, or other agricultural-based consumer products.

Pet food. Any commercial feed prepared and distributed for pet consumption.

Petition. A request to amend the National List that is submitted by any person in accordance with this part.

Planting stock. Any plant or plant tissue other than annual seedlings but including rhizomes, shoots, leaf or stem cuttings, roots, or tubers, used in plant production or propagation.

Practice standard. The guidelines and requirements through which a production or handling operation implements a required component of its production or handling organic system plan. A practice standard includes a series of allowed and prohibited actions, materials, and conditions to establish a minimum level performance for planning, conducting, and maintaining a function, such as livestock health care or facility pest management, essential to an organic operation.

Principal display panel. That part of a label that is most likely to be displayed, presented, shown, or examined under customary conditions of display for sale.

Private entity. Any domestic or foreign nongovernmental for-profit or not-for-profit organization providing certification services.

Processing. Cooking, baking, curing, heating, drying, mixing, grinding, churning, separating, extracting, slaughtering, cutting, fermenting, distilling, eviscerating, preserving, dehydrating, freezing, chilling, or otherwise manufacturing and includes the packaging, canning, jarring, or otherwise enclosing food in a container.

Processing aid.

- (1) Substance that is added to a food during the processing of such food but is removed in some manner from the food before it is packaged in its finished form;
- (2) a substance that is added to a food during processing, is converted into constituents normally present in the food, and does not significantly increase the amount of the constituents naturally found in the food; and
- (3) a substance that is added to a food for its technical or functional effect in the processing but is present in the finished food at insignificant levels and does not have any technical or functional effect in that food.

Producer. A person who engages in the business of growing or producing food, fiber, feed, and other agricultural-based consumer products.

Producer group member. An individual engaged in the activity of producing or harvesting agricultural products as a member of a producer group operation.

Producer group operation. A producer, organized as a person, consisting of producer group members and production units in geographic proximity governed by an internal control system under one organic system plan and certification.

Producer group production unit. A defined subgroup of producer group members in geographic proximity within a single producer group operation that use shared practices and resources to produce similar agricultural products.

Production lot number/identifier. Identification of a product based on the production sequence of the product showing the date, time, and place of production used for quality control purposes.

Prohibited substance. A substance the use of which in any aspect of organic production or handling is prohibited or not provided for in the Act or the regulations of this part.

Pullets. Female chickens or other avian species being raised for egg production that have not yet started to lay eggs.

Records. Any information in written, visual, or electronic form that documents the activities undertaken by a producer, handler, or certifying agent to comply with the Act and regulations in this part.

Religious (or ritual) slaughter. Slaughtering in accordance with the ritual requirements of any religious faith that prescribes a method of slaughter whereby the animal suffers loss of consciousness by anemia of the brain caused by the simultaneous and instantaneous severance of the carotid arteries with a sharp instrument and handling in connection with

such slaughtering.

Residual forage. Forage cut and left to lie, or windrowed and left to lie, in place in the pasture.

Residue testing. An official or validated analytical procedure that detects, identifies, and measures the presence of chemical substances, their metabolites, or degradation products in or on raw or processed agricultural products.

Responsibly connected. Any person who is a partner, officer, director, holder, manager, or owner of 10 percent or more of the voting stock of an applicant or a recipient of certification or accreditation.

Retail establishment. Restaurants, delicatessens, bakeries, grocery stores, or any retail business with a restaurant, delicatessen, bakery, salad bar, bulk food self-service station, or other eat-in, carry-out, mail-order, or delivery service of raw or processed agricultural products.

Routine use of parasiticide. The regular, planned, or periodic use of parasiticides.

Secretary. The Secretary of Agriculture or a representative to whom authority has been delegated to act in the Secretary's stead.

Sewage sludge. A solid, semisolid, or liquid residue generated during the treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works. Sewage sludge includes but is not limited to: domestic septage; scum or solids removed in primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment processes; and a material derived from sewage sludge. Sewage sludge does not include ash generated during the firing of sewage sludge in a sewage sludge incinerator or grit and screenings generated during preliminary treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works.

Shelter. Structures such as barns, sheds, or windbreaks; or natural areas such as woods, tree lines, large hedge rows, or geographic land features, that are designed or selected to provide physical protection or housing to all animals.

Slaughter stock. Any animal that is intended to be slaughtered for consumption by humans or other animals.

Soil and water quality. Observable indicators of the physical, chemical, or biological condition of soil and water, including the presence of environmental contaminants.

Split operation. An operation that produces or handles both organic and nonorganic agricultural products.

Stage of life. A discrete time period in an animal's life which requires specific management

practices different than during other periods (e.g., poultry during feathering). Breeding, freshening, lactation and other recurring events are not a stage of life.

State. Any of the several States of the United States of America, its territories, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

State certifying agent. A certifying agent accredited by the Secretary under the National Organic Program and operated by the State for the purposes of certifying organic production and handling operations in the State.

State organic program (SOP). A State program that meets the requirements of section 6506 of the Act, is approved by the Secretary, and is designed to ensure that a product that is sold or labeled as organically produced under the Act is produced and handled using organic methods.

State organic program's governing State official. The chief executive official of a State or, in the case of a State that provides for the statewide election of an official to be responsible solely for the administration of the agricultural operations of the State, such official who administers a State organic certification program.

Stocking density. The liveweight or number of animals on a given area or unit of land.

Supply chain traceability audit. The process of identifying and tracking the movement, sale, custody, handling, and organic status of an agricultural product along a supply chain to verify the agricultural product's compliance with this part.

Synthetic. A substance that is formulated or manufactured by a chemical process or by a process that chemically changes a substance extracted from naturally occurring plant, animal, or mineral sources, except that such term shall not apply to substances created by naturally occurring biological processes.

Technical requirements. A system of relevant laws, regulations, regulatory practices, standards, policies, and procedures that address the certification, production, and handling of organic agricultural products.

Temporary and Temporarily. Occurring for a limited time only (e.g., overnight, throughout a storm, during a period of illness, the period of time specified by the Administrator when granting a temporary variance), not permanent or lasting.

Third-year transitional crop. Crops and forage from land included in the organic system plan of a producer's operation that is not certified organic but is in the third year of organic management and is eligible for organic certification in one year or less.

Toe clipping. The removal of the nail and distal joint of the back two toes of a bird.

Tolerance. The maximum legal level of a pesticide chemical residue in or on a raw or processed agricultural commodity or processed food.

Transitioned animal. A dairy animal converted to organic milk production in accordance with [§ 205.236\(a\)\(2\)](#) that has not been under continuous organic management from the last third of gestation; offspring born to a transitioned animal that, during its last third of gestation, consumes third-year transitional crops; and offspring born during the one-time transition exception that themselves consume third-year transitional crops.

Transplant. A seedling which has been removed from its original place of production, transported, and replanted.

Unannounced inspection. The act of examining and evaluating all or a portion of the production or handling activities of a certified operation without advance notice to determine compliance with the Act and the regulations in this part.

Unavoidable residual environmental contamination (UREC). Background levels of naturally occurring or synthetic chemicals that are present in the soil or present in organically produced agricultural products that are below established tolerances.

Vegetation. Living plant matter that is anchored in the soil by roots and provides ground cover.

Wild crop. Any mushroom, plant, or portion of a plant that is collected or harvested from a site that is not maintained under cultivation or other agricultural management.

Yards/Feeding pad. An area for feeding, exercising, and outdoor access for livestock during the non-grazing season and a high traffic area where animals may receive supplemental feeding during the grazing season.

§ 205.3 Incorporation by reference.

(a) Certain material is incorporated by reference into this part with the approval of the Director of the Federal Register under [5 U.S.C. 552\(a\)](#) and [1 CFR part 51](#). To enforce any edition other than that specified in this section, we must publish notice of change in the Federal Register and the material must be available to the public. All approved material is available for inspection at the USDA Agricultural Marketing Service, National Organic Program, 1400 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20250; (202) 720-3252, and is available from the sources listed below. It is also available for inspection at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call (202) 741-6030 or go to http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html.

(b) ASTM International, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, PO Box C700, West Conshohocken, PA 19428;

phone 1-877-909-2786; <http://www.astm.org/>.

(1) ASTM D5988-12 ("ASTM D5988"), "Standard Test Method for Determining Aerobic Biodegradation of Plastic Materials in Soil," approved May 1, 2012, IBR approved for [§ 205.2](#).

(2) ASTM D6400-12 ("ASTM D6400"), "Standard Specification for Labeling of Plastics Designed to be Aerobically Composted in Municipal or Industrial Facilities," approved May 15, 2012, IBR approved for [§ 205.2](#).

(3) ASTM D6866-12 ("ASTM D6866"), "Standard Test Methods for Determining the Biobased Content of Solid, Liquid, and Gaseous Samples Using Radiocarbon Analysis," approved April 1, 2012, IBR approved for [§ 205.2](#).

(4) ASTM D6868-11 ("ASTM D6868"), "Standard Specification for Labeling of End Items that Incorporate Plastics and Polymers as Coatings or Additives with Paper and Other Substrates Designed to be Aerobically Composted in Municipal or Industrial Facilities," approved February 1, 2011, IBR approved for [§ 205.2](#).

(c) European Committee for Standardization; Avenue Marnix, 17-B-1000 Brussels; phone 32 2 550 08 11; www.cen.eu.

(1) EN 13432:2000:E ("EN 13432"), September, 2000, "Requirements for packaging recoverable through composting and biodegradation—Test scheme and evaluation criteria for the final acceptance of packaging," IBR approved for [§ 205.2](#).

(2) EN 14995:2006:E ("EN 14995"), December, 2006, "Plastics—Evaluation of compostability—Test scheme and specifications," IBR approved for [§ 205.2](#).

(d) International Organization for Standardization, 1, ch. de la Voie-Creuse, CP 56, CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; phone 41 22 749 01 11; www.iso.org.

(1) ISO 17088:2012(E), ("ISO 17088"), "Specifications for compostable plastics," June 1, 2012, IBR approved for [§ 205.2](#).

(2) ISO 17556:2012(E) ("ISO 17556"), "Plastics—Determination of the ultimate aerobic biodegradability of plastic materials in soil by measuring the oxygen demand in a respirometer or the amount of carbon dioxide evolved," August 15, 2012, IBR approved for [§ 205.2](#).

Subpart B—Applicability

§ 205.100 What has to be certified.

(a) Except for the exempt operations described in § 205.101, each operation or portion of an operation that produces or handles agricultural products intended to be sold, labeled, or represented as "100 percent organic," "organic," or "made with organic (specified

ingredients or food group(s))" must be certified according to the provisions of subpart E of this part and must meet all other applicable requirements of this part.

(b) Any production or handling operation or specified portion of a production or handling operation that has been already certified by a certifying agent on the date that the certifying agent receives its accreditation under this part shall be deemed to be certified under the Act until the operation's next anniversary date of certification. Such recognition shall only be available to those operations certified by a certifying agent that receives its accreditation within 18 months from February 20, 2001.

(c) Any person or responsibly connected person that:

(1) Knowingly sells or labels a product as organic, except in accordance with the Act, shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than the amount specified in § 3.91(b)(1) of this title per violation.

(2) Makes a false statement under the Act to the Secretary, a governing State official, or an accredited certifying agent shall be subject to the provisions of section 1001 of title 18, United States Code.

§ 205.101 Exemptions from certification.

The following operations in paragraphs (a) through (h) of this section are exempt from certification under subpart E of this part and from submitting an organic system plan for acceptance or approval under § 205.201 but must comply with the applicable organic production and handling requirements of subpart C of this part, the applicable labeling requirements of subpart D of this part, and any requirements described in paragraphs (a) through (i) of this section.

(a) A production or handling operation that sells agricultural products as "organic" but whose gross agricultural income from organic sales totals \$5,000 or less annually.

(b) A retail establishment that does not process organically produced agricultural products.

(c) A retail establishment that processes, at the point of final sale, agricultural products certified under this part as "100 percent organic," "organic," or "made with organic (specified ingredients or food group(s))."

(d) A handling operation that only handles agricultural products that contain less than 70 percent organic ingredients (as described in § 205.301(d)) or that only identifies organic ingredients on the information panel.

(e) An operation that only receives, stores, and/or prepares for shipment, but does not otherwise handle, organic agricultural products that:

(1) Are enclosed in sealed, tamper-evident packages or containers prior to being received or acquired by the operation; and

(2) Remain in the same sealed, tamper-evident packages or containers and are not otherwise handled while in the control of the operation.

(f) An operation that only buys, sells, receives, stores, and/or prepares for shipment, but does not otherwise handle, organic agricultural products already labeled for retail sale that:

(1) Are enclosed in sealed, tamper-evident packages or containers that are labeled for retail sale prior to being received or acquired by the operation; and

(2) Remain in the same sealed, tamper-evident packages or containers that are labeled for retail sale and are not otherwise handled while in the control of the operation.

(g) A Customs broker (per 19 CFR 111.1) that only conducts customs business but does not otherwise handle organic agricultural products.

(h) An operation that only arranges for the shipping, storing, transport, or movement of organic agricultural products but does not otherwise handle organic products.

(i) Recordkeeping by exempt operations.

(1) Exempt operations described in paragraphs (a) and (c) through (f) of this section must make available to representatives of the Secretary, upon request, records that:

(i) Demonstrate that agricultural products identified as organic were organically produced and handled; and

(ii) Verify quantities of organic agricultural products received and shipped or sold

(2) All records described in this section must be maintained for no less than 3 years beyond their creation, and the operations must allow representatives of the Secretary and the applicable State organic programs' governing State official access to these records for inspection and copying during normal business hours to determine compliance with the applicable regulations set forth in this part.

§ 205.102 Use of the term, "organic."

Any agricultural product that is sold, labeled, or represented as "100 percent organic,"

“organic,” or “made with organic (specified ingredients or food group(s))” must be:

(a) Produced in accordance with the requirements specified in § 205.101 or §§ 205.202 through 205.207 or §§ 205.236 through 205.240 and all other applicable requirements of part 205; and

(b) Handled in accordance with the requirements specified in § 205.101 or §§ 205.270 through 205.272 and all other applicable requirements of this part 205.

§ 205.103 Recordkeeping by certified operations.

(a) A certified operation must maintain records concerning the production, harvesting, and handling of agricultural products that are or that are intended to be sold, labeled, or represented as “100 percent organic,” “organic,” or “made with organic (specified ingredients or food group(s)).”

(b) Such records must:

(1) Be adapted to the particular business that the certified operation is conducting;

(2) Fully disclose all activities and transactions of the certified operation, in sufficient detail as to be readily understood and audited; records must span the time of purchase or acquisition, through production, to sale or transport and be traceable back to the last certified operation;

(3) Include audit trail documentation for agricultural products handled or produced by the certified operation and identify agricultural products on these records as “100% organic,” “organic,” or “made with organic (specified ingredients or food group(s)),” or similar terms, as applicable;

(4) Be maintained for not less than 5 years beyond their creation; and

(5) Be sufficient to demonstrate compliance with the Act and the regulations in this part.

(c) The certified operation must make such records available for inspection and copying during normal business hours by authorized representatives of the Secretary, the applicable State program's governing State official, and the certifying agent.

§ 205.105 Allowed and prohibited substances, methods, and ingredients in organic production and handling.

To be sold or labeled as “100 percent organic,” “organic,” or “made with organic (specified ingredients or food group(s)),” the product must be produced and handled without the use of:

- (a) Synthetic substances and ingredients, except as provided in § 205.601 or § 205.603;
- (b) Nonsynthetic substances prohibited in § 205.602 or § 205.604;
- (c) Nonagricultural substances used in or on processed products, except as otherwise provided in § 205.605;
- (d) Nonorganic agricultural substances used in or on processed products, except as otherwise provided in § 205.606;
- (e) Excluded methods, except for vaccines: Provided, That, the vaccines are approved in accordance with § 205.600(a);
- (f) Ionizing radiation, as described in Food and Drug Administration regulation, 21 CFR 179.26; and
- (g) Sewage sludge.

Subpart C—Organic Production and Handling Requirements

§ 205.200 General.

The producer or handler of a production or handling operation intending to sell, label, or represent agricultural products as “100 percent organic,” “organic,” or “made with organic (specified ingredients or food group(s))” must comply with the applicable provisions of this subpart. Production practices implemented in accordance with this subpart must maintain or improve the natural resources of the operation, including soil and water quality.

§ 205.201 Organic production and handling system plan.

(a) The producer or handler of a production or handling operation, except as exempt under [§ 205.101](#), intending to sell, label, or represent agricultural products as “100 percent organic,” “organic,” or “made with organic (specified ingredients or food group(s))” must develop an organic production or handling system plan that is agreed to by the producer or handler and an accredited certifying agent. An organic system plan must meet the requirements set forth in this section for organic production or handling. An organic production or handling system plan must include:

- (1) A description of practices and procedures to be performed and maintained, including the frequency with which they will be performed;
- (2) A list of each substance to be used as a production or handling input, indicating its composition, source, location(s) where it will be used, and documentation of commercial availability, as applicable;
- (3) A description of the monitoring practices and procedures to be performed and

maintained, including the frequency with which they will be performed, to verify that the plan is effectively implemented. This must include a description of the monitoring practices and procedures to verify suppliers in the supply chain and organic status of agricultural products received, and to prevent organic fraud, as appropriate to the certified operation's activities, scope, and complexity;

(4) A description of the recordkeeping system implemented to comply with the requirements established in [§ 205.103](#);

(5) A description of the management practices and physical barriers established to prevent commingling of organic and nonorganic products on a split operation and to prevent contact of organic production and handling operations and products with prohibited substances; and

(6) Additional information deemed necessary by the certifying agent to evaluate compliance with the regulations.

(b) A producer may substitute a plan prepared to meet the requirements of another Federal, State, or local government regulatory program for the organic system plan: *Provided*, That, the submitted plan meets all the requirements of this subpart.

(c) In addition to [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section, a producer group operation's organic system plan must describe its internal control system. The description of the internal control system must:

(1) Define the organizational structure, roles, and responsibilities of all personnel;

(2) Identify producer group production units and locations;

(3) Describe measures to protect against potential conflicts of interest and protect internal control system personnel from retribution;

(4) Define geographic proximity criteria for producer group members and producer group production units;

(5) Describe procedures for accepting new members into the producer group operation, including initial inspection and compliance determination;

(6) Describe characteristics of high-risk producer group members and producer group production units;

(7) Describe how shared resources, including production practices and inputs, are procured and provided to all producer group members and personnel;

(8) Describe how training, education, and technical assistance is provided to producer

group members and internal control system personnel;

(9) Describe the system of records used to demonstrate compliance with this part, including traceability and mass-balance audits; and

(10) Describe how internal monitoring, surveillance, inspection, sanctions, and auditing are used to assess the compliance of all producer group members.

§ 205.202 Land requirements.

Any field or farm parcel from which harvested crops are intended to be sold, labeled, or represented as “organic,” must:

(a) Have been managed in accordance with the provisions of [§§ 205.203](#) through [205.206](#);

(b) Have had no prohibited substances, as listed in [§ 205.105](#), applied to it for a period of 3 years immediately preceding harvest of the crop; and

(c) Have distinct, defined boundaries and buffer zones such as runoff diversions to prevent the unintended application of a prohibited substance to the crop or contact with a prohibited substance applied to adjoining land that is not under organic management.

§ 205.203 Soil fertility and crop nutrient management practice standard.

(a) The producer must select and implement tillage and cultivation practices that maintain or improve the physical, chemical, and biological condition of soil and minimize soil erosion.

(b) The producer must manage crop nutrients and soil fertility through rotations, cover crops, and the application of plant and animal materials.

(c) The producer must manage plant and animal materials to maintain or improve soil organic matter content in a manner that does not contribute to contamination of crops, soil, or water by plant nutrients, pathogenic organisms, heavy metals, or residues of prohibited substances. Animal and plant materials include:

(1) Raw animal manure, which must be composted unless it is:

(i) Applied to land used for a crop not intended for human consumption;

(ii) Incorporated into the soil not less than 120 days prior to the harvest of a product whose edible portion has direct contact with the soil surface or soil particles; or

(iii) Incorporated into the soil not less than 90 days prior to the harvest of a product whose edible portion does not have direct contact with the soil surface or soil

particles;

(2) Composted plant and animal materials produced through a process that:

- (i) Established an initial C:N ratio of between 25:1 and 40:1; and
- (ii) Maintained a temperature of between 131 °F and 170 °F for 3 days using an in-vessel or static aerated pile system; or
- (iii) Maintained a temperature of between 131 °F and 170 °F for 15 days using a windrow composting system, during which period, the materials must be turned a minimum of five times.

(3) Uncomposted plant materials.

(d) A producer may manage crop nutrients and soil fertility to maintain or improve soil organic matter content in a manner that does not contribute to contamination of crops, soil, or water by plant nutrients, pathogenic organisms, heavy metals, or residues of prohibited substances by applying:

(1) A crop nutrient or soil amendment included on the National List of synthetic substances allowed for use in organic crop production;

(2) A mined substance of low solubility;

(3) A mined substance of high solubility: *Provided*, That, the substance is used in compliance with the conditions established on the National List of nonsynthetic materials prohibited for crop production;

(4) Ash obtained from the burning of a plant or animal material, except as prohibited in [paragraph \(e\)](#) of this section: *Provided*, That, the material burned has not been treated or combined with a prohibited substance or the ash is not included on the National List of nonsynthetic substances prohibited for use in organic crop production; and

(5) A plant or animal material that has been chemically altered by a manufacturing process: *Provided*, That, the material is included on the National List of synthetic substances allowed for use in organic crop production established in [§ 205.601](#).

(e) The producer must not use:

(1) Any fertilizer or composted plant and animal material that contains a synthetic substance not included on the National List of synthetic substances allowed for use in organic crop production;

(2) Sewage sludge (biosolids) as defined in [40 CFR part 503](#); and

(3) Burning as a means of disposal for crop residues produced on the operation: *Except*, That, burning may be used to suppress the spread of disease or to stimulate seed germination.

§ 205.204 Seeds and planting stock practice standard.

(a) The producer must use organically grown seeds, annual seedlings, and planting stock: *Except*, That,

(1) Nonorganically produced, untreated seeds and planting stock may be used to produce an organic crop when an equivalent organically produced variety is not commercially available: *Except*, That, organically produced seed must be used for the production of edible sprouts;

(2) Nonorganically produced seeds and planting stock that have been treated with a substance included on the National List of synthetic substances allowed for use in organic crop production may be used to produce an organic crop when an equivalent organically produced or untreated variety is not commercially available;

(3) Nonorganically produced annual seedlings may be used to produce an organic crop when a temporary variance has been granted in accordance with [§ 205.290\(a\)\(2\)](#);

(4) Nonorganically produced planting stock to be used to produce a perennial crop may be sold, labeled, or represented as organically produced only after the planting stock has been maintained under a system of organic management for a period of no less than 1 year; and

(5) Seeds, annual seedlings, and planting stock treated with prohibited substances may be used to produce an organic crop when the application of the materials is a requirement of Federal or State phytosanitary regulations.

§ 205.205 Crop rotation practice standard.

The producer must implement a crop rotation including but not limited to sod, cover crops, green manure crops, and catch crops that provide the following functions that are applicable to the operation:

(a) Maintain or improve soil organic matter content;

(b) Provide for pest management in annual and perennial crops;

(c) Manage deficient or excess plant nutrients; and

(d) Provide erosion control.

§ 205.206 Crop pest, weed, and disease management practice standard.

(a) The producer must use management practices to prevent crop pests, weeds, and diseases including but not limited to:

- (1) Crop rotation and soil and crop nutrient management practices, as provided for in [§§ 205.203](#) and [205.205](#);
- (2) Sanitation measures to remove disease vectors, weed seeds, and habitat for pest organisms; and
- (3) Cultural practices that enhance crop health, including selection of plant species and varieties with regard to suitability to site-specific conditions and resistance to prevalent pests, weeds, and diseases.

(b) Pest problems may be controlled through mechanical or physical methods including but not limited to:

- (1) Augmentation or introduction of predators or parasites of the pest species;
- (2) Development of habitat for natural enemies of pests;
- (3) Nonsynthetic controls such as lures, traps, and repellents.

(c) Weed problems may be controlled through:

- (1) Mulching with fully biodegradable materials;
- (2) Mowing;
- (3) Livestock grazing;
- (4) Hand weeding and mechanical cultivation;
- (5) Flame, heat, or electrical means; or
- (6) Plastic or other synthetic mulches: *Provided*, That, they are removed from the field at the end of the growing or harvest season.

(d) Disease problems may be controlled through:

- (1) Management practices which suppress the spread of disease organisms; or
- (2) Application of nonsynthetic biological, botanical, or mineral inputs.

(e) When the practices provided for in [paragraphs \(a\)](#) through [\(d\)](#) of this section are insufficient to prevent or control crop pests, weeds, and diseases, a biological or

botanical substance or a substance included on the National List of synthetic substances allowed for use in organic crop production may be applied to prevent, suppress, or control pests, weeds, or diseases: *Provided*, That, the conditions for using the substance are documented in the organic system plan.

(f) The producer must not use lumber treated with arsenate or other prohibited materials for new installations or replacement purposes in contact with soil or livestock.

§ 205.207 Wild-crop harvesting practice standard.

(a) A wild crop that is intended to be sold, labeled, or represented as organic must be harvested from a designated area that has had no prohibited substance, as set forth in [§ 205.105](#), applied to it for a period of 3 years immediately preceding the harvest of the wild crop.

(b) A wild crop must be harvested in a manner that ensures that such harvesting or gathering will not be destructive to the environment and will sustain the growth and production of the wild crop.

§ 205.210 Mushroom production practice standard.

(a) The producer must manage mushroom production in accordance with the provisions of [§§ 205.200](#), [205.201](#), [205.202](#) as applicable, 205.203(e), and 205.206(a)(2) and (3) and (b) through (f). The producer may manage crop nutrients for mushroom production in accordance with the provisions of [§ 205.203\(d\)](#).

(b) The producer must manage mushroom substrate and mushroom spawn media, including spent mushroom substrate and mushroom spawn media, in a manner that does not contribute to contamination of crops, mushroom spawn, mushroom substrate, soil, or water by pathogenic organisms, heavy metals, or residues of prohibited substances.

(c) Mushroom substrate may be composed of the following materials in accordance with the conditions specified in this paragraph:

(1) *Composted plant and animal materials*. Compost used in mushroom substrate must be described in the organic system plan. It must be produced through a process that maintains a temperature of at least 131 °F for at least three days;

(2) *Uncomposted plant materials*. Uncomposted plant materials must be organically produced: *Except*, that, nonorganically produced uncomposted plant materials may be used when a functionally equivalent organically produced material is not commercially available. Prohibited substances must not be applied to nonorganically produced uncomposted plant materials after harvest. Operations that use nonorganically

produced uncomposted plant materials in mushroom substrate (except for wood materials allowed under [paragraph \(c\)\(3\)](#) of this section) must describe in the organic system plan:

- (i) The procedures used to search for organic materials and the records kept to document searches;
- (ii) The criteria used to evaluate if functionally equivalent organic materials are commercially available; and
- (iii) The recordkeeping system used to document purchases of nonorganic materials, including a summary of the type(s) and total amount of each nonorganic material used in mushroom substrate.

(3) Wood chips, sawdust, logs, or other materials derived from wood that have not been treated with a prohibited substance after harvest;

(4) Nonsynthetic substances, except those on the National List of nonsynthetic substances prohibited for use in organic crop production ([§ 205.602](#)); and

(5) Synthetic substances on the National List of synthetic substances allowed for use in organic crop production ([§ 205.601](#)).

(d) Mushroom spawn must be organic: *Except*, that, nonorganic mushroom spawn may be used to produce an organic crop when an equivalent organic mushroom spawn is not commercially available.

(1) Organic mushroom spawn requirements.

(i) Agricultural materials used as mushroom spawn media must be organic: *Except*, that, nonorganic wood materials in compliance with [paragraph \(c\)\(3\)](#) of this section are allowed.

(ii) Mushroom spawn media may contain materials allowed in mushroom substrate at [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\), \(4\), and \(5\)](#) of this section.

(iii) Organic mushroom spawn must be under continuous organic management after the mycelium is applied to the mushroom spawn media.

(2) Organic mushroom operations that produce their own mushroom spawn for their own organic mushroom production must use organic agricultural materials for mushroom spawn media, unless a functionally equivalent organic agricultural material is not commercially available: *Except* that, wood materials in compliance with [paragraph \(c\)\(3\)](#) of this section are allowed.

§ 205.236 Origin of livestock.

(a) Livestock products that are to be sold, labeled, or represented as organic must be from livestock under continuous organic management from the last third of gestation or hatching: *Except, That:*

(1) *Poultry.* Poultry or edible poultry products must be from poultry that has been under continuous organic management beginning no later than the second day of life;

(2) *Dairy animals.* Subject to the requirements of this paragraph, an operation that is not certified for organic livestock and that has never transitioned dairy animals may transition nonorganic animals to organic production only once. After the one-time transition is complete, the operation may not transition additional animals or source transitioned animals from other operations; the operation must source only animals that have been under continuous organic management from the last third of gestation.

Eligible operations converting to organic production by transitioning organic animals under this paragraph must meet the following requirements and conditions:

(i) Dairy animals must be under continuous organic management for a minimum of 12 months immediately prior to production of milk or milk products that are to be sold, labeled, or represented as organic. Only certified operations may represent or sell products as organic.

(ii) The operation must describe the transition as part of its organic system plan. The description must include the actual or expected start date of the minimum 12-month transition, individual identification of animals intended to complete transition, and any additional information or records deemed necessary by the certifying agent to determine compliance with the regulations. Transitioning animals are not considered organic until the operation is certified.

(iii) During the 12-month transition period, dairy animals and their offspring may consume third-year transitional crops from land included in the organic system plan of the operation transitioning the animals;

(iv) Offspring born during or after the 12-month transition period are transitioned animals if they consume third-year transitional crops during the transition or if the mother consumes third-year transitional crops during the offspring's last third of gestation;

(v) Consistent with the breeder stock provisions in [paragraph \(a\)\(3\)](#) of this section, offspring born from transitioning dairy animals are not considered to be transitioned animals if they are under continuous organic management and if only certified organic crops and forages are fed from their last third of gestation (rather, they are considered to have been managed organically from the last third of gestation);

(vi) All dairy animals must end the transition at the same time;

(vii) Dairy animals that complete the transition and that are part of a certified operation are transitioned animals and must not be used for organic livestock products other than organic milk and milk products.

(3) *Breeder stock*. Livestock used as breeder stock may be brought from a nonorganic operation onto an organic operation at any time, *Provided*, That the following conditions are met:

(i) Such breeder stock must be brought onto the operation no later than the last third of gestation if their offspring are to be raised as organic livestock; and

(ii) Such breeder stock must be managed organically throughout the last third of gestation and the lactation period during which time they may nurse their own offspring.

(b) The following are prohibited:

(1) Livestock that are removed from an organic operation and subsequently managed or handled on a nonorganic operation may not be sold, labeled, or represented as organic.

(2) Breeder stock, dairy animals, or transitioned animals that have not been under continuous organic management since the last third of gestation may not be sold, labeled, or represented as organic slaughter stock.

(c) The producer of an organic livestock operation must maintain records sufficient to preserve the identity of all organically managed animals, including whether they are transitioned animals, and edible and nonedible animal products produced on the operation.

(d) A request for a variance to allow sourcing of transitioned animals between certified operations must adhere to the following:

(1) A variance from the requirement to source dairy animals that have been under continuous organic management from the last third of gestation, as stated in [paragraph \(a\)\(2\)](#) of this section, may be granted by the Administrator to certified operations that are small businesses, as determined in [13 CFR part 121](#), for any of the following reasons:

(i) The certified operation selling the transitioned animals is part of a bankruptcy proceeding or a forced sale; or

(ii) The certified operation has become insolvent, must liquidate its animals, and as a

result has initiated a formal process to cease its operations; or

(iii) The certified operation wishes to conduct an intergenerational transfer of transitioned animals to an immediate family member.

(2) A certifying agent must request a variance on behalf of a certified operation, in writing, to the Administrator within ten days of receiving the request of variance from the operation. The variance request shall include documentation to demonstrate one or more of the circumstances listed in [paragraph \(d\)\(1\)](#) of this section.

(3) The Administrator will provide written notification to the certifying agent and to the operation(s) involved as to whether the variance is granted or rejected.

§ 205.237 Livestock feed.

(a) The producer of an organic livestock operation must provide livestock with a total feed ration composed of agricultural products, including pasture and forage, that are organically produced and handled by operations certified under this part, except as provided in [§ 205.236\(a\)\(2\)\(iii\)](#) and [\(a\)\(3\)](#), except, that, synthetic substances allowed under [§ 205.603](#) and nonsynthetic substances not prohibited under [§ 205.604](#) may be used as feed additives and feed supplements, *Provided*, That, all agricultural ingredients included in the ingredients list, for such additives and supplements, shall have been produced and handled organically.

(b) The producer of an organic operation must not:

(1) Use animal drugs, including hormones, to promote growth;

(2) Provide feed supplements or additives in amounts above those needed for adequate nutrition and health maintenance for the species at its specific stage of life;

(3) Feed plastic pellets for roughage;

(4) Feed formulas containing urea or manure;

(5) Feed mammalian or poultry slaughter by-products to mammals or poultry;

(6) Use feed, feed additives, and feed supplements in violation of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act;

(7) Provide feed or forage to which any antibiotic including ionophores has been added;
or

(8) Prevent, withhold, restrain, or otherwise restrict ruminant animals from actively obtaining feed grazed from pasture during the grazing season, except for conditions as

described under [§ 205.239\(b\)](#) and [\(c\)](#).

(c) During the grazing season, producers shall:

(1) Provide not more than an average of 70 percent of a ruminant's dry matter demand from dry matter fed (dry matter fed does not include dry matter grazed from residual forage or vegetation rooted in pasture). This shall be calculated as an average over the entire grazing season for each type and class of animal. Ruminant animals must be grazed throughout the entire grazing season for the geographical region, which shall be not less than 120 days per calendar year. Due to weather, season, and/or climate, the grazing season may or may not be continuous.

(2) Provide pasture of a sufficient quality and quantity to graze throughout the grazing season and to provide all ruminants under the organic system plan with an average of not less than 30 percent of their dry matter intake from grazing throughout the grazing season: *Except, That,*

(i) Ruminant animals denied pasture in accordance with [§ 205.239\(b\)\(1\)](#) through [\(8\)](#), and [§ 205.239\(c\)\(1\)](#) through [\(3\)](#), shall be provided with an average of not less than 30 percent of their dry matter intake from grazing throughout the periods that they are on pasture during the grazing season;

(ii) Breeding bulls shall be exempt from the 30 percent dry matter intake from grazing requirement of this section and management on pasture requirement of [§ 205.239\(c\)\(2\)](#); *Provided, That,* any animal maintained under this exemption shall not be sold, labeled, used, or represented as organic slaughter stock.

(d) Ruminant livestock producers shall:

(1) Describe the total feed ration for each type and class of animal. The description must include:

(i) All feed produced on-farm;

(ii) All feed purchased from off-farm sources;

(iii) The percentage of each feed type, including pasture, in the total ration; and

(iv) A list of all feed supplements and additives.

(2) Document the amount of each type of feed actually fed to each type and class of animal.

(3) Document changes that are made to all rations throughout the year in response to seasonal grazing changes.

(4) Provide the method for calculating dry matter demand and dry matter intake.

§ 205.238 Livestock care and production practices standard.

(a) *Preventive health care practices.* The producer must establish and maintain preventive health care practices, including:

(1) Selection of species and types of livestock with regard to suitability for site-specific conditions and resistance to prevalent diseases and parasites.

(2) Provision of a feed ration sufficient to meet nutritional requirements of the animal, including vitamins, minerals, proteins and/or amino acids, fatty acids, energy sources, and fiber (ruminants).

(3) Establishment of appropriate housing, pasture conditions, and sanitation practices to minimize the occurrence and spread of diseases and parasites.

(4) Provision of conditions which allow for exercise, freedom of movement, and reduction of stress appropriate to the species.

(5) Physical alterations may be performed for identification purposes or the safety of the animal. Physical alterations must be performed: at a young age for the species, in a manner that minimizes stress and pain, and by a person that is capable of performing the physical alteration in a manner that minimizes stress and pain.

(i) The following practices may not be routinely used and must be used only with documentation that alternative methods to prevent harm failed: needle teeth clipping (no more than top one-third of the tooth) in pigs and tail docking in pigs.

(ii) The following practices are prohibited: de-beaking, de-snooding, caponization, dubbing, toe clipping of chickens, toe clipping of turkeys unless with infra-red at hatchery, beak trimming after 10 days of age, tail docking of cattle, wattling of cattle, face branding of cattle, tail docking of sheep shorter than the distal end of the caudal fold, and mulesing of sheep.

(6) Administration of vaccines and other veterinary biologics.

(7) All surgical procedures necessary to treat an illness or injury shall be undertaken in a manner that employs best management practices to promote the animal's wellbeing and to minimize pain, stress, and suffering, with the use of allowed anesthetics, analgesics, and sedatives, as appropriate.

(8) Monitoring of lameness; timely and appropriate treatment of lameness for the species; and mitigation of the causes of lameness.

(b) *Preventive medicines and parasiticides.* Producers may administer medications that are allowed under [§ 205.603 of this part](#) to alleviate pain or suffering, and when preventive practices and veterinary biologics are inadequate to prevent sickness. Parasiticides allowed under [§ 205.603 of this part](#) may be used on:

- (1) Breeder stock, when used prior to the last third of gestation but not during lactation for progeny that are to be sold, labeled, or represented as organically produced; and
- (2) Dairy animals, as allowed under [§ 205.603 of this part](#).
- (3) Fiber bearing animals, as allowed under [§ 205.603 of this part](#).

(c) *Prohibited practices.* An organic livestock operation must not:

(1) Sell, label, or represent as organic any animal or product derived from any animal treated with antibiotics, any substance that contains a synthetic substance not allowed under [§ 205.603 of this part](#), or any substance that contains a non-synthetic substance prohibited in [§ 205.604 of this part](#). Milk from animals undergoing treatment with synthetic substances that are allowed under [§ 205.603 of this part](#) but have associated withdrawal periods cannot be sold, labeled, or represented as organic during the withdrawal period but may be fed to calves on the same operation. Milk from animals undergoing treatment with prohibited substances cannot be sold, labeled, or represented as organic or fed to organic livestock.

(2) Administer synthetic medications unless:

- (i) In the presence of illness or to alleviate pain and suffering, and
- (ii) That such medications are allowed under [§ 205.603 of this part](#).

(3) Administer hormones for growth promotion, production, or reproduction, except as provided in [§ 205.603 of this part](#).

(4) Administer synthetic parasiticides on a routine basis.

(5) Administer synthetic parasiticides to slaughter stock.

(6) Administer animal drugs in violation of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act; or

(7) Withhold medical treatment from a sick animal in an effort to preserve its organic status. All appropriate medications must be used to restore an animal to health when methods acceptable to organic production fail. Livestock treated with a prohibited substance must be clearly identified and neither the animal nor its products shall be sold, labeled, or represented as organically produced.

(8) Withhold individual treatment designed to minimize pain and suffering for injured,

diseased, or sick animals, which may include forms of euthanasia as recommended by the American Veterinary Medical Association.

(9) Neglect to identify and record treatment of sick and injured animals in animal health records.

(10) Practice induced molting.

(d) *Parasite control plans.*

(1) Organic livestock operations must have comprehensive plans to minimize internal parasite problems in livestock, including preventive measures such as pasture management, fecal monitoring, and emergency measures in the event of a parasite outbreak.

(2) [Reserved]

(e) *Euthanasia.*

(1) Organic livestock operations must have written plans for prompt, humane euthanasia for sick or injured livestock suffering from irreversible disease or injury.

(2) The following methods of euthanasia are not permitted: suffocation; manual blow to the head by blunt instrument or manual blunt force trauma; and the use of equipment that crushes the neck, including killing pliers or Burdizzo clamps.

(3) Following a euthanasia procedure, livestock must be carefully examined to ensure that they are dead.

§ 205.239 Mammalian and non-avian livestock living conditions.

(a) The producer of an organic livestock operation must establish and maintain year-round livestock living conditions, which accommodate the wellbeing and natural behavior of animals, including:

(1) Year-round access for all animals to the outdoors, shade, shelter, exercise areas, fresh air, clean water for drinking, and direct sunlight, suitable to the species, its stage of life, the climate, and the environment: Except, that, animals may be temporarily denied access to the outdoors in accordance with [paragraphs \(b\) and \(c\)](#) of this section. Yards, feeding pads, and feedlots may be used to provide ruminants with access to the outdoors during the non-grazing season and supplemental feeding during the grazing season. Yards, feeding pads, and feedlots shall be large enough to allow all ruminant livestock occupying the yard, feeding pad, or feedlot to feed without competition for food. Continuous total confinement of any animal indoors is prohibited. Continuous total confinement of ruminants in yards, feeding pads, and feedlots is prohibited.

(2) For all ruminants, management on pasture and daily grazing throughout the grazing season(s) to meet the requirements of [§ 205.237 of this part](#), except as provided for in [paragraphs \(b\), \(c\), and \(d\)](#) of this section.

(3) Appropriate clean, dry bedding. When roughages are used as bedding, they shall have been organically produced in accordance with this part by an operation certified under this part, except as provided in [§ 205.236\(a\)\(2\)\(iii\) of this part](#), and, if applicable, organically handled by operations certified under this part.

(4) Shelter designed to allow for:

- (i) Over a 24-hour period, sufficient space and freedom to lie down, turn around, stand up, fully stretch their limbs, and express normal patterns of behavior;
- (ii) Temperature level, ventilation, and air circulation suitable to the species;
- (iii) Reduction of potential for livestock injury; and
- (iv) Indoor housing must have areas for bedding and resting that are sufficiently large, solidly built, and comfortable so that animals are kept clean and dry, as appropriate for the species, and free of lesions.

(5) The use of yards, feeding pads, feedlots and laneways that shall be well-drained, kept in good condition (including frequent removal of wastes), and managed to prevent runoff of wastes and contaminated waters to adjoining or nearby surface water and across property boundaries.

(6) Housing, pens, runs, equipment, and utensils shall be properly cleaned and disinfected as needed to prevent cross-infection and build-up of disease-carrying organisms.

(7) Dairy young stock may be housed in individual pens until completion of the weaning process, provided that they have enough room to turn around, lie down, stretch out when lying down, get up, rest, and groom themselves; individual animal pens shall be designed and located so that each animal can see, smell, and hear other animals.

(8) Swine must be housed in a group, except:

- (i) Sows may be housed individually at farrowing and during the suckling period; gestation and farrowing crates are prohibited;
- (ii) Boars; and
- (iii) Swine with multiple documented instances of aggression or for recovery from an illness.

(9) Piglets shall not be kept on flat decks or in piglet cages.

(10) For swine, rooting materials must be provided, except during the farrowing and suckling period.

(11) In confined housing with stalls for mammalian livestock, enough stalls must be present to provide for the natural behaviors of the animals. A cage must not be called a stall. For group-housed swine, the number of individual feeding stalls may be less than the number of animals, as long as all animals are fed routinely over a 24-hour period. For group-housed cattle, bedded packs, compost packs, tie-stalls, free-stalls, and stanchion barns are all acceptable housing as part of an overall organic system plan.

(12) Outdoor space must be provided year-round. When the outdoor space includes soil, vegetative cover must be maintained as appropriate for the season, climate, geography, species of livestock, and stage of production.

(b) The producer of an organic livestock operation may provide temporary confinement or shelter for an animal because of:

(1) Inclement weather;

(2) The animal's stage of life, however, lactation is not a stage of life that would exempt ruminants from any of the mandates set forth in this part;

(3) Conditions under which the health, safety, or well-being of the animal could be jeopardized;

(4) Risk to soil or water quality;

(5) Preventive healthcare procedures or for the treatment of illness or injury (neither the various life stages nor lactation is an illness or injury);

(6) Sorting or shipping animals and livestock sales, provided that the animals shall be maintained under continuous organic management, including organic feed, throughout the extent of their allowed confinement;

(7) Breeding: Except, that, animals shall not be confined any longer than necessary for natural breeding or to perform artificial insemination. Animals may not be confined to observe estrus, and animals may not be confined after breeding to confirm pregnancy; and

(8) 4-H, National FFA Organization, and other youth projects, for no more than one week prior to a fair or other demonstration, through the event, and up to 24 hours after the animals have arrived home at the conclusion of the event. These animals must have been maintained under continuous organic management, including organic feed,

during the extent of their allowed confinement for the event. Notwithstanding the requirements in [paragraph \(b\)\(6\)](#) of this section, facilities where 4-H, National FFA Organization, and other youth events are held are not required to be certified organic for the participating animals to be sold as organic, provided all other organic management practices are followed.

(c) The producer of an organic livestock operation may, in addition to the times permitted under [paragraph \(b\)](#) of this section, temporarily deny a ruminant animal pasture or outdoor access under the following conditions:

(1) One week at the end of a lactation for dry off (for denial of access to pasture only), three weeks prior to parturition (birthing), parturition, and up to one week after parturition;

(2) In the case of newborn dairy cattle, for up to six months, after which they must be on pasture during the grazing season and may no longer be individually housed: Except, That, any animal shall not be confined or tethered in a way that prevents the animal from lying down, standing up, fully extending its limbs, and moving about freely;

(3) In the case of fiber bearing animals, for short periods for shearing; and

(4) In the case of dairy animals, for short periods daily for milking. Milking must be scheduled in a manner to ensure sufficient grazing time to provide each animal with an average of at least 30 percent dry matter intake (DMI) from grazing throughout the grazing season. Milking frequencies or duration practices cannot be used to deny dairy animals pasture.

(d) Ruminant slaughter stock, typically grain finished, shall be maintained on pasture for each day that the finishing period corresponds with the grazing season for the geographical location. Yards, feeding pads, or feedlots may be used to provide finish feeding rations. During the finishing period, ruminant slaughter stock shall be exempt from the minimum 30 percent DMI requirement from grazing. Yards, feeding pads, or feedlots used to provide finish feeding rations shall be large enough to allow all ruminant slaughter stock occupying the yard, feeding pad, or feed lot to feed without crowding and without competition for food. The finishing period shall not exceed one-fifth ($\frac{1}{5}$) of the animal's total life or 120 days, whichever is shorter.

(e) The producer of an organic livestock operation must manage manure in a manner that does not contribute to contamination of crops, soil, or water by plant nutrients, heavy metals, or pathogenic organisms and optimizes recycling of nutrients and must manage pastures and other outdoor access areas in a manner that does not put soil or water quality at risk.

§ 205.240 Pasture practice standard.

The producer of an organic livestock operation must, for all ruminant livestock on the operation, demonstrate through auditable records in the organic system plan, a functioning management plan for pasture.

(a) Pasture must be managed as a crop in full compliance with [§§ 205.202](#), [205.203\(d\)](#) and [\(e\)](#), [205.204](#), and [205.206\(b\)](#) through [\(f\)](#). Land used for the production of annual crops for ruminant grazing must be managed in full compliance with [§§ 205.202](#) through [205.206](#). Irrigation shall be used, as needed, to promote pasture growth when the operation has irrigation available for use on pasture.

(b) Producers must provide pasture in compliance with [§ 205.239\(a\)\(2\)](#) and manage pasture to comply with the requirements of: [§ 205.237\(c\)\(2\)](#), to annually provide a minimum of 30 percent of a ruminant's dry matter intake (DMI), on average, over the course of the grazing season(s); [§ 205.238\(a\)\(3\)](#), to minimize the occurrence and spread of diseases and parasites; and [§ 205.239\(e\)](#) to refrain from putting soil or water quality at risk.

(c) A pasture plan must be included in the producer's organic system plan, and be updated annually in accordance with [§ 205.406\(a\)](#). The producer may resubmit the previous year's pasture plan when no change has occurred in the plan. The pasture plan may consist of a pasture/rangeland plan developed in cooperation with a Federal, State, or local conservation office: *Provided*, that, the submitted plan addresses all of the requirements of [§ 205.240\(c\)\(1\)](#) through [\(8\)](#). When a change to an approved pasture plan is contemplated, which may affect the operation's compliance with the Act or the regulations in this part, the producer shall seek the certifying agent's agreement on the change prior to implementation. The pasture plan shall include a description of the:

(1) Types of pasture provided to ensure that the feed requirements of [§ 205.237](#) are being met.

(2) Cultural and management practices to be used to ensure pasture of a sufficient quality and quantity is available to graze throughout the grazing season and to provide all ruminants under the organic system plan, except exempted classes identified in [§ 205.239\(c\)\(1\)](#) through [\(3\)](#), with an average of not less than 30 percent of their dry matter intake from grazing throughout the grazing season.

(3) Grazing season for the livestock operation's regional location.

(4) Location and size of pastures, including maps giving each pasture its own identification.

(5) The types of grazing methods to be used in the pasture system.

(6) Location and types of fences, except for temporary fences, and the location and source of shade and the location and source of water.

(7) Soil fertility and seeding systems.

(8) Erosion control and protection of natural wetlands and riparian areas practices.

§ 205.241 Avian living conditions.

(a) *Avian year-round living conditions.* The producer of an organic poultry operation must establish and maintain year-round poultry living conditions that accommodate the health and natural behavior of poultry, including: year-round access to the outdoors; shade; shelter; exercise areas; fresh air; direct sunlight; clean water for drinking; materials for dust bathing; and adequate outdoor space to escape aggressive behaviors suitable to the species, its stage of life, the climate, and environment. Poultry may be temporarily denied access to the outdoors in accordance with [paragraph \(d\)](#) of this section. Continuous total confinement of poultry indoors is prohibited.

(b) *Indoor space requirements.*

(1) Poultry housing must be sufficiently spacious to allow all birds to move freely, stretch both wings simultaneously, stand normally, and engage in natural behaviors.

(2) Producers must monitor ammonia levels at least weekly by taking measurements at the height of the birds' heads and implement practices to maintain ammonia levels below 20 ppm. When ammonia levels exceed 20 ppm, producers must implement additional practices and additional monitoring to reduce ammonia levels below 20 ppm. Ammonia levels must not exceed 25 ppm.

(3) For layers and all other fully feathered birds, artificial light may be used to prolong the day length, to provide up to 16 hours of continuous light per 24-hour period (*i.e.*, minimum of 8 hours of continuous darkness per 24-hour period). Artificial light intensity should be lowered gradually to encourage hens to move to perches or settle for the night. Artificial light spectrum may not be manipulated to increase feed intake and growth rate.

(4) Exit areas—poultry houses must have at least 1 linear foot of exit area for every 360 birds, measured across the base of the exit, but no less than one linear foot of exit area for flocks with fewer than 360 birds. Exit areas must be appropriately distributed and sized to ensure that all birds have ready access to the outdoors;

(i) If exit areas are not provided at a ratio of at least 1 linear foot per 360 birds, a certifier may approve practices that provide less than 1 linear foot per 360 birds only if an operation describes its practices (in the organic system plan) and demonstrates that ready access to the outdoors is provided for all birds;

(ii) Producers subject to requirements in [21 CFR part 118](#)—Production, Storage, and

Transportation of Shell Eggs, must take steps to prevent stray poultry, wild birds, cats, and other animals from entering poultry houses.

(5) Perches—for layers (*Gallus gallus*), six inches of perch space must be provided per bird. Perch space may include the alighting rail in front of the nest boxes. All layers must be able to perch at the same time except for aviary housing, in which 55 percent of layers must be able to perch at the same time. Floors in slatted/mesh floor housing cannot be counted as perch space.

(6) All birds must have access to areas in the house that allow for scratching and dust bathing, except, that mobile housing may meet this requirement when paired with outdoor space that provides birds with areas for scratching and dust bathing. Litter must be provided and maintained in a dry condition in the house.

(7) Non-mobile houses with slatted/mesh floors must have 15 percent minimum of solid floor area available with sufficient litter available for dust baths so that birds may freely dust bathe without crowding.

(8) For layers (*Gallus gallus*), indoor stocking density must meet one or both of the following rates, expressed in different terms.

(i) Mobile housing: not to exceed 4.5 pounds per square foot; or, alternatively, a rate of at least 1.5 square feet per bird will comply with the requirement.

(ii) Aviary housing: not to exceed 4.5 pounds per square foot; or, alternatively, a rate of at least 1.5 square feet per bird will comply with the requirement.

(iii) Slatted/mesh floor housing: not to exceed 3.75 pounds per square foot; or, alternatively, a rate of at least 1.8 square feet per bird will comply with the requirement.

(iv) Floor litter housing: not to exceed 3.0 pounds per square foot; or, alternatively, a rate of at least 2.2 square feet per bird will comply with the requirement.

(v) Other housing: not to exceed 2.25 pounds per square foot; or, alternatively, a rate of at least 3.0 square feet per bird will comply with the requirement.

(9) For pullets (*Gallus gallus*), indoor stocking density must not exceed 3.0 pounds of bird per square foot; or, alternatively, a rate of at least 1.7 square feet per bird will comply with the requirement.

(10) For broilers (*Gallus gallus*), indoor stocking density must not exceed 5.0 pounds of bird per square foot; or, alternatively, a rate of at least 2.0 square feet per bird will comply with the requirement.

(11) Indoor space includes flat areas available to birds, excluding nest boxes.

(12) Indoor space may include enclosed porches and lean-to type structures (e.g., screened in, roofed) as long as the birds always have access to the space, including during temporary confinement events. If birds do not have continuous access to the porch during temporary confinement events, this space must not be considered indoors.

(c) *Outdoor space requirements.*

(1) Access to outdoor space and door spacing must be designed to promote and encourage outside access for all birds on a daily basis. Producers must provide access to the outdoors at an early age to encourage (*i.e.*, train) birds to go outdoors. Birds may be temporarily denied access to the outdoors in accordance with [paragraph \(d\)](#) of this section.

(2) At least 75 percent of outdoor space must be soil. Outdoor space with soil must include vegetative cover appropriate for the season, climate, geography, species of livestock, and stage of production. Vegetative cover must be maintained in a manner that does not provide harborage for rodents and other pests.

(3) Shade may be provided by structures, trees, or other objects in the outdoor area.

(4) For layers (*Gallus gallus*), outdoor space must be provided at a rate of no less than one square foot for every 2.25 pounds of bird in the flock; or, alternatively, a rate of at least 3.0 square feet per bird will comply with the requirement.

(5) For pullets (*Gallus gallus*), outdoor space must be provided at a rate of no less than one square foot for every 3.0 pounds of bird in the flock; or, alternatively, a rate of at least 1.7 square feet per bird will comply with the requirement.

(6) For broilers (*Gallus gallus*), outdoor space must be provided at a rate of no less than one square foot for every 5.0 pounds of bird in the flock; or, alternatively, a rate of at least 2.0 square feet per bird will comply with the requirement.

(7) Outdoor space may include structures that are not enclosed (e.g., with roof but no walls) and allow birds to freely access other outdoor space.

(d) *Temporary confinement.* The producer of an organic poultry operation may temporarily confine birds. Confinement must be recorded. Operations may temporarily confine birds when one of the following circumstances exists:

(1) Inclement weather, including when air temperatures are under 32 degrees F or above 90 degrees F.

(2) The animal's stage of life, including:

- (i) The first 4 weeks of life for broilers (*Gallus gallus*);
- (ii) The first 16 weeks of life for pullets (*Gallus gallus*); and
- (iii) Until fully feathered for bird species other than *Gallus gallus*.

(3) Conditions under which the health, safety, or well-being of the animal could be jeopardized.

(4) Risk to soil or water quality.

(5) Preventive healthcare procedures or for the treatment of illness or injury (neither various life stages nor egg laying is an illness or injury).

(6) Sorting or shipping birds and poultry sales, provided that the birds are maintained under continuous organic management, throughout the extent of their allowed confinement.

(7) For nest box training, provided that birds shall not be confined any longer than required to establish the proper behavior. Confinement for nest box training must not exceed five weeks over the life of the bird.

(8) For 4-H, National FFA Organization, and other youth projects, for no more than one week prior to a fair or other demonstration, through the event, and up to 24 hours after the birds have arrived home at the conclusion of the event. During temporary confinement, birds must be under continuous organic management, including organic feed, for the duration of confinement. Notwithstanding the requirements in [paragraph \(d\)\(6\)](#) of this section, facilities where 4-H, National FFA Organization, and other youth events are held are not required to be certified organic for the participating birds to be sold as organic, provided all other organic management practices are followed.

(e) *Manure management.* The producer of an organic poultry operation must manage manure in a manner that does not contribute to contamination of crops, soil, or water by plant nutrients, heavy metals, or pathogenic organisms. The producer must also optimize recycling of nutrients and must manage outdoor access areas in a manner that does not put soil or water quality at risk.

§ 205.242 Transport and slaughter.

(a) *Transportation.*

(1) Certified organic livestock must be clearly identified as organic, and this identity must be traceable for the duration of transport.

(2) All livestock must be fit for transport to buyers, auction or slaughter facilities.

(i) Calves must have a dry navel cord and be able to stand and walk without human assistance.

(ii) Seriously crippled and non-ambulatory animals must not be transported for sale or slaughter. Such animals may be medically treated or euthanized.

(3) Adequate and season-appropriate ventilation is required for all livestock trailers, shipping containers, and any other mode of transportation used to protect animals against cold and heat stresses.

(4) During any transport and prior to slaughter, bedding must be provided on trailer floors and in holding pens, as needed, to keep livestock clean, dry, and comfortable. Use of bedding must be appropriate to the species and type of transport. Bedding is not required in poultry crates. When roughages are used for bedding, they must be certified organic.

(5) For transport that exceeds eight hours, measured from the time all animals are loaded onto a vehicle until the vehicle arrives at its final destination, the operation must describe how organic management and animal welfare will be maintained.

(i) The producer or handler of an organic livestock operation, who is responsible for overseeing the transport of organic livestock, must provide records to certifying agents during inspections or upon request that demonstrate that transport times for organic livestock are not detrimental to the welfare of the animals and meet the requirements of [paragraph \(a\)\(5\)](#) of this section.

(6) Organic producers and handlers, who are responsible for overseeing the transport of organic livestock, must have emergency plans in place that adequately address possible animal welfare problems that might occur during transport.

(b) Mammalian slaughter.

(1) Producers and handlers who slaughter organic livestock must be in compliance, as determined by FSIS, with the Federal Meat Inspection Act ([21 U.S.C. 603\(b\)](#) and [21 U.S.C. 610\(b\)](#)), the regulations at [9 CFR part 313](#) regarding humane handling and slaughter of livestock, and the regulations of [9 CFR part 309](#) regarding ante-mortem inspection.

(2) Producers and handlers who slaughter organic exotic animals must be in compliance with the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 ([7 U.S.C. 1621, et seq.](#)), the regulations at [9 CFR parts 313](#) and [352](#) regarding the humane handling and slaughter of exotic animals, and the regulations of [9 CFR part 309](#) regarding ante-mortem inspection.

(3) Producers and handlers who slaughter organic livestock or exotic animals must

provide all noncompliance records related to humane handling and slaughter issued by the controlling national, federal, or state authority and all records of subsequent corrective actions to certifying agents during inspections or upon request.

(c) *Avian slaughter.*

(1) Producers and handlers who slaughter organic poultry must be in compliance, as determined by FSIS, with the Poultry Products Inspection Act requirements ([21 U.S.C. 453\(g\)\(5\)](#)); the regulations at paragraph (v) of the definition of “*Adulterated*” in [9 CFR 381.1\(b\)](#), and [9 CFR 381.90](#), and [381.65\(b\)](#); and applicable FSIS Directives.

(2) Producers and handlers who slaughter organic poultry must provide all noncompliance records related to the use of good commercial practices in connection with slaughter issued by the controlling national, federal, or state authority and all records of subsequent corrective actions to the certifying agent at inspection or upon request.

(3) Producers and handlers who slaughter organic poultry, but are exempt from or not covered by the requirements of the Poultry Products Inspection Act, must ensure that:

- (i) No lame birds may be shackled, hung, or carried by their legs;
- (ii) All birds shackled on a chain or automated system must be stunned prior to exsanguination, with the exception of religious slaughter; and
- (iii) All birds must be irreversibly insensible prior to being placed in the scalding tank.

§ 205.270 Organic handling requirements.

(a) Mechanical or biological methods, including but not limited to cooking, baking, curing, heating, drying, mixing, grinding, churning, separating, distilling, extracting, slaughtering, cutting, fermenting, eviscerating, preserving, dehydrating, freezing, chilling, or otherwise manufacturing, and the packaging, canning, jarring, or otherwise enclosing food in a container may be used to process an organically produced agricultural product for the purpose of retarding spoilage or otherwise preparing the agricultural product for market.

(b) Nonagricultural substances allowed under [§ 205.605](#) and nonorganically produced agricultural products allowed under [§ 205.606](#) may be used:

- (1) In or on a processed agricultural product intended to be sold, labeled, or represented as “organic,” pursuant to [§ 205.301\(b\)](#), if not commercially available in organic form.
- (2) In or on a processed agricultural product intended to be sold, labeled, or represented as “made with organic (specified ingredients or food group(s)),” pursuant to

[§ 205.301\(c\)](#).

(c) The handler of an organic handling operation must not use in or on agricultural products intended to be sold, labeled, or represented as “100 percent organic,” “organic,” or “made with organic (specified ingredients or food group(s)),” or in or on any ingredients labeled as organic:

(1) Practices prohibited under [paragraphs \(e\) and \(f\) of § 205.105](#).

(2) A volatile synthetic solvent or other synthetic processing aid not allowed under [§ 205.605](#): *Except*, That, nonorganic ingredients in products labeled “made with organic (specified ingredients or food group(s))” are not subject to this requirement.

(d) In addition to the substances described in [paragraph \(b\)](#) of this section, substances allowed under [§ 205.603\(d\)\(2\)](#) and [\(3\)](#) may be used in or on pet food intended to be sold, labeled, or represented as “organic” or “made with organic (specified ingredients or food group(s)),” pursuant to [§ 205.301\(b\)](#) and [\(c\)](#). Pet food must be labeled pursuant to [subpart D of this part](#).

§ 205.271 Facility pest management practice standard.

(a) The producer or handler of an organic facility must use management practices to prevent pests, including but not limited to:

(1) Removal of pest habitat, food sources, and breeding areas;

(2) Prevention of access to handling facilities; and

(3) Management of environmental factors, such as temperature, light, humidity, atmosphere, and air circulation, to prevent pest reproduction.

(b) Pests may be controlled through:

(1) Mechanical or physical controls including but not limited to traps, light, or sound; or

(2) Lures and repellents using nonsynthetic or synthetic substances consistent with the National List.

(c) If the practices provided for in [paragraphs \(a\) and \(b\)](#) of this section are not effective to prevent or control pests, a nonsynthetic or synthetic substance consistent with the National List may be applied.

(d) If the practices provided for in [paragraphs \(a\), \(b\), and \(c\)](#) of this section are not effective to prevent or control facility pests, a synthetic substance not on the National List may be applied: *Provided*, That, the handler and certifying agent agree on the substance,

method of application, and measures to be taken to prevent contact of the organically produced products or ingredients with the substance used.

(e) The handler of an organic handling operation who applies a nonsynthetic or synthetic substance to prevent or control pests must update the operation's organic handling plan to reflect the use of such substances and methods of application. The updated organic plan must include a list of all measures taken to prevent contact of the organically produced products or ingredients with the substance used.

(f) Notwithstanding the practices provided for in [paragraphs \(a\), \(b\), \(c\), and \(d\)](#) of this section, a handler may otherwise use substances to prevent or control pests as required by Federal, State, or local laws and regulations: *Provided, That*, measures are taken to prevent contact of the organically produced products or ingredients with the substance used.

§ 205.272 Commingling and contact with prohibited substance prevention practice standard.

(a) The handler of an organic handling operation must implement measures necessary to prevent the commingling of organic and nonorganic products and protect organic products from contact with prohibited substances.

(b) The following are prohibited for use in the handling of any organically produced agricultural product or ingredient labeled in accordance with [subpart D of this part](#):

(1) Packaging materials, and storage containers, or bins that contain a synthetic fungicide, preservative, or fumigant;

(2) The use or reuse of any bag or container that has been in contact with any substance in such a manner as to compromise the organic integrity of any organically produced product or ingredient placed in those containers, unless such reusable bag or container has been thoroughly cleaned and poses no risk of contact of the organically produced product or ingredient with the substance used.

§ 205.273 Imports to the United States.

Each shipment of organic agricultural products imported into the United States must be certified pursuant to [subpart E of this part](#), labeled pursuant to [subpart D of this part](#), be declared as organic to U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and be associated with valid NOP Import Certificate data.

(a) Persons exporting organic agricultural products to the United States must request an NOP Import Certificate from a certifying agent prior to their export. Only certifying agents accredited by the USDA or foreign certifying agents authorized under an organic trade

arrangement or agreement may issue an NOP Import Certificate.

(b) The certifying agent must review an NOP Import Certificate request and determine whether the export complies with the USDA organic regulations. The certifying agent must have and implement a documented organic control system for intaking and approving or rejecting the validity of an NOP Import Certificate request. The certifying agent shall issue the NOP Import Certificate through the Organic Integrity Database only if the export complies with the USDA organic regulations.

(c) Each compliant organic import must be declared as organic to U.S. Customs and Border Protection by entering NOP Import Certificate data into the U.S. Customs and Border Protection's Automated Commercial Environment system. Organic imports must be clearly identified and marked as organic on all import documents including but not limited to invoices, packing lists, bills of lading, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection entry data. Only NOP Import Certificate data generated by the Organic Integrity Database are valid.

(d) Upon receiving a shipment with organic agricultural products, the organic importer must ensure the import is accompanied by accurate NOP Import Certificate data and must verify that the shipment has had no contact with prohibited substances pursuant to [§ 205.272](#) or exposure to ionizing radiation pursuant to [§ 205.105](#), since export. The organic importer must have a documented organic control system to conduct this verification.

§ 205.290 Temporary variances.

(a) Temporary variances from the requirements in [§§ 205.203](#) through [205.207](#), [205.236](#) through [205.240](#) and [205.270](#) through [205.272](#) may be established by the Administrator for the following reasons:

(1) Natural disasters declared by the Secretary;

(2) Damage caused by drought, wind, flood, excessive moisture, hail, tornado, earthquake, fire, or other business interruption; and

(3) Practices used for the purpose of conducting research or trials of techniques, varieties, or ingredients used in organic production or handling.

(b) A State organic program's governing State official or certifying agent may recommend in writing to the Administrator that a temporary variance from a standard set forth in [subpart C of this part](#) for organic production or handling operations be established: *Provided*, That, such variance is based on one or more of the reasons listed in [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section.

(c) The Administrator will provide written notification to certifying agents upon establishment of a temporary variance applicable to the certifying agent's certified production or handling operations and specify the period of time it shall remain in effect, subject to extension as the Administrator deems necessary.

(d) A certifying agent, upon notification from the Administrator of the establishment of a temporary variance, must notify each production or handling operation it certifies to which the temporary variance applies.

(e) Temporary variances will not be granted for any practice, material, or procedure prohibited under [§ 205.105](#).

Subpart D—Labels, Labeling, and Market Information

§ 205.300 Use of the term, “organic.”

(a) The term, “organic,” may only be used on labels and in labeling of raw or processed agricultural products, including ingredients, that have been produced and handled in accordance with the regulations in this part. The term, “organic,” may not be used in a product name to modify a nonorganic ingredient in the product.

(b) Products for export, produced and certified to foreign national organic standards or foreign contract buyer requirements, may be labeled in accordance with the organic labeling requirements of the receiving country or contract buyer: *Provided*, That, the shipping containers and shipping documents meet the labeling requirements specified in [§ 205.307\(c\)](#).

(c) Products produced in a foreign country and exported for sale in the United States must be certified pursuant to [subpart E of this part](#), labeled pursuant to this subpart D, and must comply with the requirements in [§ 205.273](#).

(d) Livestock feeds produced in accordance with the requirements of this part must be labeled in accordance with the requirements of [§ 205.306](#).

§ 205.301 Product composition.

(a) *Products sold, labeled, or represented as “100 percent organic.”* A raw or processed agricultural product sold, labeled, or represented as “100 percent organic” must contain (by weight or fluid volume, excluding water and salt) 100 percent organically produced ingredients. If labeled as organically produced, such product must be labeled pursuant to [§ 205.303](#).

(b) *Products sold, labeled, or represented as “organic.”* A raw or processed agricultural product sold, labeled, or represented as “organic” must contain (by weight or fluid volume, excluding water and salt) not less than 95 percent organically produced raw or processed agricultural products. Any remaining product ingredients must be organically produced, unless not commercially available in organic form, or must be nonagricultural substances or nonorganically produced agricultural products produced consistent with the National List in [subpart G of this part](#). If labeled as organically produced, such product must be labeled pursuant to [§ 205.303](#).

(c) *Products sold, labeled, or represented as “made with organic (specified ingredients or food group(s)).”* Multiingredient agricultural product sold, labeled, or represented as “made with organic (specified ingredients or food group(s))” must contain (by weight or fluid volume, excluding water and salt) at least 70 percent organically produced ingredients which are produced and handled pursuant to requirements in [subpart C of this part](#). No ingredients may be produced using prohibited practices specified in paragraphs (f)(1), (2), and (3) of [§ 205.301](#). Nonorganic ingredients may be produced without regard to paragraphs (f)(4), (5), (6), and (7) of [§ 205.301](#). If labeled as containing organically produced ingredients or food groups, such product must be labeled pursuant to [§ 205.304](#).

(d) *Products with less than 70 percent organically produced ingredients.* The organic ingredients in multiingredient agricultural product containing less than 70 percent organically produced ingredients (by weight or fluid volume, excluding water and salt) must be produced and handled pursuant to requirements in [subpart C of this part](#). The nonorganic ingredients may be produced and handled without regard to the requirements of this part. Multiingredient agricultural product containing less than 70 percent organically produced ingredients may represent the organic nature of the product only as provided in [§ 205.305](#).

(e) *Livestock feed.*

(1) A raw or processed livestock feed product sold, labeled, or represented as “100 percent organic” must contain (by weight or fluid volume, excluding water and salt) not less than 100 percent organically produced raw or processed agricultural product.

(2) A raw or processed livestock feed product sold, labeled, or represented as “organic” must be produced in conformance with [§ 205.237](#).

(f) All products labeled as “100 percent organic” or “organic” and all ingredients identified as “organic” in the ingredient statement of any product must not:

- (1) Be produced using excluded methods, pursuant to [§ 205.105\(e\)](#);
- (2) Be processed using ionizing radiation, pursuant to [§ 205.105\(f\)](#);
- (3) Be produced using sewage sludge, pursuant to [§ 205.105\(g\)](#);
- (4) Be processed using processing aids not approved on the National List of Allowed and Prohibited Substances in [subpart G of this part](#): Except, That, products labeled as “100 percent organic,” if processed, must be processed using organically produced processing aids;
- (5) Contain sulfites, nitrates, or nitrites added during the production or handling process, Except, that, wine containing added sulfites may be labeled “made with organic grapes”;
- (6) Be produced using nonorganic ingredients when organic ingredients are available; or
- (7) Include organic and nonorganic forms of the same ingredient.

§ 205.302 Calculating the percentage of organically produced ingredients.

(a) The percentage of all organically produced ingredients in an agricultural product sold, labeled, or represented as “100 percent organic,” “organic,” or “made with organic (specified ingredients or food group(s)),” or that include organic ingredients must be calculated by:

- (1) Dividing the total net weight of the combined organic ingredients at formulation by the total weight of all ingredients of the product at formulation. Water and salt added as ingredients at formulation are excluded from the calculation.
- (2) Dividing the total fluid volume of the combined organic ingredients at formulation by the total fluid volume of all ingredients of the product at formulation if the product and ingredients are liquid. Water and salt added as ingredients at formulation are excluded from the calculation. If the liquid product is identified on the principal display panel or information panel as being reconstituted from concentrates, the calculation should be made based on single-strength concentrations of all ingredients.

(3) For products containing organically produced ingredients in both solid and liquid form, dividing the combined net weight of the solid organic ingredients and the net weight of the liquid organic ingredients at formulation by the total weight of all ingredients of the product at formulation. Water and salt added as ingredients at formulation are excluded from the calculation.

(b) The percentage of all organically produced ingredients in an agricultural product must be rounded down to the nearest whole number.

(c) The percentage must be determined by the handler who affixes the label on the consumer package and verified by the certifying agent of the handler. The handler may use information provided by the certified operation in determining the percentage.

§ 205.303 Packaged products labeled “100 percent organic” or “organic.”

(a) Agricultural products in packages described in [§ 205.301\(a\)](#) and [\(b\)](#) may display, on the principal display panel, information panel, and any other panel of the package and on any labeling or market information concerning the product, the following:

(1) The term, “100 percent organic” or “organic,” as applicable, to modify the name of the product;

(2) For products labeled “organic,” the percentage of organic ingredients in the product; (The size of the percentage statement must not exceed one-half the size of the largest type size on the panel on which the statement is displayed and must appear in its entirety in the same type size, style, and color without highlighting.)

(3) The term, “organic,” to identify the organic ingredients in multiingredient products labeled “100 percent organic”;

(4) The USDA seal; and/or

(5) The seal, logo, or other identifying mark of the certifying agent which certified the production or handling operation producing the finished product and any other certifying agent which certified production or handling operations producing raw organic product or organic ingredients used in the finished product: *Provided*, That, the handler producing the finished product maintain records, pursuant to this part, verifying organic certification of the operations producing such ingredients, and: *Provided further*, That, such seals or marks are not individually displayed more prominently than the USDA seal.

(b) Agricultural products in packages described in [§ 205.301\(a\)](#) and [\(b\)](#) must:

(1) For products labeled “organic,” identify each organic ingredient in the ingredient statement with the word, “organic,” or with an asterisk or other reference mark which is defined below the ingredient statement to indicate the ingredient is organically produced. Water or salt included as ingredients cannot be identified as organic.

(2) On the information panel, below the information identifying the handler or distributor of the product and preceded by the statement, “Certified organic by * * *,” or similar phrase, identify the name of the certifying agent that certified the handler of the finished product and may display the business address, Internet address, or telephone number of the certifying agent in such label.

§ 205.304 Packaged products labeled “made with organic (specified ingredients or food group(s)).”

(a) Agricultural products in packages described in [§ 205.301\(c\)](#) may display on the principal display panel, information panel, and any other panel and on any labeling or market information concerning the product:

(1) The statement:

(i) “Made with organic (specified ingredients)”: *Provided*, That, the statement does not list more than three organically produced ingredients; or

(ii) “Made with organic (specified food groups)”: *Provided*, That, the statement does not list more than three of the following food groups: beans, fish, fruits, grains, herbs, meats, nuts, oils, poultry, seeds, spices, sweeteners, and vegetables or processed milk products; and, *Provided further*, That, all ingredients of each listed food group in the product must be organically produced; and

(iii) Which appears in letters that do not exceed one-half the size of the largest type size on the panel and which appears in its entirety in the same type size, style, and color without highlighting.

(2) The percentage of organic ingredients in the product. The size of the percentage statement must not exceed one-half the size of the largest type size on the panel on which the statement is displayed and must appear in its entirety in the same type size, style, and color without highlighting.

(3) The seal, logo, or other identifying mark of the certifying agent that certified the handler of the finished product.

(b) Agricultural products in packages described in [§ 205.301\(c\)](#) must:

(1) In the ingredient statement, identify each organic ingredient with the word, "organic," or with an asterisk or other reference mark which is defined below the ingredient statement to indicate the ingredient is organically produced. Water or salt included as ingredients cannot be identified as organic.

(2) On the information panel, below the information identifying the handler or distributor of the product and preceded by the statement, "Certified organic by * * *," or similar phrase, identify the name of the certifying agent that certified the handler of the finished product: *Except*, That, the business address, Internet address, or telephone number of the certifying agent may be included in such label.

(c) Agricultural products in packages described in [§ 205.301\(c\)](#) must not display the USDA seal.

§ 205.305 Multi-ingredient packaged products with less than 70 percent organically produced ingredients.

(a) An agricultural product with less than 70 percent organically produced ingredients may only identify the organic content of the product by:

(1) Identifying each organically produced ingredient in the ingredient statement with the word, "organic," or with an asterisk or other reference mark which is defined below the ingredient statement to indicate the ingredient is organically produced, and

(2) If the organically produced ingredients are identified in the ingredient statement, displaying the product's percentage of organic contents on the information panel.

(b) Agricultural products with less than 70 percent organically produced ingredients must not display:

(1) The USDA seal; and

(2) Any certifying agent seal, logo, or other identifying mark which represents organic certification of a product or product ingredients.

§ 205.306 Labeling of livestock feed.

(a) Livestock feed products described in [§ 205.301\(e\)\(1\)](#) and [\(e\)\(2\)](#) may display on any package panel the following terms:

- (1) The statement, “100 percent organic” or “organic,” as applicable, to modify the name of the feed product;
- (2) The USDA seal;
- (3) The seal, logo, or other identifying mark of the certifying agent which certified the production or handling operation producing the raw or processed organic ingredients used in the finished product, *Provided*, That, such seals or marks are not displayed more prominently than the USDA seal;
- (4) The word, “organic,” or an asterisk or other reference mark which is defined on the package to identify ingredients that are organically produced. Water or salt included as ingredients cannot be identified as organic.

(b) Livestock feed products described in [§ 205.301\(e\)\(1\)](#) and [\(e\)\(2\)](#) must:

- (1) On the information panel, below the information identifying the handler or distributor of the product and preceded by the statement, “Certified organic by * * *,” or similar phrase, display the name of the certifying agent that certified the handler of the finished product. The business address, Internet address, or telephone number of the certifying agent may be included in such label.
- (2) Comply with other Federal agency or State feed labeling requirements as applicable.

§ 205.307 Labeling of nonretail containers.

(a) Nonretail containers used to ship or store certified organic agricultural products must display:

- (1) Identification of the product as organic; and
- (2) The production lot number, shipping identification, or other unique information that links the container to audit trail documentation.

(b) Audit trail documentation for nonretail containers must identify the last certified operation that handled the agricultural product.

(c) [Paragraph \(a\)\(1\)](#) of this section does not apply to nonretail containers used to ship or store agricultural products packaged for retail sale with organic identification visible on the retail label.

(d) Shipping containers of domestically produced product labeled as organic intended for export to international markets may be labeled in accordance with any shipping container labeling requirements of the foreign country of destination or the container labeling specifications of a foreign contract buyer: Provided, that, the shipping containers and shipping documents accompanying such organic products are clearly marked "For Export Only" and: Provided further, that proof of such container marking and export must be maintained by the handler in accordance with recordkeeping requirements for exempt operations under [§ 205.101](#).

§ 205.308 Agricultural products in other than packaged form at the point of retail sale that are sold, labeled, or represented as "100 percent organic" or "organic."

(a) Agricultural products in other than packaged form may use the term, "100 percent organic" or "organic," as applicable, to modify the name of the product in retail display, labeling, and display containers: *Provided*, That, the term, "organic," is used to identify the organic ingredients listed in the ingredient statement.

(b) If the product is prepared in a certified facility, the retail display, labeling, and display containers may use:

(1) The USDA seal; and

(2) The seal, logo, or other identifying mark of the certifying agent that certified the production or handling operation producing the finished product and any other certifying agent which certified operations producing raw organic product or organic ingredients used in the finished product: *Provided*, That, such seals or marks are not individually displayed more prominently than the USDA seal.

§ 205.309 Agricultural products in other than packaged form at the point of retail sale that are sold, labeled, or represented as "made with organic (specified ingredients or food group(s))."

(a) Agricultural products in other than packaged form containing between 70 and 95 percent organically produced ingredients may use the phrase, "made with organic

(specified ingredients or food group(s))," to modify the name of the product in retail display, labeling, and display containers.

(1) Such statement must not list more than three organic ingredients or food groups, and

(2) In any such display of the product's ingredient statement, the organic ingredients are identified as "organic."

(b) If prepared in a certified facility, such agricultural products labeled as "made with organic (specified ingredients or food group(s))" in retail displays, display containers, and market information may display the certifying agent's seal, logo, or other identifying mark.

§ 205.310 Agricultural products produced or processed by an exempt operation.

(a) An agricultural product organically produced or processed by an exempt operation must not:

(1) Display the USDA seal or any certifying agent's seal or other identifying mark which represents the exempt operation as a certified organic operation; or

(2) Be represented as a certified organic product or certified organic ingredient to any buyer.

(b) An agricultural product organically produced or processed by an exempt operation may be identified as an organic product or organic ingredient in a multi-ingredient product produced by the exempt operation. Such product or ingredient must not be identified or represented as "organic" in a product processed by others.

(c) Such product is subject to requirements specified in [paragraph \(a\) of § 205.300](#), and paragraphs (f)(1) through (f)(7) of [§ 205.301](#).

§ 205.311 USDA Seal.

(a) The USDA seal described in [paragraphs \(b\) and \(c\)](#) of this section may be used only for raw or processed agricultural products described in paragraphs (a), (b), (e)(1), and (e)(2) of [§ 205.301](#).

(b) The USDA seal must replicate the form and design of the example in figure 1 and must be printed legibly and conspicuously:

(1) On a white background with a brown outer circle and with the term, “USDA,” in green overlaying a white upper semicircle and with the term, “organic,” in white overlaying the green lower half circle; or

(2) On a white or transparent background with black outer circle and black “USDA” on a white or transparent upper half of the circle with a contrasting white or transparent “organic” on the black lower half circle.

(3) The green or black lower half circle may have four light lines running from left to right and disappearing at the point on the right horizon to resemble a cultivated field.



Figure 1

Subpart E—Certification

§ 205.400 General requirements for certification.

A person seeking to receive or maintain organic certification under the regulations in this part must:

(a) Comply with the Act and applicable organic production and handling regulations of this part;

(b) Establish, implement, and update annually an organic production or handling system plan that is submitted to an accredited certifying agent as provided for in [§ 205.201](#);

(c) Permit on-site inspections with complete access to the production or handling operation, including noncertified production and handling areas, structures, and offices by the certifying agent as provided for in [§ 205.403](#);

(d) Maintain all records applicable to the organic operation for not less than 5 years

beyond their creation and allow authorized representatives of the Secretary, the applicable State organic program's governing State official, and the certifying agent access to such records during normal business hours for review and copying to determine compliance with the Act and the regulations in this part, as provided for in [§ 205.103](#);

(e) Submit the applicable fees charged by the certifying agent; and

(f) Immediately notify the certifying agent concerning any:

(1) Application, including drift, of a prohibited substance to any field, production unit, site, facility, livestock, or product that is part of an operation; and

(2) Change in a certified operation or any portion of a certified operation that may affect its compliance with the Act and the regulations in this part.

(g) In addition to [paragraphs \(a\)](#) through [\(f\)](#) of this section, a producer group operation must:

(1) Be organized as a person;

(2) Use centralized processing, distribution, and marketing facilities and systems;

(3) Be organized into producer group production units;

(4) Maintain an internal control system to implement the practices described in [§ 205.201\(c\)](#) and ensure compliance with this part;

(5) Ensure that all agricultural products sold, labeled, or represented as organic are produced only by producer group members using land and facilities within the certified operation;

(6) Ensure that producer group members do not sell, label, or represent their agricultural products as organic outside of the producer group operation unless they are individually certified;

(7) Report to the certifying agent, at least annually, the name and location of all producer group members and producer group production units, the agricultural products produced, estimated yields, and size of production areas;

(8) Conduct internal inspections of each producer group member, at least annually, by internal inspectors with the member present, which must include mass-balance audits and reconciliation of each producer group member's and each producer group production unit's yield and group sales;

(9) Implement recordkeeping requirements to ensure traceability from production at

each producer group member and production unit through handling to sale and transport;

(10) Implement procedures to ensure all production and handling by the producer group operation is compliant with the USDA organic regulations and the Act; and

(11) Address any other terms or conditions determined by the Administrator to be necessary to enforce compliance with the USDA organic regulations and the Act.

§ 205.401 Application for certification.

A person seeking certification of a production or handling operation under this subpart must submit an application for certification to a certifying agent. The application must include the following information:

- (a) An organic production or handling system plan, as required in [§ 205.201](#);
- (b) The name of the person completing the application; the applicant's business name, address, and telephone number; and, when the applicant is a corporation, the name, address, and telephone number of the person authorized to act on the applicant's behalf;
- (c) The name(s) of any organic certifying agent(s) to which application has previously been made; the year(s) of application; the outcome of the application(s) submission, including, when available, a copy of any notification of noncompliance or denial of certification issued to the applicant for certification; and a description of the actions taken by the applicant to correct the noncompliances noted in the notification of noncompliance, including evidence of such correction; and
- (d) Other information necessary to determine compliance with the Act and the regulations in this part.

§ 205.402 Review of application.

- (a) Upon acceptance of an application for certification, a certifying agent must:
 - (1) Review the application to ensure completeness pursuant to [§ 205.401](#);
 - (2) Determine by a review of the application materials whether the applicant appears to comply or may be able to comply with the applicable requirements of [subpart C of this part](#);
 - (3) Verify that an applicant who previously applied to another certifying agent and received a notification of noncompliance or denial of certification, pursuant to [§ 205.405](#), has submitted documentation to support the correction of any noncompliances identified in the notification of noncompliance or denial of

certification, as required in [§ 205.405\(e\)](#); and

(4) Schedule an on-site inspection of the operation to determine whether the applicant qualifies for certification if the review of application materials reveals that the production or handling operation may be in compliance with the applicable requirements of [subpart C of this part](#).

(b) The certifying agent shall within a reasonable time:

(1) Review the application materials received and communicate its findings to the applicant;

(2) Provide the applicant with a copy of the on-site inspection report, as approved by the certifying agent, for any on-site inspection performed; and

(3) Provide the applicant with a copy of the test results for any samples taken by an inspector.

(c) The applicant may withdraw its application at any time. An applicant who withdraws its application shall be liable for the costs of services provided up to the time of withdrawal of its application. An applicant that voluntarily withdrew its application prior to the issuance of a notice of noncompliance will not be issued a notice of noncompliance. Similarly, an applicant that voluntarily withdrew its application prior to the issuance of a notice of certification denial will not be issued a notice of certification denial.

§ 205.403 On-site inspections.

(a) *On-site inspections.*

(1) A certifying agent must conduct an initial on-site inspection of each production unit, facility, and site that produces or handles organic products and that is included in an operation for which certification is requested. An on-site inspection shall be conducted annually thereafter for each certified operation that produces or handles organic products for the purpose of determining whether to approve the request for certification or whether the certification of the operation should continue.

(2) Inspections of a producer group operation must:

(i) Assess the internal control system's compliance, or ability to comply, with the requirements of [§ 205.400\(g\)\(8\)](#). This must include review of the internal inspections conducted by the internal control system.

(ii) Conduct witness audits of internal control system inspectors performing inspections of the producer group operation.

(iii) Individually inspect at least 1.4 times the square root or 2% of the total number of producer group members, whichever is higher. All producer group members determined to be high risk by the certifying agent must be inspected. At least one producer group member in each producer group production unit must be inspected.

(iv) Inspect each handling facility.

(3)

(i) A certifying agent may conduct additional on-site inspections of applicants for certification and certified operations to determine compliance with the Act and the regulations in this part.

(ii) The Administrator or State organic program's governing State official may require that additional inspections be performed by the certifying agent for the purpose of determining compliance with the Act and the regulations in this part.

(iii) Additional inspections may be announced or unannounced at the discretion of the certifying agent or as required by the Administrator or State organic program's governing State official.

(b) *Unannounced inspections.*

(1) A certifying agent must, on an annual basis, conduct unannounced inspections of a minimum of five percent of the operations it certifies, rounded up to the nearest whole number.

(2) Certifying agents must be able to conduct unannounced inspections of any operation they certify and must not accept applications or continue certification with operations located in areas where they are unable to conduct unannounced inspections.

(c) *Scheduling.*

(1) The initial on-site inspection must be conducted within a reasonable time following a determination that the applicant appears to comply or may be able to comply with the requirements of [subpart C of this part](#): *Except*, That, the initial inspection may be delayed for up to 6 months to comply with the requirement that the inspection be conducted when the land, facilities, and activities that demonstrate compliance or capacity to comply can be observed.

(2) All on-site inspections must be conducted when an authorized representative of the operation who is knowledgeable about the operation is present and at a time when land, facilities, and activities that demonstrate the operation's compliance with or capability to comply with the applicable provisions of [subpart C of this part](#) can be

observed, except that this requirement does not apply to unannounced on-site inspections.

(d) *Verification of information.* The on-site inspection of an operation must verify:

(1) The operation's compliance or capability to comply with the Act and the regulations in this part;

(2) That the information, including the organic production or handling system plan, provided in accordance with [§§ 205.401](#), [205.406](#), and [205.201](#), accurately reflects the practices used or to be used by the applicant for certification or by the certified operation;

(3) That prohibited substances have not been and are not being applied to the operation through means which, at the discretion of the certifying agent, may include the collection and testing of soil; water; waste; seeds; plant tissue; and plant, animal, and processed products samples.

(4) Mass-balances, in that quantities of organic product and ingredients produced or purchased account for organic product and ingredients used, stored, sold, or transported (that is, inputs account for outputs); and

(5) That organic products and ingredients are traceable by the operation from the time of purchase or acquisition through production to sale or transport; and that the certifying agent can verify compliance back to the last certified operation.

(e) *Exit interview.* The inspector must conduct an exit interview with an authorized representative of the operation who is knowledgeable about the inspected operation to confirm the accuracy and completeness of inspection observations and information gathered during the on-site inspection. The inspector must also address the need for any additional information as well as any issues of concern.

(f) *Documents to the inspected operation.*

(1) At the time of the inspection, the inspector shall provide the operation's authorized representative with a receipt for any samples taken by the inspector. There shall be no charge to the inspector for the samples taken.

(2) A copy of the on-site inspection report and any test results will be sent to the inspected operation by the certifying agent.

§ 205.404 Granting certification.

(a) Within a reasonable time after completion of the initial on-site inspection, a certifying agent must review the on-site inspection report, the results of any analyses for

substances conducted, and any additional information requested from or supplied by the applicant. If the certifying agent determines that the organic system plan and all procedures and activities of the applicant's operation are in compliance with the requirements of this part and that the applicant is able to conduct operations in accordance with the plan, the agent shall grant certification. The certification may include requirements for the correction of minor noncompliances within a specified time period as a condition of continued certification.

(b) The certifying agent must issue a certificate of organic operation. The certificate of organic operation must be generated from the Organic Integrity Database and may be provided to certified operations electronically.

(c) In addition to the certificate of organic operation provided for in [paragraph \(b\)](#) of this section, a certifying agent may issue its own addenda to the certificate of organic operation. If issued, any addenda must include:

(1) Name, address, and contact information for the certified operation;

(2) The certified operation's unique ID number/code that corresponds to the certified operation's ID number/code in the Organic Integrity Database;

(3) A link to the Organic Integrity Database or a link to the certified operation's profile in the Organic Integrity Database, along with a statement, "You may verify the certification of this operation at the Organic Integrity Database," or a similar statement;

(4) Name, address, and contact information of the certifying agent; and

(5) "Addendum issue date."

(d) Once certified, a production or handling operation's organic certification continues in effect until surrendered by the organic operation or suspended or revoked by the certifying agent, the State organic program's governing State official, or the Administrator.

§ 205.405 Denial of certification.

(a) When the certifying agent has reason to believe, based on a review of the information specified in [§ 205.402](#) or [§ 205.404](#), that an applicant for certification is not able to comply or is not in compliance with the requirements of this part, the certifying agent must provide a written notification of noncompliance to the applicant. When correction of a noncompliance is not possible, a notification of noncompliance and a notification of denial of certification may be combined in one notification. The notification of noncompliance shall provide:

(1) A description of each noncompliance;

- (2) The facts upon which the notification of noncompliance is based; and
 - (3) The date by which the applicant must rebut or correct each noncompliance and submit supporting documentation of each such correction when correction is possible.
- (b) Upon receipt of such notification of noncompliance, the applicant may:
- (1) Correct noncompliances and submit a description of the corrective actions taken with supporting documentation to the certifying agent;
 - (2) Correct noncompliances and submit a new application to another certifying agent: *Provided, That,* the applicant must include a complete application, the notification of noncompliance received from the first certifying agent, and a description of the corrective actions taken with supporting documentation; or
 - (3) Submit written information to the issuing certifying agent to rebut the noncompliance described in the notification of noncompliance.
- (c) After issuance of a notification of noncompliance, the certifying agent must:
- (1) Evaluate the applicant's corrective actions taken and supporting documentation submitted or the written rebuttal, conduct an on-site inspection if necessary, and
 - (i) When the corrective action or rebuttal is sufficient for the applicant to qualify for certification, issue the applicant an approval of certification pursuant to [§ 205.404](#); or
 - (ii) When the corrective action or rebuttal is not sufficient for the applicant to qualify for certification, issue the applicant a written notice of denial of certification.
 - (2) Issue a written notice of denial of certification to an applicant who fails to respond to the notification of noncompliance.
- (d) A notice of denial of certification must state the reason(s) for denial and the applicant's right to:
- (1) Reapply for certification pursuant to [§§ 205.401](#) and [205.405\(e\)](#);
 - (2) Request mediation pursuant to [§ 205.663](#) or, if applicable, pursuant to a State organic program; or
 - (3) File an appeal of the denial of certification pursuant to [§ 205.681](#) or, if applicable, pursuant to a State organic program.
- (e) An applicant for certification who has received a written notification of noncompliance or a written notice of denial of certification may apply for certification again at any time with any certifying agent, in accordance with [§§ 205.401](#) and [205.405\(e\)](#). When such

applicant submits a new application to a certifying agent other than the agent who issued the notification of noncompliance or notice of denial of certification, the applicant for certification must include a copy of the notification of noncompliance or notice of denial of certification and a description of the actions taken, with supporting documentation, to correct the noncompliances noted in the notification of noncompliance.

(f) A certifying agent who receives a new application for certification, which includes a notification of noncompliance or a notice of denial of certification, must treat the application as a new application and begin a new application process pursuant to [§ 205.402](#).

(g) Notwithstanding [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section, if a certifying agent has reason to believe that an applicant for certification has willfully made a false statement or otherwise purposefully misrepresented the applicant's operation or its compliance with the certification requirements pursuant to this part, the certifying agent may deny certification pursuant to [paragraph \(c\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#) of this section without first issuing a notification of noncompliance.

§ 205.406 Continuation of certification.

(a) To continue certification, a certified operation must annually pay the certification fees and submit the following information to the certifying agent:

(1) A summary statement, supported by documentation, detailing any deviations from, changes to, modifications to, or other amendments made to the organic system plan submitted during the previous year;

(2) Any additions or deletions to the previous year's organic system plan, intended to be undertaken in the coming year, detailed pursuant to [§ 205.201](#);

(3) Any additions to or deletions from the information required pursuant to [§ 205.401\(b\)](#); and

(4) Other information as deemed necessary by the certifying agent to determine compliance with the Act and the regulations in this part.

(b) The certifying agent must arrange and conduct an on-site inspection, pursuant to [§ 205.403](#), of the certified operation at least once per calendar year.

(c) If the certifying agent has reason to believe, based on the on-site inspection and a review of the information specified in [§ 205.404](#), that a certified operation is not complying with the requirements of the Act and the regulations in this part, the certifying agent shall provide a written notification of noncompliance to the operation in accordance with [§ 205.662](#).

(d) If the certifying agent determines that the certified operation is complying with the Act and the regulations in this part and that any of the information specified on the certificate of organic operation has changed, the certifying agent must issue an updated certificate of organic operation pursuant to [§ 205.404\(b\)](#).

Appendix II. The National List of Allowed and Prohibited Substances

Subpart G—Administrative

The National List of Allowed and Prohibited Substances

§ 205.600 Evaluation criteria for allowed and prohibited substances, methods, and ingredients.

The following criteria will be utilized in the evaluation of substances or ingredients for the organic production and handling sections of the National List:

- (a) Synthetic and nonsynthetic substances considered for inclusion on or deletion from the National List of allowed and prohibited substances will be evaluated using the criteria specified in the Act ([7 U.S.C. 6517](#) and [6518](#)).
- (b) In addition to the criteria set forth in the Act, any synthetic substance used as a processing aid or adjuvant will be evaluated against the following criteria:
 - (1) The substance cannot be produced from a natural source and there are no organic substitutes;
 - (2) The substance's manufacture, use, and disposal do not have adverse effects on the environment and are done in a manner compatible with organic handling;
 - (3) The nutritional quality of the food is maintained when the substance is used, and the substance, itself, or its breakdown products do not have an adverse effect on human health as defined by applicable Federal regulations;
 - (4) The substance's primary use is not as a preservative or to recreate or improve flavors, colors, textures, or nutritive value lost during processing, except where the replacement of nutrients is required by law;
 - (5) The substance is listed as generally recognized as safe (GRAS) by Food and Drug Administration (FDA) when used in accordance with FDA's good manufacturing practices (GMP) and contains no residues of heavy metals or other contaminants in excess of tolerances set by FDA; and
 - (6) The substance is essential for the handling of organically produced agricultural products.

(c) Nonsynthetics used in organic processing will be evaluated using the criteria specified in the Act ([7 U.S.C. 6517](#) and [6518](#)).

§ 205.601 Synthetic substances allowed for use in organic crop production.

In accordance with restrictions specified in this section, the following synthetic substances may be used in organic crop production: *Provided*, That, use of such substances do not contribute to contamination of crops, soil, or water. Substances allowed by this section, except disinfectants and sanitizers in paragraph (a) and those substances in [paragraphs \(c\), \(j\), \(k\), \(l\), and \(o\)](#) of this section, may only be used when the provisions set forth in [§ 205.206\(a\)](#) through [\(d\)](#) prove insufficient to prevent or control the target pest.

(a) As algicide, disinfectants, and sanitizer, including irrigation system cleaning systems.

(1) Alcohols.

(i) Ethanol.

(ii) Isopropanol.

(2) Chlorine materials—For pre-harvest use, residual chlorine levels in the water in direct crop contact or as water from cleaning irrigation systems applied to soil must not exceed the maximum residual disinfectant limit under the Safe Drinking Water Act, except that chlorine products may be used in edible sprout production according to EPA label directions.

(i) Calcium hypochlorite.

(ii) Chlorine dioxide.

(iii) Hypochlorous acid—generated from electrolyzed water.

(iv) Potassium hypochlorite—for use in water for irrigation purposes.

(v) Sodium hypochlorite.

(3) Copper sulfate—for use as an algicide in aquatic rice systems, is limited to one application per field during any 24-month period. Application rates are limited to those which do not increase baseline soil test values for copper over a timeframe agreed upon by the producer and accredited certifying agent.

(4) Hydrogen peroxide.

(5) Ozone gas—for use as an irrigation system cleaner only.

(6) Peracetic acid—for use in disinfecting equipment, seed, and asexually propagated

planting material. Also permitted in hydrogen peroxide formulations as allowed in [§ 205.601\(a\)](#) at concentration of no more than 6% as indicated on the pesticide product label.

(7) Soap-based algicide/demossers.

(8) Sodium carbonate peroxyhydrate (CAS #-15630-89-4)—Federal law restricts the use of this substance in food crop production to approved food uses identified on the product label.

(b) As herbicides, weed barriers, as applicable.

(1) Herbicides, soap-based—for use in farmstead maintenance (roadways, ditches, right of ways, building perimeters) and ornamental crops.

(2) Mulches.

(i) Newspaper or other recycled paper, without glossy or colored inks.

(ii) Plastic mulch and covers (petroleum-based other than polyvinyl chloride (PVC)).

(iii) Biodegradable biobased mulch film as defined in [§ 205.2](#). Must be produced without organisms or feedstock derived from excluded methods.

(c) As compost feedstocks—Newspapers or other recycled paper, without glossy or colored inks.

(d) As animal repellents—Soaps, ammonium—for use as a large animal repellent only, no contact with soil or edible portion of crop.

(e) As insecticides (including acaricides or mite control).

(1) Ammonium carbonate—for use as bait in insect traps only, no direct contact with crop or soil.

(2) Aqueous potassium silicate (CAS #-1312-76-1)—the silica, used in the manufacture of potassium silicate, must be sourced from naturally occurring sand.

(3) Boric acid—structural pest control, no direct contact with organic food or crops.

(4) Copper sulfate—for use as tadpole shrimp control in aquatic rice production, is limited to one application per field during any 24-month period. Application rates are limited to levels which do not increase baseline soil test values for copper over a timeframe agreed upon by the producer and accredited certifying agent.

(5) Elemental sulfur.

- (6) Lime sulfur—including calcium polysulfide.
 - (7) Oils, horticultural—narrow range oils as dormant, suffocating, and summer oils.
 - (8) Soaps, insecticidal.
 - (9) Sticky traps/barriers.
 - (10) Sucrose octanoate esters (CAS #s—42922-74-7; 58064-47-4)—in accordance with approved labeling.
- (f) As insect management. Pheromones.
- (g) As rodenticides. Vitamin D₃.
- (h) As slug or snail bait.
- (1) Ferric phosphate (CAS # 10045-86-0).
 - (2) Elemental sulfur.
- (i) As crop disease control.
- (1) Aqueous potassium silicate (CAS #-1312-76-1)—the silica, used in the manufacture of potassium silicate, must be sourced from naturally occurring sand.
 - (2) Coppers, fixed—copper hydroxide, copper oxide, copper oxychloride, includes products exempted from EPA tolerance, *Provided*, That, copper-based materials must be used in a manner that minimizes accumulation in the soil and shall not be used as herbicides.
 - (3) Copper sulfate—Substance must be used in a manner that minimizes accumulation of copper in the soil.
 - (4) Hydrated lime.
 - (5) Hydrogen peroxide.
 - (6) Lime sulfur.
 - (7) Oils, horticultural, narrow range oils as dormant, suffocating, and summer oils.
 - (8) Peracetic acid—for use to control fire blight bacteria. Also permitted in hydrogen peroxide formulations as allowed in [§ 205.601\(i\)](#) at concentration of no more than 6% as indicated on the pesticide product label.
 - (9) Potassium bicarbonate.

(10) Elemental sulfur.

(11) Polyoxin D zinc salt.

(j) As crop or soil amendments.

(1) Aquatic plant extracts (other than hydrolyzed)—Extraction process is limited to the use of potassium hydroxide or sodium hydroxide; solvent amount used is limited to that amount necessary for extraction.

(2) Elemental sulfur.

(3) Humic acids—naturally occurring deposits, water and alkali extracts only.

(4) Lignin sulfonate—chelating agent, dust suppressant.

(5) Magnesium oxide (CAS # 1309-48-4)—for use only to control the viscosity of a clay suspension agent for humates.

(6) Magnesium sulfate—allowed with a documented soil deficiency.

(7) Micronutrients—not to be used as a defoliant, herbicide, or desiccant. Those made from nitrates or chlorides are not allowed. Micronutrient deficiency must be documented by soil or tissue testing or other documented and verifiable method as approved by the certifying agent.

(i) Soluble boron products.

(ii) Sulfates, carbonates, oxides, or silicates of zinc, copper, iron, manganese, molybdenum, selenium, and cobalt.

(8) Liquid fish products—can be pH adjusted with sulfuric, citric or phosphoric acid. The amount of acid used shall not exceed the minimum needed to lower the pH to 3.5.

(9) Vitamins, C and E.

(10) Squid byproducts—from food waste processing only. Can be pH adjusted with sulfuric, citric, or phosphoric acid. The amount of acid used shall not exceed the minimum needed to lower the pH to 3.5.

(11) Sulfurous acid (CAS # 7782-99-2) for on-farm generation of substance utilizing 99% purity elemental sulfur per [paragraph \(j\)\(2\)](#) of this section.

(k) As plant growth regulators.

(1) Ethylene gas—for regulation of pineapple flowering.

(2) Fatty alcohols (C6, C8, C10, and/or C12)—for sucker control in organic tobacco production.

(l) As floating agents in postharvest handling. Sodium silicate—for tree fruit and fiber processing.

(m) As synthetic inert ingredients as classified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), for use with nonsynthetic substances or synthetic substances listed in this section and used as an active pesticide ingredient in accordance with any limitations on the use of such substances.

(1) EPA List 4—Inerts of Minimal Concern.

(2) EPA List 3—Inerts of unknown toxicity—for use only in passive pheromone dispensers.

(n) Seed preparations. Hydrogen chloride (CAS # 7647-01-0)—for delinting cotton seed for planting.

(o) Production aids.

(1) Microcrystalline cheesewax (CAS #'s 64742-42-3, 8009-03-08, and 8002-74-2)—for use in log grown mushroom production. Must be made without either ethylene-propylene co-polymer or synthetic colors.

(2) Paper-based crop planting aids as defined in [§ 205.2](#). Virgin or recycled paper without glossy paper or colored inks.

§ 205.602 Nonsynthetic substances prohibited for use in organic crop production.

The following nonsynthetic substances may not be used in organic crop production:

(a) Ash from manure burning.

(b) Arsenic.

(c) Calcium chloride, brine process is natural and prohibited for use except as a foliar spray to treat a physiological disorder associated with calcium uptake.

(d) Lead salts.

(e) Potassium chloride—unless derived from a mined source and applied in a manner that minimizes chloride accumulation in the soil.

(f) Rotenone (CAS # 83-79-4).

(g) Sodium fluoaluminate (mined).

(h) Sodium nitrate—unless use is restricted to no more than 20% of the crop's total nitrogen requirement; use in spirulina production is unrestricted until October 21, 2005.

(i) Strychnine.

(j) Tobacco dust (nicotine sulfate).

§ 205.603 Synthetic substances allowed for use in organic livestock production.

In accordance with restrictions specified in this section the following synthetic substances may be used in organic livestock production:

(a) As disinfectants, sanitizer, and medical treatments as applicable.

(1) Alcohols.

(i) Ethanol—disinfectant and sanitizer only, prohibited as a feed additive.

(ii) Isopropanol-disinfectant only.

(2) Aspirin-approved for health care use to reduce inflammation.

(3) Atropine (CAS #-51-55-8)—federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the lawful written or oral order of a licensed veterinarian, in full compliance with the AMDUCA and [21 CFR part 530](#) of the Food and Drug Administration regulations. Also, for use under [7 CFR part 205](#), the NOP requires:

(i) Use by or on the lawful written order of a licensed veterinarian; and

(ii) A meat withdrawal period of at least 56 days after administering to livestock intended for slaughter; and a milk discard period of at least 12 days after administering to dairy animals.

(4) Biologics—Vaccines.

(5) Butorphanol (CAS #-42408-82-2)—federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the lawful written or oral order of a licensed veterinarian, in full compliance with the AMDUCA and [21 CFR part 530](#) of the Food and Drug Administration regulations. Also, for use under [7 CFR part 205](#), the NOP requires:

(i) Use by or on the lawful written order of a licensed veterinarian; and

(ii) A meat withdrawal period of at least 42 days after administering to livestock intended for slaughter; and a milk discard period of at least 8 days after administering

to dairy animals.

- (6) Activated charcoal (CAS # 7440-44-0)—must be from vegetative sources.
- (7) Calcium borogluconate (CAS # 5743-34-0)—for treatment of milk fever only.
- (8) Calcium propionate (CAS # 4075-81-4)—for treatment of milk fever only.
- (9) Chlorhexidine (CAS # 55-56-1)—for medical procedures conducted under the supervision of a licensed veterinarian. Allowed for use as a teat dip when alternative germicidal agents and/or physical barriers have lost their effectiveness.
- (10) Chlorine materials—disinfecting and sanitizing facilities and equipment. Residual chlorine levels in the water shall not exceed the maximum residual disinfectant limit under the Safe Drinking Water Act.
 - (i) Calcium hypochlorite.
 - (ii) Chlorine dioxide.
 - (iii) Hypochlorous acid—generated from electrolyzed water.
 - (iv) Sodium hypochlorite
- (11) Electrolytes—without antibiotics.
- (12) Flunixin (CAS #-38677-85-9)—in accordance with approved labeling; except that for use under [7 CFR part 205](#), the NOP requires a withdrawal period of at least two-times that required by the FDA.
- (13) Glucose.
- (14) Glycerin—allowed as a livestock teat dip, must be produced through the hydrolysis of fats or oils.
- (15) Hydrogen peroxide.
- (16) Iodine.
- (17) Kaolin pectin—for use as an adsorbent, antidiarrheal, and gut protectant.
- (18) Magnesium hydroxide (CAS #-1309-42-8)—federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the lawful written or oral order of a licensed veterinarian, in full compliance with the AMDUCA and [21 CFR part 530](#) of the Food and Drug Administration regulations. Also, for use under [7 CFR part 205](#), the NOP requires use by or on the lawful written order of a licensed veterinarian.

(19) Magnesium sulfate.

(20) Mineral oil—for treatment of intestinal compaction, prohibited for use as a dust suppressant.

(21) Nutritive supplements—injectable supplements of trace minerals per [paragraph \(d\)\(2\)](#) of this section, vitamins per paragraph (d)(3), and electrolytes per paragraph (a)(11), with excipients per paragraph (f), in accordance with FDA and restricted to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

(22) Oxytocin—use in postparturition therapeutic applications.

(23) Parasiticides—prohibited in slaughter stock, allowed in emergency treatment for dairy and breeder stock when organic system plan-approved preventive management does not prevent infestation. In breeder stock, treatment cannot occur during the last third of gestation if the progeny will be sold as organic and must not be used during the lactation period for breeding stock. Allowed for fiber bearing animals when used a minimum of 36 days prior to harvesting of fleece or wool that is to be sold, labeled, or represented as organic.

(i) Fenbendazole (CAS #43210-67-9)—milk or milk products from a treated animal cannot be labeled as provided for in [subpart D of this part](#) for: 2 days following treatment of cattle; 36 days following treatment of goats, sheep, and other dairy species.

(ii) Moxidectin (CAS #113507-06-5)—milk or milk products from a treated animal cannot be labeled as provided for in [subpart D of this part](#) for: 2 days following treatment of cattle; 36 days following treatment of goats, sheep, and other dairy species.

(24) Peroxyacetic/peracetic acid (CAS #-79-21-0)—for sanitizing facility and processing equipment.

(25) Phosphoric acid—allowed as an equipment cleaner, *Provided*, That, no direct contact with organically managed livestock or land occurs.

(26) Poloxalene (CAS #-9003-11-6)—for use under [7 CFR part 205](#), the NOP requires that poloxalene only be used for the emergency treatment of bloat.

(27) Propylene glycol (CAS #57-55-6)—only for treatment of ketosis in ruminants.

(28) Sodium chlorite, acidified—allowed for use on organic livestock as a teat dip treatment only.

(29) Tolazoline (CAS #59-98-3)—federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the lawful

written or oral order of a licensed veterinarian, in full compliance with the AMDUCA and [21 CFR part 530](#) of the Food and Drug Administration regulations. Also, for use under [Z CFR part 205](#), the NOP requires:

- (i) Use by or on the lawful written order of a licensed veterinarian;
- (ii) Use only to reverse the effects of sedation and analgesia caused by Xylazine; and,
- (iii) A meat withdrawal period of at least 8 days after administering to livestock intended for slaughter; and a milk discard period of at least 4 days after administering to dairy animals.

(30) Xylazine (CAS #7361-61-7)—federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the lawful written or oral order of a licensed veterinarian, in full compliance with the AMDUCA and [21 CFR part 530](#) of the Food and Drug Administration regulations. Also, for use under [Z CFR part 205](#), the NOP requires:

- (i) Use by or on the lawful written order of a licensed veterinarian; and,
- (ii) A meat withdrawal period of at least 8 days after administering to livestock intended for slaughter; and a milk discard period of at least 4 days after administering to dairy animals.

(b) As topical treatment, external parasiticide or local anesthetic as applicable.

- (1) Copper sulfate.
- (2) Elemental sulfur—for treatment of livestock and livestock housing.
- (3) Formic acid (CAS # 64-18-6)—for use as a pesticide solely within honeybee hives.
- (4) Iodine.
- (5) Lidocaine—as a local anesthetic. Use requires a withdrawal period of 8 days after administering to livestock intended for slaughter and 6 days after administering to dairy animals.
- (6) Lime, hydrated—as an external pest control, not permitted to cauterize physical alterations or deodorize animal wastes.
- (7) Mineral oil—for topical use and as a lubricant.
- (8) Oxalic acid dihydrate—for use as a pesticide solely for apiculture.
- (9) Sodium chlorite, acidified—allowed for use on organic livestock as teat dip treatment only.

(10) Sucrose octanoate esters (CAS #s-42922-74-7; 58064-47-4)—in accordance with approved labeling.

(11) Zinc sulfate—for use in hoof and foot treatments only.

(c) As feed supplements—None.

(d) As feed additives.

(1) DL-Methionine, DL-Methionine—hydroxy analog, and DL-Methionine—hydroxy analog calcium (CAS #'s 59-51-8, 583-91-5, 4857-44-7, and 922-50-9)—for use only in organic poultry production at the following pounds of synthetic 100 percent methionine per ton of feed in the diet, maximum rates as averaged per ton of feed over the life of the flock: Laying chickens—2 pounds; broiler chickens—2.5 pounds; turkeys and all other poultry—3 pounds.

(2) Trace minerals, used for enrichment or fortification when FDA approved.

(3) Vitamins, used for enrichment or fortification when FDA approved.

(e) As synthetic inert ingredients as classified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), for use with nonsynthetic substances or synthetic substances listed in this section and used as an active pesticide ingredient in accordance with any limitations on the use of such substances.

(1) EPA List 4—Inerts of Minimal Concern.

(f) Excipients—only for use in the manufacture of drugs and biologics used to treat organic livestock when the excipient is:

(1) Identified by the FDA as Generally Recognized As Safe;

(2) Approved by the FDA as a food additive;

(3) Included in the FDA review and approval of a New Animal Drug Application or New Drug Application; or

(4) Approved by APHIS for use in veterinary biologics.

§ 205.604 Nonsynthetic substances prohibited for use in organic livestock production.

The following nonsynthetic substances may not be used in organic livestock production:

(a) Strychnine.

§ 205.605 Nonagricultural (nonorganic) substances allowed as ingredients in or on processed products labeled as “organic” or “made with organic (specified ingredients or food group(s)).”

The following nonagricultural substances may be used as ingredients in or on processed products labeled as “organic” or “made with organic (specified ingredients or food group(s))” only in accordance with any restrictions specified in this section.

(a) *Nonsynthetics allowed.*

(1) Acids (Citric—produced by microbial fermentation of carbohydrate substances; and Lactic).

(2) Agar-agar.

(3) Animal enzymes—(Rennet—animals derived; Catalase—bovine liver; Animal lipase; Pancreatin; Pepsin; and Trypsin).

(4) Attapulgate—as a processing aid in the handling of plant and animal oils.

(5) Bentonite.

(6) Calcium carbonate.

(7) Calcium chloride.

(8) Calcium sulfate—mined.

(9) Carrageenan.

(10) Diatomaceous earth—food filtering aid only.

(11) Enzymes—must be derived from edible, nontoxic plants, nonpathogenic fungi, or nonpathogenic bacteria.

(12) Flavors—nonsynthetic flavors may be used when organic flavors are not commercially available. All flavors must be derived from organic or nonsynthetic sources only and must not be produced using synthetic solvents and carrier systems or any artificial preservative.

(13) Gellan gum (CAS # 71010-52-1)—high-acyl form only.

(14) Glucono delta-lactone—production by the oxidation of D-glucose with bromine water is prohibited.

(15) Kaolin.

- (16) L-Malic acid (CAS # 97-67-6).
- (17) Magnesium chloride.
- (18) Magnesium sulfate, nonsynthetic sources only.
- (19) Microorganisms—any food grade bacteria, fungi, and other microorganism.
- (20) Nitrogen—oil-free grades.
- (21) Oxygen—oil-free grades.
- (22) Perlite—for use only as a filter aid in food processing.
- (23) Potassium chloride.
- (24) Potassium iodide.
- (25) Pullulan—for use only in tablets and capsules for dietary supplements labeled “made with organic (specified ingredients or food group(s)).
- (26) Sodium bicarbonate.
- (27) Sodium carbonate.
- (28) Tartaric acid—made from grape wine.
- (29) Waxes—nonsynthetic (Wood rosin).
- (30) Yeast—When used as food or a fermentation agent in products labeled as “organic,” yeast must be organic if its end use is for human consumption; nonorganic yeast may be used when organic yeast is not commercially available. Growth on petrochemical substrate and sulfite waste liquor is prohibited. For smoked yeast, nonsynthetic smoke flavoring process must be documented.

(b) *Synthetics allowed.*

- (1) Acidified sodium chlorite—Secondary direct antimicrobial food treatment and indirect food contact surface sanitizing. Acidified with citric acid only.
- (2) Activated charcoal (CAS #s 7440-44-0; 64365-11-3)—only from vegetative sources; for use only as a filtering aid.
- (3) Alginates.
- (4) Ammonium bicarbonate—for use only as a leavening agent.

- (5) Ammonium carbonate—for use only as a leavening agent.
- (6) Ascorbic acid.
- (7) Calcium citrate.
- (8) Calcium hydroxide.
- (9) Calcium phosphates (monobasic, dibasic, and tribasic).
- (10) Carbon dioxide.
- (11) Cellulose (CAS #9004-34-6)—for use in regenerative casings, powdered cellulose as an anti-caking agent (non-chlorine bleached) and filtering aid. Microcrystalline cellulose is prohibited.
- (12) Chlorine materials—disinfecting and sanitizing food contact surfaces, equipment and facilities may be used up to maximum labeled rates. Chlorine materials in water used in direct crop or food contact are permitted at levels approved by the FDA or EPA for such purpose, provided the use is followed by a rinse with potable water at or below the maximum residual disinfectant limit for the chlorine material under the Safe Drinking Water Act. Chlorine in water used as an ingredient in organic food handling must not exceed the maximum residual disinfectant limit for the chlorine material under the Safe Drinking Water Act.
- (i) Calcium hypochlorite.
 - (ii) Chlorine dioxide.
 - (iii) Hypochlorous acid—generated from electrolyzed water.
 - (iv) Sodium hypochlorite.
- (13) Collagen gel—as casing, may be used only when organic collagen gel is not commercially available.
- (14) Ethylene—allowed for postharvest ripening of tropical fruit and degreening of citrus.
- (15) Ferrous sulfate—for iron enrichment or fortification of foods when required by regulation or recommended (independent organization).
- (16) Glycerides (mono and di)—for use only in drum drying of food.
- (17) Hydrogen peroxide.

- (18) Low-acyl gellan gum.
- (19) Magnesium stearate—for use only in agricultural products labeled “made with organic (specified ingredients or food group(s)),” prohibited in agricultural products labeled “organic”.
- (20) Nutrient vitamins and minerals, in accordance with [21 CFR 104.20](#), Nutritional Quality Guidelines For Foods.
- (21) Ozone.
- (22) Peracetic acid/Peroxyacetic acid (CAS # 79-21-0)—for use in wash and/or rinse water according to FDA limitations. For use as a sanitizer on food contact surfaces.
- (23) Phosphoric acid—cleaning of food-contact surfaces and equipment only.
- (24) Potassium carbonate.
- (25) Potassium citrate.
- (26) Potassium hydroxide—prohibited for use in lye peeling of fruits and vegetables except when used for peeling peaches.
- (27) Potassium lactate—for use as an antimicrobial agent and pH regulator only.
- (28) Potassium phosphate—for use only in agricultural products labeled “made with organic (specific ingredients or food group(s)),” prohibited in agricultural products labeled “organic”.
- (29) Silicon dioxide—Permitted as a defoamer. Allowed for other uses when organic rice hulls are not commercially available.
- (30) Sodium acid pyrophosphate (CAS # 7758-16-9)—for use only as a leavening agent.
- (31) Sodium citrate.
- (32) Sodium hydroxide—prohibited for use in lye peeling of fruits and vegetables.
- (33) Sodium lactate—for use as an antimicrobial agent and pH regulator only.
- (34) Sodium phosphates—for use only in dairy foods.
- (35) Sulfur dioxide—for use only in wine labeled “made with organic grapes,” Provided, That, total sulfite concentration does not exceed 100 ppm.
- (36) Taurine—for use only in pet food.

(37) Tocopherols—derived from vegetable oil when rosemary extracts are not a suitable alternative.

(38) Xanthan gum.

Editorial Note

Editorial Note: For Federal Register citations affecting [§ 205.605](#), see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at www.govinfo.gov.

§ 205.606 Nonorganically produced agricultural products allowed as ingredients in or on processed products labeled as “organic.”

Only the following nonorganically produced agricultural products may be used as ingredients in or on processed products labeled as “organic,” only in accordance with any restrictions specified in this section, and only when the product is not commercially available in organic form.

(a) Carnauba wax

(b) Casings, from processed intestines.

(c) Celery powder.

(d) Colors derived from agricultural products—Must not be produced using synthetic solvents and carrier systems or any artificial preservative.

(1) Beet juice extract color—derived from *Beta vulgaris* L., except must not be produced from sugarbeets.

(2) Beta-carotene extract color—derived from carrots (*Daucus carota* L.) or algae (*Dunaliella salina*).

(3) Black/purple carrot juice color—derived from *Daucus carota* L.

(4) Chokeberry, aronia juice color—derived from *Aronia arbutifolia* (L.) Pers. or *Aronia melanocarpa* (Michx.) Elliott.

(5) Elderberry juice color—derived from *Sambucus nigra* L.

(6) Grape skin extract color—derived from *Vitis vinifera* L.

(7) Purple sweet potato juice color—derived from *Ipomoea batatas* L. or *Solanum tuberosum* L.

- (8) Red cabbage extract color—derived from *Brassica oleracea* L.
- (9) Red radish extract color—derived from *Raphanus sativus* L.
- (10) Saffron extract color—derived from *Crocus sativus* L.
- (e) Cornstarch (native).
- (f) Fish oil (Fatty acid CAS #'s: 10417-94-4, and 25167-62-8)—stabilized with organic ingredients or only with ingredients on the National List, [§§ 205.605](#) and [205.606](#).
- (g) Fructooligosaccharides (CAS # 308066-66-2).
- (h) Gelatin (CAS # 9000-70-8).
- (i) Glycerin (CAS # 56-81-5)—produced from agricultural source materials and processed using biological or mechanical/physical methods as described under [§ 205.270\(a\)](#).
- (j) Gums—water extracted only (Arabic; Guar; Locust bean; and Carob bean).
- (k) Inulin—oligofructose enriched (CAS # 9005-80-5).
- (l) Lecithin—de-oiled.
- (m) Orange pulp, dried.
- (n) Orange shellac—unbleached (CAS # 9000-59-3).
- (o) Pectin (non-amidated forms only).
- (p) Potassium acid tartrate.
- (q) Seaweed, Pacific kombu.
- (r) Tamarind seed gum.
- (s) Tragacanth gum (CAS # 9000-65-1).
- (t) Wakame seaweed (*Undaria pinnatifida*).