

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE CERTIFICATIONS OF INPUTS ALLOWED IN ORGANIC FARMING

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1. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

This Standard applies to technical means or inputs in order to assess their suitability for use in organic agriculture.

Organic production and processing methods are based on the use of natural, organic and renewable resources. Organic farming maintains soil fertility, first and foremost through the reuse of biological material.

Nutrient availability depends first and foremost on the activity of organisms in the soil. Pests, diseases and weeds are treated, first and foremost, through cultural practices. Organic livestock are fed organic forage and feed and are kept in conditions that promote natural behavior and avoid stress. Organic food and other organic products are obtained through the use of organic ingredients that are processed, first of all, through physical, mechanical and biological means.

For the same principle, the production of technical means for organic agriculture, must limit the use of substances that may cause damage to the environment or create imbalances on the crops on which they are intended to be used. The production of technical means (inputs) for organic farming, must take into account at least the following factors: the possibility of soil and water contamination, the risk of any nutritional imbalance for crops where it is intended to be used, the risk to human and animal health, the depletion of natural resources.

2. REGULATORY REFERENCES

- REGULATION (EC) No 834/2007 of 28 June 2007 on organic production and labelling.
- REGULATION (EC) No 889/2008 of 5 September 2008 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of REGULATION (EC) No 834/2007 on organic production and labelling of organic products, with regard to organic production, labelling and controls.
- REGULATION (EU) No 848/2018 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 30 May 2018 on organic production and labelling of organic products and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007.
- COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 1165/2021 of 15 July 2021 authorising certain products and substances for use in organic production and establishing their lists.
- REGULATION (EU) No 1009/2019 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 5 June 2019 laying down rules on the making available on the market of EU fertilizer products and amending them.
- REGULATION (EC) No 2003/2003 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 13 October 2003 relating to fertilizers.
- REGULATION (EC) No 1069/2009 and (EC) NO 1107/2009 of 21 October 2009 and repealing Regulation (EC) NO 2003/2003.
- REGULATION (EC) No 1830/2003 of 22 September 2003 concerning the traceability and labelling of genetically modified organisms and the traceability of food and feed products produced from genetically modified organisms and amending Directive 2001/18/EC.
- REGULATION (EC) No 1107/2009 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC.
- COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 540/2011 of 25 May 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the list of approved active substances.
- REGULATION (EC) No 1829/2003 of 22 September 2003 on genetically modified food and feed.
- National Organic Program NOP/USDA (United States), Guidance and Instructions for Accredited Certifying Agents and Certified Operations.
- Japan Agricultural Standard, JAS/MAFF (Japan) and applicable guidelines.
- UNI CEI EN ISO/IEC 17065 - Evaluation of conformity requirements for bodies certifying products, processes and services.

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3. INPUTS PRODUCTION CRITERIA

In general, the production of inputs is based on the use of ingredients or raw materials included among those allowed by this Standard and other official Standards in force (e.g. EC Reg. 1009/2019, NOP/USDA, JAS), preferably made by physical transformation/preparation processes (see lists in Chapter 5).

The criteria of the production process are based on the "principle of prevention and caution".

When a production activity of the same technical means, involves risks to human health, animal health, or the environment, preventive measures must be taken in relation to the specific risks, even when some cause-and-effect relationships are not fully scientifically determined.

In this context, the Applicant for certification of the input, i.e. the Operator, must give evidence that it has well identified the risks and taken appropriate actions and measures to limit them.

The process for implementing Preventive Measures should be open and informative. The process should also include a full range of possible alternatives and, if necessary, consideration of the absence of alternatives.

4. EVALUATION OF INPUTS

The criteria used to evaluate inputs are based on the following principles:

- **Necessity and alternatives:** each input used is necessary for sustainable production, is essential to maintain product quantity and quality, and is the best available technology.
- **Origin of raw materials and manufacturing process:** production is based on the use of natural, biological and renewable resources.
- **Environment:** production involves an environmentally sustainable process.
- **Human Health:** production techniques promote the protection of human health and food safety.
- food safety.
- **Quality:** organic methods improve or maintain product quality.
- **Social, Economic, Ethical:** the inputs used in organic production meet consumer expectations without resistance or opposition. Their production is socially just, economically viable, respects cultural diversity and protects animal welfare.

The request for certification must be accompanied by a Technical Report describing how the above aspects are taken into account in the production process.

4.1. Origin of raw materials and production process

All dossiers must document the origin of the raw materials used and the process used to produce the technical means:

- A description of the organism of origin, a verifiable statement that these substances are not genetically modified, and the process used to raise, cultivate, produce, multiply, extract, or otherwise prepare the substances for use is required for each individual raw material. Naturally occurring plants, animals, bacteria, and fungi are generally permitted.
- Substances that require physical transformation, such as through a mechanical process or biological method such as composting, fermentation, enzymatic digestion, are generally permitted.
- Limitations and prohibitions may be established based on consideration of other criteria. Substances that are modified by chemical reaction are considered synthetic and must meet the requirements of Chapter 5 of these specifications.
- Non-renewable natural resources (such as extractive minerals) require a description of sediment and availability in nature.
- The use of non-renewable resources is usually subject to restrictions or limitations. They can be used as a supplement to renewable biological resources as long as they are extracted through physical and mechanical processes and are not made synthetic by chemical reactions. Inputs with high levels of

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natural environmental contaminants, such as heavy metals, radioactive isotopes, and salinity, are prohibited or otherwise restricted.

- Synthetics from non-renewable resources are generally prohibited. Synthetic products that are identical to natural products that are not available in sufficient quantity and quality in their natural form may be allowed provided that all criteria in Chapter 5 are met.
- Inputs that are extracted, recovered, or manufactured through means that are destructive to the environment must be restricted or prohibited.
- In the process, chemical processing aids that are used to transform complex substances into simpler ones but do not enter into the final composition of the inputs may be allowed.
- Materials used for packaging must not contaminate the contained inputs.

4.2. Environment

All dossiers must document the environmental impact of substances, specifically:

- The environmental impact of a substance considering at least the following parameters: acute toxicity, persistence, degradability, area of concentration; biological, chemical and physical interaction with the environment, including known synergistic effects with other inputs used in organic production.
- The effect of the substance on the agro-ecosystem, soil organisms, soil fertility and structure, and crops.
- The use of substances with a high salinity index, measured toxicity to microorganisms and persistent side effects should be limited or prohibited.

The inputs used for cultivation must also be considered in terms of their impact on livestock and natural life.

4.3. Human health

All dossiers must document the impact of the substance on human health, specifically:

- The impact on human health considering at least the following parameters: acute and chronic toxicity, periods of radioactivity of substances present (if applicable), degradation products and metabolite. The use of substances that have side effects and/or harmful effects on human health is prohibited.
- An evaluation of the number of operators who could be exposed to all possible risks at each stage: workers in the production process, farmers using the substance; others, e.g. neighbouring operators, who may be exposed through release into the environment; consumers who may be exposed through ingestion of products containing residues.

The products must have the registrations and authorizations required by the laws of the country of destination and use.

4.4. Quality

All dossiers must document the effect of the substance on the quality of the final agricultural product, such as: nutritional properties, taste, flavor, appearance. If the final product requires storage and the input used affects storage, it must be described.

4.5. Social, economic and ethical aspects

All dossiers should document, if any, the social, economic, and cultural implications determined by the manufacturing processes and substances used, and in particular:

- The social and economic implications on the community in which the substance is produced and used; whether the use of the substance is traditional or otherwise likely to improve the economic structure.
- Consumer perceptions of input compatibility must be taken into account. Inputs should not encounter resistance or opposition from the consumer of organic products.
- An input could reasonably be considered by the consumer as incompatible with organic production if there is scientific uncertainty about the impact of that substance on the environment or human health. Inputs must respect consumers' general opinion of "what is natural and organic."

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Applicant Operators must ensure and document respect for the fundamental rights of workers and in particular:

- Operators must not violate the rights of local people.
- Production that violates the human rights and social justice requirements in this chapter cannot be certified under this Standard.
- Operators shall not use forced or involuntary labor or exert any pressure such as withholding part of workers' wages, property or records.
- Operators shall not interfere with the right of their employees, suppliers, farmers and contractors to organize and bargain collectively, free from interference, intimidation and retaliation.
- Operators shall provide their employees and contractors with equal opportunity and treatment and shall not act in a discriminatory manner.
- Operators must have a disciplinary procedure with a warning system in place prior to any suspension or termination. Dismissed employees must be given full details of the reasons for dismissal.
- Employees must be given the right to take at least one day off after six consecutive days of work. Operators shall not require employees to work more than their contracted hours and national or regional industry legislation. Overtime work shall be paid in the form of additional payments or leave in lieu.
- The Operators must never require an employee who is ill or in need of medical treatment to work, and must not sanction an employee for merely missing work due to illness.
- Operators must pay employees wages and benefits that meet the legal minimum requirements of the operation's jurisdiction or, in the absence of this minimum, the industry benchmark
- Operators must not hire child labor.
- Operators must provide written terms and conditions of employment to both permanent and temporary employees.
- Operators shall provide workers with adequate access to potable water.
- Operators must provide adequate safety training and equipment to protect workers from noise, dust, sunlight and exposure to chemicals or other hazards in all production and processing operations.
- Operators must provide residential employees with habitable housing and access to potable water; sanitation and cooking facilities; and basic medical care. If families reside in the operation, the Operator must also provide access to basic medical care for family members and schooling for children.
- Operators must comply with the minimum national social requirements in the countries in which they operate.
- Operators with more than 10 employees must have a written labor policy and maintain records to demonstrate full compliance with the requirements of this section. Workers will have access to documents and records pertaining to them.

In this regard, the Company must submit a file describing the process and, at a minimum, the required documentation.

5. PRODUCTS THAT CAN BE USED FOR ORGANIC PRODUCTION

The certification applies to all inputs allowed for organic production, from crop production, livestock and processing including all other sectors that fall or will fall within the scope of the Norm and the production Standard taken as reference.

This Standard lists the fertilizers and phyto-sanitary substances allowed, for all other products (e.g. additives and excipients for food and feed, processing aids, etc.) reference will be made to the positive lists contained in the Norm and/or Standard taken as reference.

For certification purposes, it is necessary to comply with all regulations and guidelines applicable in the countries where the products are produced and marketed. It is necessary to consider both the legal

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requirements for organic products and those foreseen for the production sector and category of certified products.

General conditions applicable to any type of input:

- The use of the input is allowed in organic agriculture only if the requirements specified in the organic regulations in force in the country where the input is used are met.
- Use of the input in organic farming is only permitted in accordance with the general rule governing trade and use in the country in which the input is used.
- Mixing of individual products is possible unless otherwise restricted for each individual component.
- As a prerequisite for the certification of all products, the Authorization for use in agriculture issued by the Authority of the country where the product is produced and sold is required.
- When the operator requires to indicate in the certificate, on the label or in the technical data sheet additional indications such as "suitable for organic farming according to NOP/USDA Regulation" or "... according to JAS regulation", the composition of the product must comply, in addition to the above requirements, also with the technical specifications provided for by the NOP or JAS regulation and related guidelines and application instructions.

5.1. Fertilizers, soil conditioners and nutrients

Fertilizers, soil conditioners and nutrients listed in this list may be used in organic production, provided that they comply:

- the relevant national and European Union regulations on fertilizer products, in particular, where applicable, Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003 and Regulation (EU) 2019/1009; and
- to the European Union regulations on animal by-products, in particular Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 and Regulation (EU) No 142/2011, in particular Annexes V and XI.

Preparations based on microorganisms may be used to improve the general condition of the soil or to improve the availability of nutrients in the soil or crops.

Such preparations may be used only in accordance with the specifications and restrictions on use laid down in the respective national and Union legislation. More restrictive conditions for use in organic production are specified in the right column of the tables.

Nutrients include all functional product categories listed in Part I of Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/1009.

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Name Products composed of or containing only substances listed below	Description, conditions, and specific limits
Manure	product consisting of a mixture of animal manure and plant materials (bedding and feed materials) prohibited if from industrial farms
Dried manure and dehydrated poultry manure	prohibited if from industrial farms
Composted livestock effluents, including manure and composted manure	prohibited if from industrial farms
Liquid livestock manure	use: after controlled fermentation and/or appropriate dilution prohibited if from industrial farms
Composted or fermented household waste mixture	product obtained from source-separated household waste, composted or anaerobically fermented for biogas production only domestic vegetable and animal waste if produced within a closed and supervised collection system, permitted by the Member State maximum concentrations in mg/kg dry matter: cadmium: 0.7; copper: 70; nickel: 25; lead: 45; zinc: 200; mercury: 0.4; chromium (total): 70; chromium (VI): not detectable
Peat	use limited to horticulture (horticultural crops, floriculture, arboriculture, nurseries)
Mushroom clippings	the initial composition of the substrate shall be limited to the products of this Annex
Worm manure (Vermicompost) and insect excrement mix	where applicable in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009
Guano	
Composted or fermented mixture of plant materials	product obtained from mixtures of plant materials which have undergone composting or anaerobic fermentation for biogas production
Digestate from biogas containing animal by-products co-digested with material of plant or animal origin listed in this Annex	animal by-products (including wild animal by-products) of category 3 and digestive tract content of category 2 (categories as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009) prohibited if coming from industrial farms processes must comply with Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 not applicable to edible parts of the crop
The following products or by-products of animal origin: blood meal hoof meal horn meal bone meal, whether or not degelatinised fishmeal meatmeal wool hides and skins (1) hair and horsehair dairy products hydrolysed proteins (2)	(1) maximum concentration in mg/kg dry matter of chromium (VI): not detectable (2) not applicable to edible parts of the crop
Products and by-products of plant origin for fertilization	e.g. oil seed cakes, cocoa shells, malt rootlets
Hydrolyzed proteins of vegetable origin	
Algae and algae products	If obtained directly by: i. physical processes including dehydration, freezing, and grinding, ii. extraction with water or acid and/or alkaline aqueous solution, iii. fermentation only organically or from sustainable harvesting in accordance with Annex II, Part III, point 2.4 of Regulation (EU) 2018/848
Sawdust and wood shavings	wood not chemically treated after harvesting
Composted barks	wood not chemically treated after harvesting

Name Products composed of or containing only substances listed below	Description, conditions, and specific limits
Wood ash	from wood that has not been chemically treated after harvesting
Soft ground rock phosphate	<p>product obtained by milling soft natural phosphates and containing as essential components tricalcium phosphate and calcium carbonate minimum nutrient content (percentage by weight): 25 % P₂O₅ Phosphorus evaluated as P₂O₅ soluble in mineral acids, of which at least 55 % of the stated P₂O₅ title soluble in formic acid at 2 % milling fineness: — passage of at least 90 % by weight through a 0.063 mm mesh sieve. — passage of at least 99 % by weight through a 0.125 mm mesh sieve.</p>
	until 15 July 2022, cadmium content less than or equal to 90 mg/kg P ₂ O ₅ from 16 July 2022, the relevant contaminant limits set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 apply
Aluminium-calcium phosphate	<p>product obtained in amorphous form by heat treatment and grinding, containing as essential ingredients calcium and aluminium phosphates minimum nutrient content (percentage by weight): 30 % P₂O₅ phosphorus evaluated as P₂O₅ soluble in mineral acids, of which at least 75 % of the declared P₂O₅ title is soluble in alkaline ammonium citrate (Joulie) milling fineness: — passage of at least 90 % by weight through the 0.160 mm mesh sieve. — passage of at least 98 % by weight through a 0.630 mm mesh sieve. until 15 July 2022, cadmium content less than or equal to 90 mg/kg of P₂O₅ from 16 July 2022 the relevant contaminant limits set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 apply use limited to basic soils (pH > 7.5)</p>
Dephosphorisation slag (Thomas phosphates or Thomas slag)	<p>product obtained in the steel industry by treatment of phosphoric pig iron and containing calcium silicophosphates as essential components minimum nutrient content (percentage by weight): 12 % P₂O₅ phosphorus evaluated as phosphorus pentoxide soluble in mineral acids, at least 75 % of the declared phosphorus pentoxide content being soluble in 2 % citric acid or 10 % P₂O₅ phosphorus evaluated as phosphoric anhydride soluble in 2 % citric acid milling fineness: — passage of at least 75 % through the 0.160 mm mesh sieve. — passage of at least 96 % through a 0,630 mm mesh sieve. from 16 July 2022, the relevant contaminant limits set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 apply</p>
Crude potassium salt	<p>product made from crude potassium salts minimum nutrient content (percentage by weight): 9 % K₂O potassium evaluated as water-soluble K₂O 2 % MgO magnesium in the form of water-soluble salts evaluated as magnesium oxide from 16 July 2022 the relevant contaminant limits set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 shall apply</p>
Potassium sulfate, which may contain magnesium salt	product obtained from crude potassium salt by a physical extraction process and which may also contain magnesium salts
Borlande and borlande extracts	excluding borlande extracted with ammonia salts

Name Products composed of or containing only substances listed below	Description, conditions, and specific limits
Calcium carbonate, e.g.: chalk, marl, ground limestone, lithotamnion (maerl), phosphatic chalk	only of natural origin
Mollusc shells	only from organic aquaculture or sustainable fisheries in accordance with Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013
Egg shells	prohibited if coming from industrial farms
Calcium and magnesium carbonate	only of natural origin e.g. magnesite clay, ground magnesium, limestone
Magnesium sulfate (kieserite)	only of natural origin
Calcium chloride solution	only for foliar treatment on apple trees, to prevent calcium deficiency
Calcium sulfate (gypsum)	product of natural origin containing calcium sulfate at various degrees of hydration minimum nutrient content (percentage by weight): 25 % CaO 35 % SO ₃ calcium and sulfur evaluated as CaO + SO ₃ total milling fineness: — passage of at least 80 % through a 2 mm mesh sieve. — passage of at least 99 % through a 10 mm mesh sieve. from 16 July 2022, the relevant contaminant limits set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 shall apply
Industrial sludge from sugar refineries	by-product of beet and cane sugar production
Industrial sludge from salt production by dissolution extraction	by-product of salt production by dissolution extraction from natural brines present in mountainous areas
Elemental sulfur	until 15 July 2022: as listed in accordance with Annex I, Part D of Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003 from 16 July 2022 the relevant contaminant limits set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 shall apply
Inorganic fertilizers based on microelements	until July 15, 2022: as listed pursuant to Annex I, Part E of Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003; from 16 July 2022, the relevant contaminant limits set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 shall apply
Sodium chloride	
Flour from rocks, clays and clay minerals	
Leonardite (crude organic sediments rich in humic acids)	only if obtained as a by-product of mining activities
Humic and fulvic acids	only if extracted with salts/solutions of inorganic nature excluding ammonium salts; or if obtained from the potabilization of water
Xylitol	only if obtained as a by-product of extractive activities (e.g. by-product of lignite mining)
Chitin (polysaccharide obtained from the exoskeleton of crustaceans)	obtained from organic aquaculture or sustainable fisheries in accordance with Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013

Name Products composed of or containing only substances listed below	Description, conditions, and specific limits
Organic-rich sediment ⁽¹⁾ formed from freshwater bodies in an anaerobic environment (e.g. sapropel)	only organic sediments that are by-products of the management of freshwater bodies or extracted from areas previously covered by freshwater where appropriate, extraction shall be carried out in a manner that has minimal impact on the aquatic system only sediments derived from sources not contaminated with pesticides, persistent organic pollutants and gasoline-like substances until July 15, 2022: maximum concentrations in mg/kg dry matter: cadmium: 0.7; copper: 70; nickel: 25; lead: 45; zinc: 200; mercury: 0.4; chromium (total): 70; chromium (VI): not detectable from 16 July 2022 the relevant contaminant limits set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 shall apply
Biochar - a pyrolysis product obtained from a wide range of organic materials of plant origin and used as a soil conditioner	only from plant material, if treated after harvest only with products listed in Annex I until 15 July 2022: maximum value of 4 mg of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) per kg of dry matter from 16 July 2022 the relevant contaminant limits set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 shall apply.

5.2. Pesticides (Basic substances)

Number and part of the Annex ⁽¹⁾	CAS	Name	Specific conditions and limitations
1C		<i>Equisetum arvense</i> L.*	
2C	9012-76-4	Chitosan Hydrochloride*	obtained from <i>Aspergillus</i> or from organic aquaculture or sustainable fisheries, as defined in Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽²⁾
3C	57-50-1	Sucrose*	
4C	1305-62-0	Calcium hydroxide	
5C	90132-02-8	Vinegar*	
6C	8002-43-5	Lecithins*	
7C	-	<i>Salix</i> spp. cortex*	
8C	57-48-7	Fructose*	
9C	144-55-8	Sodium hydrogen carbonate	
10C	92129-90-3	Whey*	
11C	7783-28-0	Diammonium phosphate	only in traps
12C	8001-21-6	Sunflower oil*	

Number and part of the Annex (1)	CAS	Name	Specific conditions and limitations
14C	84012-40-8 90131-83-2	<i>Urtica</i> spp. (extract of <i>Urtica dioica</i>) (extract of <i>Urtica urens</i>)*	
15C	7722-84-1	Hydrogen Peroxide	
16C	7647-14-5	Sodium Chloride	
17C	8029-31-0	Beer*	
18C	-	Mustard seed powder*	
20C	8002-72-0	Onion Oil*	
21C	52-89-1	L-Cysteine (E 920)	
22C	8049-98-7	Cow's milk*	
23C	-	<i>Allium cepa</i> * L bulb extract.	
		Other basic substances of plant or animal origin and food-based*	

- a) Regulation (EU) No 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2014 laying down rules to prevent and manage the introduction and spread of invasive alien species (OJ L 317, 4.11.2014, p. 35).
- b) Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety (OJ L 31, 1.2.2002, p. 1).
- c) Available in the pesticides database: <https://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/pesticides/eu-pesticides-database/active-substances/.event=search.as>

5.3. Pesticides (Low risk substances)

Low-risk active substances, other than micro-organisms, listed in Part D of the Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 may be used for plant protection in organic production where they are listed in the table below or elsewhere in this Annex.

Those low-risk active substances shall be used in accordance with the uses, conditions and restrictions laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 and taking into account any additional restrictions indicated in the last column of the table below.

Number and part of the Annex (1)	CAS	Name	Specific conditions and limitations
2D		COS-OGA	
3D		Cerevisane and other products based on cell fragments of microorganisms	not from GMO

5D	10045-86-6	Ferric phosphate (iron (III) orthophosphate)]	
12D	9008-22-4	Laminarin	the brown seaweed is obtained from organic aquaculture or sustainable harvesting in accordance with Annex II, Part III, point 2.4, of Regulation (EU) 2018/848

(¹) Listing pursuant to Implementing Regulation (EU) NO 540/2011, number and category: Part A active substances deemed approved under Regulation (EC) NO 1107/2009, Part B active substances approved under Regulation (EC) NO 1107/2009, Part C basic substances, Part D low-risk active substances and Part E candidate substances for substitution.

5.4. Pesticides (Other substances)

Number and part of the Annex (¹)	CAS	Name	Specific conditions and limitations
139 A	131929-60-7 131929-63-0	Spinosad	
225 A	124-38-9	Carbon Dioxide	
227 A	74-85-1	Ethylene	only on bananas and potatoes; however, may be used on citrus as part of the strategy to prevent fruit fly attacks
230 A	i.a. 67701-09-1	Fatty Acids	all authorized uses except herbicide
231 A	8008-99-9	Garlic extract (<i>Allium sativum</i>)	
234 A	NO CAS Not attributed NO CIPAC 901	Hydrolyzed protein except gelatin	
244 A	298-14-6	Potassium hydrogen carbonate	
249 A	98999-15-6	Smell repellents of animal or plant origin/sheep fat	
255 A e altri		Pheromones and other semiochemicals	only in traps and vending machines
220 A	1332-58-7	Aluminum silicate (kaolin)	
236 A	61790-53-2	Kieselgur (diatomaceous earth)	
247 A	14808-60-7 7637-86-9	Quartz sand	
343 A	11141-17-6 84696-25-3	Azadirachtin (<i>margosa</i> extract)	extracted from the seeds of the neem tree (<i>Azadirachta indica</i>)

Number and part of the Annex (¹)	CAS	Name	Specific conditions and limitations
240 A	8000-29-1	Lemongrass oil	all authorized uses except herbicide
241 A	84961-50-2	Clove oil	all authorized uses except herbicide
242 A	8002-13-9	Rapeseed oil	all authorized uses except herbicide
243 A	8008-79-5	Spearmint oil	all authorized uses except herbicide
56 A	8028-48-6 5989-27-5	Orange oil	all authorized uses except herbicide
228 A	68647-73-4	<i>Melaleuca alternifolia</i> oil	all authorized uses except herbicide
246 A	8003-34-7	Pyrethrins extracted from vegetables	
292 A	7704-34-9	Sulfur	
294 A 295 A	64742-46-7 72623-86-0 97862-82-3 8042-47-5	Kerosene oils	
345 A	1344-81-6	Calcium sulfur (calcium polysulfide)	
44B	9050-36-6	Maltodextrin	
45B	97-53-0	Eugenol	
46B	106-24-1	Geraniol	
47B	89-83-8	Thymol	
10E	20427-59-2	Copper Hydroxide	in accordance with Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 only uses that lead to a total application of not more than 28 kg of copper per hectare over a period of 7 years
10E	1332-65-6 1332-40-7	Copper Oxychloride	
10E	1317-39-1	Copper Oxide	
10E	8011-63-0	Bordeaux mixture	
10E	12527-76-3	Tribasic copper sulfate	
40 A	52918-63-5	Deltamethrin	only in traps with specific attractants against <i>Bioagricerttrrocera oleae</i> and <i>Ceratitis capitata</i>
5E	91465-08-6	Lambda- cyhalothrin	only in traps with specific attractants against <i>Bioagricerttrrocera oleae</i> and <i>Ceratitis capitata</i>

(¹) Listing under Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011, number and category: Part A active substances deemed approved under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, Part B active substances approved under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, Part C basic substances, Part D low-risk active substances and Part E candidate substances for substitution.

6. MICROORGANISMS (including viruses)

Microorganisms, including viruses, are biological control agents that are considered active substances (in Europe by Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009).

Microorganisms can be used in organic production as long as they do not come from GMOs.

In Europe they have to be listed in part A, B and D of the annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 and can be used in accordance with the uses, conditions and restrictions in the relevant review reports available according to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011.) No 540/2011.

Other biological control agents, such as beneficial insects, mites and nematodes, are not covered by Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009. They can be used in organic production as natural enemies of pests in accordance with national legislation.

7. INPUTS AND TECHNICAL MEANS

All products and materials necessary to carry out cultivation practices suitable for organic agriculture that remain in contact with the soil and/or plants or animals for prolonged periods.

These include:

- Mulching materials;
- Covering sheets;
- Protective sheeting;
- Insect traps;
- Pheromone dispensers;
- Products for cleaning and disinfection of buildings and milking facilities, intended for or related to livestock breeding.

These materials must have a composition and/or structure that does not release pollutants and contaminants to plants, animals and soil.

Complete recyclability, biodegradability, release of pollutants or toxic substances, absence of phytotoxic and eco-toxic effects, for wildlife and, possibly, for humans will be evaluated.

8. PREPARATION OF THE CONFORMITY REQUEST DOSSIER (Minimum requirements for requesting certification)

- a) Description of the processing plant.
- b) Flow diagram from raw materials to finished product.
- c) Description of the manufacturing process, specifically indicating:
 - a. Indication of physical treatments performed on both raw materials and finished product.
 - b. Indication of any chemical reactions or treatments.
 - c. Indication of any additives or processing aids used.
- d) Description of the individual raw materials used.
- e) Indication of the origin of individual raw materials and suppliers.
- f) Description and analysis of finished product to verify quantity and quality of nutrients.
- g) Analysis of the finished product for the verification of pollutants, in particular heavy metals, microbiological contaminants, hydrocarbons.

- h) Authorization for use in agriculture, issued by the competent authority of the country of production and, if different, of the country of distribution of technical means.

9. CERTIFICATION PROCEDURE (Procedure for the evaluation of conformity of technical means)

9.1. Request of certification

In order to start the certification process, the Operator must send the following documents:

- Application documents: Request for Certification M_081_MTS; Technical Report M_081_MT; Product and Supplier Composition M_081_MTR;
- Descriptive dossier with the documents indicated in point 7;
- Product sheet and any advertising project and label.

The documents sent must be signed by a person properly authorized to sign.

By signing the documents listed above, the Operator accepts all the requirements and obligations contained in the Bioagricert certification documents.

9.2. Review of application documents

In this phase, the Bioagricert evaluator (TV/RDP) performs a technical evaluation of the documents sent by the Operator, in order to verify their completeness and ensure that products and processes comply with certification requirements.

In particular, the evaluator assesses:

- The conformity of the accession documents: Application for Certification M_081_MTS; Technical Report M_081_MT; Product and Supplier Composition M_081_MTR.
- The conformity of the products and processes as defined in the Standard.
- The conformity of advertising projects and labels as defined in the Standard.

Following a risk analysis assigns the risk level and frequency of audits, following the following criteria:

Risk factor	SCORE		
	1	2	Notes
RAW MATERIAL (GMO risk)	Animal origin	Vegetables, algae, mycorrhizas and products of fungal origin	
Non-Compliance DETECTED IN THE PREVIOUS YEAR	Irregularities and minor NC	Infringements	
COMPANY SIZE	Certification annual cost < 2.000€	Certification annual cost > 2.000€	<i>Defined case by case</i>
N (nitrogen) FERTILIZERS	N (nitrogen < 3%)	N (nitrogen) > 3%	<i>Mandatory analysis</i>
PESTICIDES	//	For each product	<i>Mandatory analysis</i>
Frequency of controls			SCORE
Every 3 years (or only documental check)			< 5
Every 2 years			6 - 8

Every year

9-10

If significant discrepancies/shortcomings are detected (for example inconsistencies or documentary deficiencies), the evaluator notifies the Operator of a Non-Compliance (as per paragraph 12 - Non-Compliance (NC) and Sanctioning System and Bioagricert Regulations - current version) with a description of the NC and the timeframe for compliance.

If the Operator responds by sending the supplementary documentation requested within the indicated timeframe and this documentation is satisfactory, the evaluator schedules the initial inspection. The evaluator informs the inspector of the documentary deficiencies found and what the Operator has sent to resolve the NC.

9.3. Initial inspection

Bioagricert selects an inspector to carry out the visit and who has the appropriate requirements (qualification, absence of conflict of interest, language confidence); the selection of the inspector is also made taking into account the geographical location of the Company.

The inspection procedure includes the following key elements:

La procedura di ispezione include i seguenti elementi chiave:

- Opening meeting (to confirm the purpose of the visit and proceed to planning specific activities, identifying the staff members who will be involved).
- Evaluation of the Operator's documents sent to Bioagricert in order to verify the correspondence between what has been declared and the actual reality of the production site.
- Verification of the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Operator and the application of good processing practices, development system, processing and storage; separation and identification of products and raw materials; labels.
- Review of records to verify flow of goods (entries/exits, mass balance, lot traceability and shipments).
- Verification that previously issued NCs (e.g. resulting from document evaluation or inspection) have been resolved and corrective actions implemented.
- Closing meeting to present the results of the inspection and any NC: during the closing meeting the inspector presents the results of the inspection, discusses any NC found and provides an explanation on how and when to adjust (the inspector notifies the NC to the Operator).

9.4. Reporting

During the inspection, the inspector shall use the following forms provided by Bioagricert:

- M_214 BAC Inputs Audit report mezzi tecnici

The inspector may also take a sample of product or raw material for laboratory testing and analysis (if requested by Bioagricert in the Control Plan).

The results of the inspection are formalized in the following forms: Inspection Report M_214 BAC Inputs Audit report technical means countersigned by the Operator (or delegate) who receives a copy.

All inspection documents are sent to the Bioagricert office by the inspector.

9.5. Final evaluation and certification proposal

The evaluator reviews the completeness of the documents, specifically:

- Inspection Report
- Non-Compliance Report (if any)
- Test Report (if any)
- Additional inspection for NC closure verification, if any
- Labels and advertising projects

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If the evaluation is positive, the evaluator proposes certification to the Sector Manager for inclusion of the Operator in the List of Licensees (LdL) and for the issue of the Certificate of Conformity.

In case of Non-Compliance compromising the certification proposal, the evaluator outlines the reasons and submits the dossier to the Sector Manager, who includes the case in the Agenda of the next Certification Committee (CC) meeting.

In case of Non-Compliance that compromise the issuing of the certificate, the Bioagricert Sector Manager submits the dossier to the Certification Committee (CC) which requires the Operator to apply the appropriate corrective actions and to integrate the documentation, within a specific deadline.

The Operator must send to Bioagricert, within this deadline, the documentation proving the adoption of the indicated preventive and corrective measures.

If, within the deadline indicated by Bioagricert, the Operator demonstrates that it has adopted the corrective measures, eliminating the deficiencies found, Bioagricert repeats only the necessary parts of the inspection and the CC decides on certification. If this is not the case, the CC refuses to accept the certification, giving reasons for the refusal.

All NC that may be found during the certification process are managed according to paragraph 12 – Non-compliance (NC) and Sanctioning System and Bioagricert Regulations - current version.

The conformity evaluation can also be extended to the requirements of the main national regulations for organic agriculture (e.g. Bio EU 848/18, NOP/USDA, JAS).

In this case, all requirements and limitations foreseen by these Standards will also be taken into account. When the evaluation is compliant, a note "In compliance with" will appear on the certificate.

10. CERTIFICATION DECISION AND ISSUANCE OF CERTIFICATE OF CONFORMITY

Certification Resolution: the evaluator's certification proposal is submitted to the Sector Manager who, if he approves it, will decide to include the Operator in the Licensee List (LdL) and issue the Certificate of Conformity, in accordance with the criteria indicated in the Standard.

With the resolution of the Sector Manager or the Certification Committee, there is:

- The issuance of the Certificate of Conformity and the authorization to use the indications of conformity.
- The inclusion of the operator in the List of Licensees (LdL) for certified products.
- The approval of the labels and the use of the Logo.

The certification decision may include the request for correction of minor Non-compliance within a specific period. The Operator shall submit to Bioagricert, within this period, comprehensive documentation demonstrating the implementation of corrective and preventive actions.

The Certificate of Compliance does not replace in any case the certifications and authorizations required by law. Compliance with applicable Laws, Procedures, Authorization and Registration requirements for the above mentioned products in force in the country of manufacture and/or distribution are not covered by the Certificate of Conformity and are the full responsibility of the manufacturing company.

The Certificate of Conformity is valid for a maximum of three years from the date of issue.

11. LABELING

All products intended to be marketed as usable in organic agriculture, in addition to being labeled in accordance with the regulations in force in the country of production and / or those of destination, will have to indicate:

- The establishment of production;
- The list of raw materials or active ingredients used in the composition;
- The intended use;
- The wording "suitable for use in organic farming";
- The reference to the Bioagricert control for the verification of compliance with this Standard;

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- The Bioagricert Input recognition mark (optional).-

Below is an example of how a fertilizer is labelled.

Fertilizer based on organic and mineral components

Produced by the company XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

ADDRESS XXXXXXXXX (control code BIOAGRICERT YYYYYYY)

Composition: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX and other mandatory information

Suitable for use in organic farming, according to "Bioagricert- Input Standard".

Controlled by Bioagricert



Products can only be marketed after all advertising designs and labels have been approved.

12. MAINTENANCE OF CERTIFICATION

To maintain compliance, the Operator shall:

- Continuously comply with Bioagricert's Certification Regulations and Certification Agreement.
- Provide Bioagricert and, where applicable, Accreditation Body personnel with the right to access all facilities, relevant documentation and records, including financial records.
- Cooperate with Bioagricert inspectors and provide documents, information and records regarding activities related to certified products.
- Notify Bioagricert (within 30 days) of any changes to the product, process or management system that may affect compliance (descriptive documents must be updated, in whole or in part, whenever there is a change in product or process); inform Bioagricert of any accidental events that may affect compliance and, if involved in legal proceedings regarding product compliance.
- Record complaints and keep all documents regarding corrective actions taken. The Operator shall also consider complaints from sub-licensees for which the Operator is responsible.
- Send advertising projects concerning Bioagricert certified products for approval before publication; misleading advertising is considered a Non-Compliance and can lead to a sanction.

Misuse of trademarks and certificates, e.g. due to printing errors, may lead to suspension and revocation of certification and even a claim for damages if corrective action is not taken immediately.

Misrepresentation and counterfeiting of trademarks and certificates are subject to legal action.

All of the Operator's locations must be accessible to the Bioagricert inspector in charge of inspections (and Accreditation personnel, if any), at all times during working hours and there must always be someone to cooperate with the inspector.

13. SURVEILLANCE ACTIVITIES

The purpose of the surveillance activity is to ensure continuous compliance with the requirements of the Standard and in particular:

- Ensure that the products marketed with reference to the Certificate, siaNo comply with the requirements of the Standard.
- Ensure the maintenance of the adequacy of structures, organization and processes.
- Ensure full implementation of all measures required by the Standard.
- Ensure that changes to the product, the manufacturing process or the quality system do not compromise product conformity and are in line with the requirements of the Standard.

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- Ensure that any previously issued non-conformities (e.g., NC arising from document review or inspection) have been closed and that all planned corrective actions have been implemented.
- Ensure that any changes to the Standard and its requirements are implemented.
- Verify that the trademarks on the product and on any advertising projects are used in accordance with the indications contained in the Bioagricert Regulations and the Standard.
- Take product/raw material samples for laboratory testing and analysis, in line with the Control Plan.

Surveillance is planned on a three-year basis (3 years), with at least one inspection in the three-year period. In any case, all activities relating to certified production will be checked during the three-year period.

The same rules described in this Standard apply to surveillance inspections. If, during the three-year period, there are changes in products or processes, if these significantly affect the company's activities, additional inspections may be arranged at the discretion of Bioagricert.

14. CERTIFICATION RENEWAL AND EXTENSION

14.1. Certification renewal

In general, the re-evaluation activity follows the same procedures as the initial evaluation.

The Operator must send to Bioagricert the Request for Renewal of Certification (M_081_MTS) 1 month before the expiry date of the certificate, in order to maintain the validity of the certificate.

14.2. Certification extension

The following options for license extension are available:

- Extension of the Certificate of Conformity to new products.
- Extension to new types of activities and/or new structures: plots, farms, production lines, production sites.

The Operator must send the following documents to Bioagricert: Request for Certification M_081_MTS and, if applicable, Technical Report M_081_MT and Product and Supplier Composition M_081_MTR.

The Sector Manager, assesses the need for a new inspection and evaluation. Based on this evaluation and the results of the inspection, the Sector Manager or the CC, decides on the license extension and issues the new Certificate.

15. NON-COMPLIANCE AND PENALTY SYSTEM

15.1. Non-Compliance – definition

Failure to comply with a requirement (UNI EN ISO 9000:2000).

Non-Compliance may be caused by behaviors and/or negligence on the part of the Operator or by events not directly attributable to the Operator. There are two types of Non-Compliance, depending on whether they affect the production process or not: irregularities and infringements. Each of these is subject to a different penalty. Non-Compliance attributable to sub-licensees are always reported to the licensee of reference.

15.2. Irregularities – definition

Irregularities are defined as Non-Compliance with the formal aspects of the production process, the self-control system, the management of documentation and the application of regulations; irregularities must not be prolonged and must not be due to deceptive or fraudulent behaviour or the intention to conceal information. Irregularities usually do not affect the production process and/or the self-control system of the production process.

In addition, irregularities are divided into **major (important) and minor (minor)**. This division takes into account the importance of the Non-Compliance and the effect of the Non-Compliance on process compliance and/or compliance with regulatory requirements.

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15.3. Infraction – definition

A failure to comply with an important requirement that may compromise key aspects of the production process, the self-control system, document management and enforcement of the standard or contractual aspects; infractions are long-term and/or due to deceptive, fraudulent behavior or intent to conceal information. Infractions seriously affect one or more aspects of the production process.

They are divided into **major (important) and minor (minor)**.

15.4. Reiteration – definition

A repetition (or reiteration) occurs when an Operator falls into the same Non-Compliance two or more times. This occurrence, which is repeated several times over a period of time, is considered more serious.

Non-Compliance of the same type are summarized for a maximum of 24 months for irregularities and 36 months for infractions. Therefore, if an Operator commits the same irregularity after 24 months or the same infraction after 36 months from the previous one, it is not counted in the sum.

Reiteration does not apply to Non-Compliance that are not the responsibility of the Operator.

15.5. Recall – definition

This is an action that does not compromise certification. Bioagricert warns the Operator requesting the closure of the Non-Compliance, identifying the causes and planning suitable actions in order not to repeat it.

The adoption and effectiveness of the corrective action is checked during the following inspection.

If the Operators do not comply with the warning, the NC becomes more serious. An inspector or evaluator will usually issue a warning.

In the case of infractions and irregularities classified as "major", the implementation and effectiveness of corrective actions must be verified by an extraordinary supplementary audit.

16. CONFORMITY EVALUATION FOR OTHER REGULATIONS AND SPECIFICATIONS

At the request of the Operator, the conformity evaluation can also be extended to the requirements of the main national regulations for organic farming (e.g. Bio EU 848/18, NOP, JAS). In this case, all requirements and restrictions foreseen by these Standards will also be taken into account.

In the evaluation activity, if necessary, Bioagricert may request additional information, documents and data, also regarding the production processes of raw materials and the activities carried out by its suppliers.

If necessary (or required by law), Bioagricert may request an audit at the plant of the producer of the raw material component of the technical means object of certification.

When the evaluation is compliant, the certificate contains a note "*suitable for organic farming in accordance with*".

16.1. Evaluation for National Organic Program (NOP/USDA)

Bioagricert shall adopt the applicable sections of **BIOAGRICERT INSTRUCTIONS FOR MATERIAL REVIEW IO_013** to evaluate input compliance with NOP standards.

Materials are the substances to be used as an input in organic production and handling.

Materials include, but are not limited to:

- A. fertilizers, soil amendments, potting soil, crop production aids, and pest control materials used in crop production;
- B. feed supplements, feed additives, medications, and livestock production aids used in livestock production; and
- C. ingredients, processing aids, post-harvest handling substances, sanitizers, and facility pest control materials used in processing and handling.

Certifiers have several options available for determining whether materials may be used in organic production or handling under the USDA organic regulations:

1. Certifiers can verify that the material complies with the regulations by evaluating the product, all of the

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ingredients within the product, and, if applicable, the manufacturing processes, source materials, and processing aids used to produce the ingredients or final product (e.g., contacting the supplier/formulator/ manufacturer to obtain full disclosure of the ingredients in the product and manufacturing processes, including processing aids).

2. Certifiers may consult with another certifier who has already evaluated the product and accept that certifier's determination of the product's compliance with the regulations. The Washington State Department of Agriculture, as an accredited certifying agent, has a publicly available list of approved products available at <http://agr.wa.gov/FoodAnimal/Organic/MaterialsLists.aspx>.
3. Certifiers may accept pesticides that have been determined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to comply with the USDA organic regulations.
4. Certifying agents may consult with material review organizations accredited to ISO Guide 17065 (formerly ISO Guide 65). These material review organizations must abide by USDA Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) guidance and policies on materials.

The California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) Organic Input Material (OIM) program may be consulted for their review of organic crop materials. The Organic Materials Review Institute (OMRI) may be consulted for crop and livestock materials, as well as for materials used in organic handling.

For the purposes of conformity evaluation, the substances and restrictions indicated in the NOP National List and Guidance and Instructions for Accredited Certifying Agents and Certified Operations.

NOP National List - substances that may or may not be used in organic crop production

The National List of Allowed and Prohibited Substances identifies substances that may or may not be used in organic crop production. In general, synthetic substances are prohibited unless specifically allowed and non-synthetic substances are allowed unless specifically prohibited.

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

There are two main criteria that determine whether a given substance, such as a fertilizer or pesticide, is allowed in organic crop production:

1. Synthetic substances are prohibited unless specifically allowed on the National List.
2. Nonsynthetic (natural) substances are allowed unless specifically prohibited on the National List.

In addition to these guidelines, genetically modified organisms are prohibited because they are produced by a prohibited method. Sewage sludge is prohibited because it usually contains prohibited substances.

§205.601 Synthetic substances allowed for use in organic crop production

The National List of synthetic substances includes materials that are specifically allowed in organic crop production.

The list includes algaecides, disinfectants, sanitizers, irrigation system cleaners, herbicides, animal repellents, insecticides, miticides, pheromones, rodenticides, slug baits, plant disease controls, soil amendments, and plant growth regulators; in short, many of the materials needed for crop production.

Any synthetic substance that is not on the National List is not allowed. For example, herbicides containing the synthetic material glyphosate are prohibited. Herbicides containing only natural substances, such as vinegar and clove oils, are allowed.

§205.602 Non-synthetic substances prohibited for use in organic crop production

This is the National List of natural, or nonsynthetic, materials that are specifically prohibited in organic crop production. This list includes natural—but highly toxic—materials, such as arsenic.

§205.603 Synthetic substances allowed for use in organic livestock production

In accordance with restrictions specified in this section the synthetic substances may be used in organic livestock production.

§205.604 Nonsynthetic substances prohibited for use in organic livestock production

The nonsynthetic substances may not be used in organic livestock production.

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§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.

§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.

National Organic Program Handbook:

Guidance and Instructions for Accredited Certifying Agents and Certified Operations

Section A. Standards	Document	Date
Processed Animal Manure in Organic Crop Production	NOP 5006	7/22/2011
Reassessed Inert Ingredients Notice to Petitioners	NOP 5008	7/22/2011
Approval of Liquid Fertilizers for Use in Organic Production	NOP 5012	7/22/2011
Certification of Organic Yeast	NOP 5014	7/22/2011
Compost and Vermicompost in Organic Crop Production Response to Comments	NOP 5021	7/22/2011
Guidance: Substances Used in Post-Harvest Handling of Organic Products Response to Comments	NOP 5023	1/15/2016
The Use of Chlorine Materials in Organic Production & Handling Response to Comments	NOP 5026	7/22/2011
The Use of Kelp in Organic Livestock Feed Response to Comments	NOP 5027, NOP 5027-1	2/28/2013
Evaluating Allowed Ingredients and Sources of Vitamins and Minerals For Organic Livestock Feed Response to Comments	NOP 5030, NOP 5030-1	2/28/2013
Classification of Materials Decision Tree for Classification of Materials as Synthetic or Non-Synthetic Decision Tree for Classification of Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Materials for Organic Livestock Production or Handling Response to Comments	NOP 5033, NOP 5033-1, NOP 5033-2 NOP 5033-3	12/2/2016
Materials for Organic Crop Production Materials for Organic Crop Production Appendix of Prohibited Materials for Organic Crop Production Response to Comments	NOP 5034, NOP 5034-1, NOP 5034-2 NOP 5034-3	12/2/2016

Section C. Accreditation	Document	Date
<u>Material Review – Interim Instruction</u>	NOP 3012	8/30/2016

Section G. Policy Memos	Document	Date
<u>Humic Acid Extraction</u>	PM 13-2	12/16/2013
<u>Synthetic Algicides, Disinfectants, and Sanitizers Allowed in Organic Crop Production</u>	PM 13-3	6/6/2014
<u>Aquatic Plant Extracts</u>	PM 14-1	3/12/2014
<u>Chlorine Use in Egg Breaking Facilities</u>	PM 14-2	8/5/2014
<u>NaNotechNology</u>	PM 15-2	3/24/2015
<u>Electrolyzed Water</u>	PM 15-4	9/11/2015

Section H. Notices to Certifying Agents	Document	Date
<u>Sodium Nitrate Use in Organic Crop Production</u>	Notice 12-1	9/11/2012