



AsureQuality

**LEADING THE WAY IN
ORGANIC ASSURANCE**

**ASUREQUALITY ORGANIC STANDARD
FOR PROCESSORS**

VERSION 4, DECEMBER 2010



CONTENTS

ORGANIC CERTIFICATION WITH ASUREQUALITY

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Scope
- 1.2 Description
- 1.3 General Requirements
- 1.4 Certification Flow Diagram
- 1.5 Overview of Standard

2. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

3. LABELLING AND CLAIMS

- Labelling as Organic
- Less than 95% Organic
- Fibre, Textiles and Apparel
- GMO Labelling
- Conversion to Organic
- Identifying the Certifier
- IFOAM Products
- Approval of Artwork
- Non-retail Containers
- Irregularities and Infringements

4. CROP AND PASTURE MANAGEMENT

- 4.1 Conversion
- 4.2 Soils and Soil Management
- 4.3 Pest, Disease and Weeds
- 4.4 Seeds and Reproductive Material
- 4.5 Contamination Control
- 4.6 Soil And Water Conservation
- 4.7 Harvesting Crops
- 4.8 Storage and Transport
- 4.9 Cleaning, Disinfecting and Sanitising
- 4.10 Genetic Engineering
- 4.11 Additional Certification Requirements
- 4.12 Parallel Production

4.13 COLLECTION FROM THE WILD

4.14 LANDLESS PRODUCTION SYSTEMS

5. LIVESTOCK

- 5.1 General Requirements
- 5.2 Genetic Engineering
- 5.3 Conversion
- 5.4 Origin of the animals
- 5.5 Access to Pasture
- 5.6 Feed
- 5.7 Animal Health
- 5.8 Veterinary Treatments
- 5.9 Specific Veterinary Treatments
- 5.10 Specific Health Issues
- 5.11 Husbandry
- 5.12 Transport and Slaughter
- 5.13 Identification
- 5.14 Manure
- 5.15 Housing
- 5.16 Additional Certification Measures
- 5.17 Poultry Products
- 5.18 Beekeeping and Beekeeping Products
- 5.19 Aquaculture Production

5.17 POULTRY PRODUCTS**5.18 BEEKEEPING AND BEEKEEPING PRODUCTS****5.19 AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION****6. PROCESSING AND HANDLING**

- 6.1 General
- 6.2 Ingredients
- 6.3 Processing Methods
- 6.4 Pest Management
- 6.5 Packaging
- 6.6 Cleaning and Sanitation
- 6.7 Certification Requirements

6.8 HANDLING DURING TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE**6.9 PROCESSING STANDARDS FOR LIVESTOCK FEED****6.10 PROCESSING STANDARDS FOR TEXTILES****6.11 WINE PROCESSING STANDARD**

7. IMPORTED PRODUCT AND/OR INGREDIENT

8. SOCIAL JUSTICE

9. RETAIL AND WHOLESALE

10. RESTRICTED PERMITTED SUBSTANCES FOR THE PRODUCTION OF ORGANIC FOODS

Precautions

- 10.1 Inclusion Requirements
- 10.2 Recognition of a Certification Body
- 10.3 Recertification of Production or Product

TABLES

- Table 1 - Substances for use in Crop Production
- Table 2 - Substances for use in Livestock Production
- Table 3 - Substances for use in Processing
- Table 4 - Maximum Number of Animals Per Hectare
- Table 5 - Minimum Surface Areas

REFERENCES

ORGANIC CERTIFICATION WITH ASUREQUALITY

Organic certification status assures customers of much more than food that is just free of synthetic pesticides and fertilisers. It is a “whole system” approach to farming and food production that promotes and enhances biodiversity, fosters sustainable growing practices and ensures the ethical treatment of livestock.

THE ASUREQUALITY ORGANIC STANDARD

AsureQuality provides expert audit, inspection, verification and certification services to organic producers, processors and retailers in the dairy, meat, seafood, horticulture, wine and arable sectors.

Accredited by the world’s leading organic organisations, IFOAM (International Federation Organic Agricultural Movement), the AsureQuality Organic Standard has market access to the USA, European Union, Australia, South East Asia, the UK and Japan.

We certify to:

- IFOAM
- EU Regulations
- USDA National Organic Program
- Japanese Agricultural Standard

THE ASUREQUALITY ORGANIC MARK

Producers, processors and products that have been certified to AsureQuality’s Organic Standard can display the AsureQuality Organic Mark and will be given a unique customer number that guarantees traceability and accountability throughout the food supply chain.

The AsureQuality logo is available in a range of formats, both in colour and black and white. All the information regarding the use of the logo is in the licence agreement that is completed following a successful organic audit.

The AsureQuality Mark is a clear indication that the product has been organically certified. It does, however, not say anything about quality which is your responsibility.



THE ORGANIC CERTIFICATION PROCESS

The time taken to become fully organic depends on the nature of your business. A rough guideline would be up to two years for livestock, two years for annual horticulture crops and three years for perennials (subject to variables such as the nature of your property). Farms in a transitional stage and that have been using some organic practices for a period of 12 months or more may label their products as “conversion to organic” provided all requirements are met.

To begin the process you will need to:

1. Complete and return a registration form from the AsureQuality “Going Organic” registration pack.
2. Complete and return the management plan applicable to your business. This requires detailed information on how you operate and documents the audit trail of your business including both inputs and outputs.
3. Comply with the AsureQuality Organic Standard.

Complete an on-site assessment /audit to ensure that every aspect of your operation complies with the AsureQuality Organic Standard. If you are a livestock or horticulture operator intending to export, a multi-residue test can be taken by the auditor at the audit.

Following the on-site audit, the auditor will submit a formal report on the findings. This will include (but may not be confined to) any non-conformance against the AsureQuality Organic Standard that needs to be addressed.

The organic auditor will agree with you on how to resolve any non-conformances and set the closing due date.

4. When all non-conformances are closed out, an organic certification status certificate will be issued covering the scope of your operation. Once a signed license agreement has been completed, the AsureQuality organic logo can be used in approved marketing materials.

MAINTAINING YOUR ORGANIC STATUS

An annual audit is required to renew and maintain your certification status.

SIGNS AND STICKERS

We have “full organic” status signs available to help you market your organic status. The signs are ideal for putting on your gates and boundaries, for taking to trade shows or putting in your organic store. Your first full, or in-conversion organic sign from AsureQuality is free.

MULTI-RESIDUE SOIL TESTING

AsureQuality carries out a wide range of residue analyses for the food and beverage, environmental and agricultural industries. We carry out physio-chemical, inorganic and organic testing to characterise soil, air, water and product samples, to determine properties, contaminant levels and compliance with regulatory and certification requirements. We provide full matrix services for pesticides, poisons and veterinary drugs.

1. INTRODUCTION

CONTENTS

1.1	Scope
1.2	Description
1.3	General Requirements
1.4	Certification Flow Diagram
1.5	Overview of Standard

INTRODUCTION

This Standard has been prepared for the purpose of providing minimum requirements to be complied with to gain certification for the production of, and the labelling and claims for, organically produced foods.

The aims of this Standard are:

- To protect consumers against deception and fraud in the market place and against unsubstantiated product claims.
- To protect producers of organic produce against misrepresentation of other agricultural produce as being organic.
- To ensure that all stages of production, preparation, storage, transport and marketing are subject to inspection and comply with this Standard.

This Standard sets out the principles of organic production at farm, preparation, storage, transport, labelling and marketing stages, and provides an indication of accepted permitted inputs for soil fertilising and conditioning, plant pest and disease control, food additives and processing aids.

Organic agriculture is accomplished by using, where possible, cultural, biological and mechanical materials and methods, as opposed to using synthetic materials, to fulfil any specific function within the system.

An organic production system is designed to:

- Enhance biological diversity within the whole system
- Increase soil biological activity
- Maintain long-term soil fertility
- Recycle wastes of plant and animal origin in order to return nutrients to the land, thus minimising the use of non-renewable resource
- Rely on renewable resources in locally organised agricultural systems
- Promote the healthy use of soil, water and air as well as minimise all forms of pollution thereto that may result from agricultural practices
- Handle agricultural products with emphasis on careful processing methods in order to maintain the organic integrity and vital qualities of the product at all stages
- Become established on any existing farm through a period of conversion, the appropriate length of which is determined by site-specific factors such as the history of the land and type of crops and livestock to be produced

Organic agricultural practices and this Standard cannot ensure that products are completely free of residues, due to general environmental pollution. However, the practices permitted within this Standard ensure the lowest possible risk of residues at the lowest possible levels.

Continued certification of all producers and operators, whether they are at the production, processing, handling, transport, storage or sale points of the chain, is contingent on accurate records of the enterprises concerned.

Recognising that organic production systems continue to evolve and that organic principles and Standards will continue to be developed, these Standards will be reviewed on a two-yearly basis by AsureQuality Limited, all stakeholders and/or interested parties will be included in any review. Control of this Standard will be in accordance with AsureQuality procedures. Implementation date will be the date of issue.

1.1 SCOPE

- 1.1.1 This Standard applies to the following products, which carry, or are intended to carry, descriptive labelling referring to organic production methods:
- a) Unprocessed plants and animals and plant products
 - b) Processed product derived mainly from (a) above
- 1.1.2 A product will be regarded as bearing indications referring to organic production methods where, in the labelling or claims, including advertising material or commercial documents, the product or its ingredients is described by the terms:
- “organic”, “biodynamic”, “biological”, “ecological” or words of similar intent.
- 1.1.3 Paragraph 1.1.2 does not apply where these terms clearly have no connection with the method of production.
- 1.1.4 All materials and/or the products produced from genetically engineered/modified organisms (GEO/GMO) are not compatible with the principles of organic production (either the growing, manufacturing or processing and the use of ingredients, additives and processing aids) and therefore are not accepted under this Standard. Inputs, processing aids and ingredients shall be traced back one step in the biological chain to the direct source organism from which they are produced to verify that they are not derived from GMOs.
- 1.1.5 Requirements outlined in the AsureQuality Standard are complementary and additional to other health, social, agricultural or food regulatory requirements within New Zealand.
- 1.1.6 Social justice and social rights are an integral part of organic agriculture and processing. Refer to Section 8 for standards regarding Social Justice.
- Operators shall have a policy on social justice
 - Where production is based on violation of basic human rights and clear cases of social injustice, that product cannot be declared as organic
 - Operators are not allowed to use forced or involuntary labour
 - Employees and contractors of organic operations should have the freedom to associate, the right to organise and the right to bargain collectively
 - Operators shall provide their employees and contractors equal opportunity and treatments and shall not act in a discriminatory way
 - Children employed by organic operators shall be provided with educational opportunities

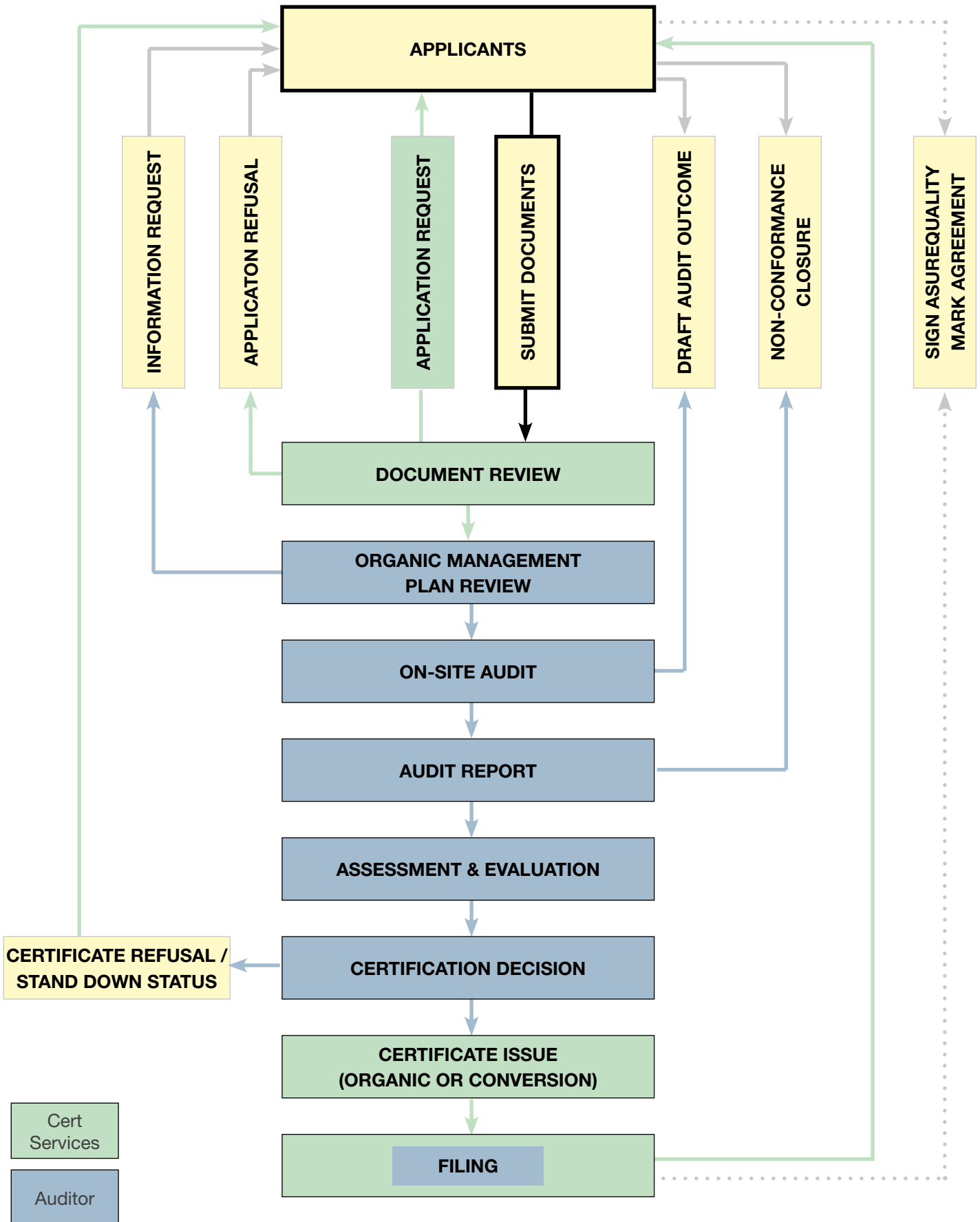
1.2 DESCRIPTION

Foods should only refer to Organic Production Methods if they come from an organic production system that employs management practices which seek to nurture those ecosystems that achieve sustainable productivity. These ecosystems will provide weed, pest and disease control through a diverse mix of mutually dependent life forms, recycling plant and animal residues, crop selection and rotation, water management, tillage and cultivation. Soil fertility is maintained and enhanced by a system which optimises soil biological activity and the physical and mineral nature of the soil as the means to provide a balanced nutrient supply for plant and animal life as well as to conserve soil resources. Production should be sustainable, with the recycling of plant nutrients an essential part of the fertilizing strategy. Pest and disease management is attained by means of encouraging a balanced host/predator relationship, the augmentation of beneficial insect populations, biological and cultural control and mechanical removal of pests and affected plant parts.

1.3 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- 1.3.1 The operator must prepare an Organic Management Plan (OMP) outlining the conversion, production, preparation, handling and management practices employed to meet this Standard.
- 1.3.2 The OMP must be reviewed at least annually, and if there are changes these are to be sent to AsureQuality for approval prior to implementing.
- 1.3.3 The OMP must include a description of the record keeping systems used to ensure the organic integrity of the product through traceability throughout the production cycle from raw material through to sale of the end product.
- 1.3.4 The OMP must include contingency plans that would be invoked in the event of extraordinary circumstances such as:
- Shortage of feed due to extreme weather conditions or a natural disaster
- 1.3.5 Operators must have access to a current version of the AsureQuality Organic Standard.
- 1.3.6 Operators must demonstrate that workers have had adequate training in the relevant organic requirements relative to the tasks they carry out within the organisation.
- 1.3.7 If you subcontract work to low risk operators you must have contracts with them to meet all the requirements of this Standard.

1.4 CERTIFICATION FLOW DIAGRAM



1.5 OVERVIEW OF STANDARD

This table gives an overview of the sections which apply to the different listed activities.

Scope	Sections										Tables				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4	5
Horticulture	✓	✓	(✓)	✓		✓ 6.8		✓		✓	✓	✓			
Wild harvesting	✓	✓	(✓)	✓				✓		✓					
Livestock	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ 6.8		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Apiculture	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓ 6.8		✓		✓	(✓)	✓			
Aquaculture	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓ 6.8		✓		✓		✓			
Repacking	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓		✓		✓	✓		
Processing	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓		✓		✓	✓		
Slaughter	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Textiles	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓		✓			✓		
Importing	✓	✓					✓	✓							
Exporting	✓	✓	✓					✓							
Retail/Wholesaling			(✓)					✓	✓	✓			✓		
Input Certification			✓			✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		

GLOSSARY OF TERMS



2. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

FOR THE PURPOSE THESE STANDARDS

A

Agricultural product/product of agricultural origin means any product or commodity, raw or processed, that is marketed for human consumption (excluding water, salt and additives) or animal feed.

Allopathic treatment: Also called conventional medicine, and are treatments which produce effects different from those exhibited by the disease. This is the opposite of homeopathy.

Anthelmintic is a substance used to kill or expel internal parasites (subgroup of parasiticide)

Antibiotics are a class of drug which are usually synthesised by a living micro-organism and used at appropriate concentration inhibit the growth of other micro-organisms.

Aquaculture: The managed production of aquatic plants and/or animals in fresh, brackish or salt water in a circumscribed environment.

Audit is a systematic and functionally independent examination to determine whether activities and related results comply with planned objectives.

B

Background contamination: Also known as unavoidable residual environmental contamination (UREC). Background levels of naturally occurring or synthetic chemicals that are present in the soil, or present in organically produced products, that are below established tolerances.

Botanical pesticide means a pesticide derived from plants.

C

Canada Organic Regime (COR): Name of the National Standard of Canada covering organic food products sold in Canada, which is published by the Canadian General Standards Board.

Certification is the procedure by which written or equivalent assurance is given that foods or food control systems conform to requirements.

Certification body means a body which is responsible for verifying that a product sold or labelled as “organic” is produced, prepared, handled and imported according to this Standard.

Chain of Custody: The concept that all relevant steps in the production chain including the growing, handling, processing and other processes, have been inspected or certified as appropriate.

Competent authority means the official government agency having jurisdiction.

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 (USDA NOP definition).

D

Direct source organisms: The specific plant, animal, or microbe that produces a given input or ingredient, or that gives rise to a secondary or indirect organism that produces an input or ingredient.

E

Energy from renewable sources means renewable non-fossil energy sources: wind, solar, geothermal, wave, tidal, hydropower, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas and biogases.

Exception: Permission granted to an operator by a certification body to be excluded from the need to comply with normal requirements of the standards. Exceptions are granted on the basis of clear criteria, with clear justification and for a limited time period only.

F

Feed can have two different meanings depending on context. 1) Feed refers to the edible materials consumed by livestock for their nutritional value and may comprise; concentrates (such as grains, beans, and oilseed meals) or roughages (such as hay, silage, and fodder). 2) Feed can be a mix of agricultural supplements, commodities, and/or additives. See section 6.9 for more detail.

G

Genetically engineered/modified organisms: The following provisional definition is provided for genetically/modified organisms: Genetically engineered/modified organisms, and products thereof, are produced through techniques in which the genetic material has been altered in a way that does not occur naturally by mating and/or natural recombination.

Techniques of genetic engineering/modification include, but are not limited to: recombinant DNA, cell fusion, micro and macro injection, encapsulation, gene deletion and doubling. Genetically engineered organisms will not include organisms resulting from techniques such as conjugation, transduction and hybridisation.

H

Hatchery means a place of breeding, hatching and rearing through the early life stages of aquaculture animals, finfish and shellfish in particular.

Homeopathic veterinary medicinal products means a veterinary medicinal product prepared by a process of solution, extraction or titration of an active ingredient followed by strict regimented serial dilution (Must be in compliance with the Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Act 1997.)

Humates are stable decomposed organic matter.

Humic acid derivatives are acids extracted from humates.

I

IFOAM International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements. IFOAM maintains an accreditation program, via the International Organic Accreditation Service (IOAS), which accredits certification bodies such as AsureQuality.

Ingredient means any substance, including a food additive, used in the manufacture or preparation of a food and present in the final product although possibly in a modified form.

Inspection is the examination of food or systems for control of food, raw materials, processing and distribution including in-process and finished product testing, in order to verify that they conform to requirements. For organic food, inspection includes the examination of the production and processing system.

J

JAS Japanese Agriculture System – Organic: The regulatory system for organics applied and regulated by the Japanese Ministry for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF). (There are three different options for certification under this system).

L

Labelling means any written, printed or graphic matter that is present on the label, accompanies the food, or is displayed near the food, including that for the purpose of promoting its sale or disposal.

M

Marketing means holding for sale or displaying for sale, offering for sale, selling, delivering or placing on the market in any other form.

Mineral means the mineral salts and raw materials extracted from minerals except those obtained from fossil fuel.

N

Nanotechnology: Products intentionally manufactured, and processes involving the intentional manipulation of particles, at the size typically in the nanoscale area that create new properties and functions that are different from the properties and functions of the particles at the macro scale. This definition does not include nanoscale particles naturally occurring or incidentally created through normal processing such as flour grinding or homogenation.

Nulliparous: A female mammal who has never given birth.

Nursery means a place where an intermediate farming system, between hatchery and grow-out stages is applied. The nursery stage is completed within the first third of the production cycle with the exception of species undergoing a smoltification process.

O

OOAP Official Organic Assurance Programme: The regulatory system for organics applied and regulated by New Zealand Food Safety Authority (NZFSA), which provides official assurances of organic production to importing countries. The applicable NZFSA Standards are OP1, OP2 & OP3. This programme incorporates the relevant EU regulations. It is also able to include the JAS requirements for horticultural products. Certification to the United States National Organic Standard (USDA NOP) is also covered under this programme using the USDA NOP Std itself.

Organic is a labelling term that denotes products that have been produced in accordance with organic production Standards.

OMP Organic Management Plan: A document maintained by the operator which details the conversion, production, preparation, handling and management practices employed to meet this standard.

Organochlorines: Class of conventional pesticides, typically DDT and Dieldrin, prohibited for use under this Standard. MRLs are set to allow for environmental contamination from historic residues on organic farms, due to the persistent nature of these chemicals. Under the OOAP a soil test is required to determine background contamination. (In some cases on-going monitoring of soil &/or product may be required.)

Official accreditation is the procedure by which a government agency having jurisdiction formally recognises the competence of an inspection and/or certification body to provide inspection and certification services. For organic production the competent authority may delegate the accreditation function to a private body.

Officially recognised inspection systems/officially recognised certification systems are systems, which have been formally approved or recognised by a government agency having jurisdiction.

Operator means any person who produces, prepares or imports, with a view to the subsequent marketing thereof, products as referred to in Section 1.1, or who markets such products.

P

Parallel production: Any production where the same unit is growing, breeding, handling or processing the same products in both a certified organic system and a non-certified or non-organic system. A situation with “organic” and “in conversion” production of the same product is also parallel production. Parallel production is a special instance of split production.

Parasiticide means a substance used to kill parasitic organisms that live in or on livestock.

Plant protection product means any substance intended for preventing, destroying, attracting, repelling, or controlling any pest or disease including unwanted species of plants or animals during the production, storage, transport, distribution and processing of food, agricultural commodities or animal feeds.

Preparation means the operations of slaughtering, processing, preserving and packaging of agricultural products and also alterations made to the labelling concerning the presentation of the organic production method.

Production means the operations undertaken to supply agricultural products in the state in which they occur on the farm, including initial packaging and labelling of the product.

Production cycle in the framework of aquaculture and seaweed production, means the lifespan of an aquaculture animal or seaweed from the earliest lifestage to harvesting.

Production unit means all assets to be used for a production sector such as production premises, land parcels, pasturages, open air areas, livestock buildings, fish ponds, containment systems for seaweed or aquaculture animals, shore or seabed concessions, the premises for the storage of crops, crop products, seaweed products, animal products, raw materials and any other input relevant for this specific production sector

Prohibited: Means any substance that may not be used in organic production, processing, or handling. If used on animals as emergency treatment then these animals will lose their organic status. This will be permanent for meat animals, but in some cases the animals can be reconverted to supply milk.

Processing Aid: Substance added during processing for its technical or functional effect that is either: removed, used up or converted to constituents normally present in food. This may end up in the finished food at insignificant levels. An example would be oil used to grease tins for baking.

Q

Quarantine: Isolation of livestock from the certified area of the farm for a given period.

Quarantine Area: A dedicated area of the farm used for the purposes of quarantine and/or withholding practices.

Quarantine Period: Period of isolation of livestock from other animals (also see with-holding period).

S

Split production: Where only part of the farm or processing unit is certified as organic. The remainder of the property can be (a) non-organic, (b) in conversion or (c) organic but not certified. Also see parallel production.

Stillage: The grains and liquid effluent remaining after distillation.

Stocking density in the framework of aquaculture, means the liveweight of animals per cubic metre of water at any time during the grow-out phase and in the case of flatfish and shrimp the weight per square metre of surface.

Subcontracted Operator (also called a sub-licensee): A natural or legal person or business entity that performs services on behalf of an operator.

W

With-holding period: The interval between the last administration of a veterinary medicinal product to animals under normal conditions of use and the production of foodstuff from such animals to ensure that such foodstuffs do not contain residues in quantities in excess of the maximum residue limits laid down. NB normally triple the legal with-holding period applies under organics see 5.8.8 for more detail.

SECTION 3

LABELLING AND CLAIMS

[Labelling as Organic](#)

[Less than 95% Organic](#)

[Fibre, Textiles and Apparel](#)

[GMO Labelling](#)

[Conversion to Organic](#)

[Identifying the Certifier](#)

[IFOAM Products](#)

[Approval of Artwork](#)

[Non-retail Containers](#)

[Irregularities and Infringements](#)



3. LABELLING AND CLAIMS

CONTENTS

[Labelling as Organic](#)

[Less than 95% Organic](#)

[Fibre, Textiles and Apparel](#)

[GMO Labelling](#)

[Conversion to Organic](#)

[Identifying the Certifier](#)

[IFOAM Products](#)

[Approval of Artwork](#)

[Non-retail Containers](#)

[Irregularities and Infringements](#)

LABELLING AS ORGANIC

3.1 The labelling and advertising of a product specified in Section 1.1.1(a) and Section 4.4.1 may refer to organic production methods only where:

- Such labelling and advertising shows clearly that it relates to a method of agricultural production, or is imported under the arrangements laid down in Section 7.
- The product was produced in accordance with the requirements of Sections 4, 5 and 6 or imported under arrangements laid down in Section 7.
- The product was produced, imported or exported by an operator who was subject to an inspection system as set out in Section 7 as appropriate.
- The labelling details the name and physical address legally responsible for the most recent production or processing of the product and the certification body.

3.2 The labelling and advertising of a product specified in paragraph 1.1.1(b) of Section 1.1.1(b) may refer to organic production methods only where all of the following are met:

- Such indications show clearly that they relate to a method of agricultural production and are linked with the name of the agricultural produce in question as obtained on the farm.
- All ingredients of agricultural origin of the product are, or are derived from, products obtained in accordance with the requirements of Sections 4, and 5 or imported under the arrangements laid down in Section 7.
- Only substances listed in Section 10 were used during the production phase.
- The same ingredient in a single product was not derived from an organic source and from a source not complying with this Standard.
- Only those substances listed in Section 10, Tables 2 (feed or feed additives) and/or 3 (ingredients or additives) may be used as ingredients of non-agricultural origin.
- The ingredients and their relative levels appear in descending order (mass/mass) in the list of ingredients.
 - If herbs and/or spices constitute less than 2% of the total weight of the product they may be listed as “spices” or “herbs” without stating the percentage
- The ingredients appear in the same colour and with an identical style and size of lettering as the other ingredients.
- The product or any of its ingredients has not been subjected to treatments involving the use of ionizing radiation or substances not listed in Section 10.
- The product was produced by an operator who is subject to the regular inspection system as set out in Sections 4 and 5.

- 3.3 Organically derived ingredients must be used if available. However, notwithstanding paragraph 3.2, ingredients not satisfying the requirements may be used in the preparation of certain products referred to in Section 1.1.1 (b) where such ingredients:
- Are of agricultural origin and cannot be sourced in sufficient quantities in accordance with the requirements of Sections 4, 5, and 6, or imported under the arrangement laid down in Section 7.
 - Do not exceed 5% m/m of the content of the ingredients of agricultural origin, additives and processing aids in the final product; and (water and salt is not included in the percentage calculation).
 - Are approved by an approved certifying organisation for use either generally with appropriate restrictions or for specific use by a particular operator.
 - All ingredients of a multi-ingredient product shall be listed on the product label in order of their weight percentage. It shall be apparent which ingredients are of organic certified origin and which are not. All additives shall be listed with their full name.
 - Water is excluded from the percentage calculation. This relates to added water and water content in a multi ingredient product. To be specific this excludes from the calculation water added to reconstitute a dehydrate, but does not relate to ingredients that when found in nature include water such as milk or juice.
- 3.4 You must not claim or infer that a product is “100% organic”, if there are any non-organic ingredients (however small), or if any processing aids have been used.

LESS THAN 95% ORGANIC

- 3.5 Where there is no organic source of product available, the labelling and advertising of a product (as referred to in Section 1.1.1 (b)), which has been prepared partly from non-organic ingredients not satisfying the production requirements of Sections 4, 5, and 6, or imported under the arrangement laid down in Section 7, may not be called organic. However, the word “organic” may be used on the principal display in statements like “made with organic ingredients” provided there is a clear statement of the proportion of the organic ingredients. An indication that the product is covered by the certification body may be used, close to the indication of proportion of organic ingredients.

The above is allowed provided that all of the following are met:

- At least 70% m/m of the ingredients of agricultural origin, additives and processing aids in the final product ; and (water and salt is not included in the percentage calculation) must satisfy the production requirements of Sections 4, 5, and 6, or imported under the arrangement laid down in Section 7.
- At least 70% m/m of the ingredients of agricultural origin must satisfy the production requirements of Sections 4, 5, and 6, or imported under the arrangement laid down in Section 7.
- Only those substances listed in Section 10, Tables 2 (feed or feed additives) and/or 3 (ingredients or additives) may be used as ingredients of non-agricultural origin.
- The reference to organic production methods is included only in conjunction with the name of the ingredient or ingredients, which satisfy the production requirements of Sections 4, 5 and 6.
- Any ingredients not satisfying the production requirements of Section 4, 5 and 6 must be clearly indicated as such.
- The product or any of its ingredients has not been subjected to treatments involving the use of ionising radiation.
- All ingredients and their relative levels appear in descending order (m/m) in the list of ingredients. It shall be apparent which ingredients are of organic certified origin and which are not. All additives shall be listed with their full name.

- All ingredients appear in the same colour and with an identical style and size of lettering.
- The label must show the percentage of organic ingredients in the product title
 - “In the product title” is interpreted as within or right under the product name and in the same style and size.
 - NB There may be restrictions on the size of such a declaration for some regulatory standards such as the USDA NOP which restricts such a declaration to half the size of the largest font. In such cases a dispensation may be granted.
- The product was produced by an operator who is subject to the regular inspection system as set out in Sections 4.11, 5.17 or 6.7.
- AsureQuality may authorise the use of non-organic raw materials subject to periodic review and re-evaluation subject to the conditions in 6.2.1.
- Gel coatings for capsules would be calculated as non-organic components unless a certified source was used.

NB there are market restrictions to this category on both the use of the term “organic” and use of organic logos. Check market requirements.

NB. The EU has phased out this category.

FIBRE, TEXTILES AND APPAREL

- 3.6 Labelling of textiles follows all above standards regarding labelling of organic food with the exceptions in this section:
- Only substances allowed by the certification body based upon the criteria for textile processing in section 6.10.11 shall be used to process fibre products labelled as “organic”.
 - Apparel and other textile products labelled as organic consist of at least 95% by weight organic fibre as described in section 6.10.*.
 - Textiles may be labelled “made with (...%) organically produced fibres” only if at least 70% of the fibres are organic as described in section 6.10.*.

*(Percentages in the 2nd and 3rd points above refer to the total weight of the fibres, and do not include the weight of the non-textile accessories such as buttons and zippers.)

GMO LABELLING

- 3.7 Organic products shall not be labelled as GMO-free in the context of these Standards. Any reference to genetic engineering on product labels shall be limited to the production and processing methods themselves having not used GMOs.

CONVERSION TO ORGANIC

- 3.8 Products of farms in transition to organic production methods may only be labelled as “conversion to organic” after 12 months of production using organic methods providing that:
- The requirements referred to in paragraphs 3.1 and 3.2 are fully satisfied.
 - The indications referring to conversion do not mislead the purchaser of the product regarding its difference from products obtained from farms and/or farm units, which have fully, completed the conversion period.
 - Such an indication takes the form of words, such as “product under conversion to organic farming”, or similar words or phrase accepted by the competent authority of the country where the product is marketed, and must appear in a colour, size and style of lettering which is not more prominent than the sales description of the product.

- The product contains only one crop ingredient of agricultural origin.
- Your labelling must to AsureQuality and/or the registration issued by AsureQuality as the most recent certification body that has certified the product. If you use the AsureQuality Mark in such cases it would be the “in-conversion” type used.

IDENTIFYING THE CERTIFIER

- 3.9 Your label must identify the organic certification body. This can be achieved through the use of the AsureQuality Mark which incorporates your organic registration number. Alternatively it may be in words in the form : “Certified organic by AsureQuality Limited” plus your organic registration number as “Registration number XXXX” or “Reg. # XXXX”. NB. For certain markets it is compulsory to use the wording irrespective of whether the logo is used.

IFOAM PRODUCTS

- 3.10 The IFOAM logo may only be used on IFOAM certified products. The IFOAM accredited certification programme does not include all organic categories. For example it does not include marine products or health & beauty products.
- 3.11 For a particular product to be within the IFOAM accredited programme it must be of the appropriate category, and percentage of organic ingredients:
- An individual non-IFOAM ingredient must not exceed 10% of the total organic ingredients in a product.
 - The cumulated non-IFOAM ingredients must not exceed 20% of the total organic ingredients in a product.

APPROVAL OF ARTWORK

- 3.12 To avoid misuse of the AsureQuality Mark, IFOAM logo, EU logo, Canadian logo, or the USDA NOP logo, artwork must be approved by us before printing. In the case of the AsureQuality Mark, or IFOAM logo, use is subject to signing a license agreement. Approval will also check whether any claims made are clear and not misleading. If you do not get written approval from us before printing, and the artwork does not comply with these Standards, you may be asked to reprint it.

NON-RETAIL CONTAINERS

- 3.13 The labelling of non-retail containers of product should meet the requirements set out in Section 6.8.6.

IRREGULARITIES AND INFRINGEMENTS

- 3.14 AsureQuality will take the following action when irregularities and infringements are found:
- Where the irregularity is found in the implementation of Sections 3, 4 or 5, the indications provided for in paragraph 1.2 referring to the organic production method are removed from the entire lot of production run affected by the irregularity concerned.
 - Where a manifest infringement or an infringement with prolonged effects is found, prohibit the operator concerned from marketing products with indications referring to the organic production method for a period agreed with AsureQuality.

SECTION 6

PROCESSING AND HANDLING

[General](#)

[Ingredients](#)

[Processing Methods](#)

[Pest Management](#)

[Packaging](#)

[Cleaning and Sanitation](#)

[Certification Requirements](#)



6. PROCESSING AND HANDLING

The objective is that 100 percent of ingredients in processed products will come from an AsureQuality approved origin. Where this is not possible exceptions are included in section 6.2.

CONTENTS

6.1	General
6.2	Ingredients
6.3	Processing Methods
6.4	Pest Management
6.5	Packaging
6.6	Cleaning and Sanitation
6.7	Certification Requirements

6.1 GENERAL

- 6.1.1 Handlers and processors shall not co-mingle organic products with non-organic products.
- 6.1.2 You must ensure that all organic products are clearly identified as such, and stored, handled and transported in a way that prevents contact with conventional product throughout the entire process. This includes separate storage for organic and non-organic products.
- 6.1.3 The handler and processor shall take all necessary measures to prevent organic products from being contaminated by pollutants and contaminants, including the cleaning, decontamination, or if necessary disinfection of facilities and equipment.

For additional rules specific to the USA market please refer to: USDA NOP 205.201 (5).

6.2 INGREDIENTS

- 6.2.1 Organically derived ingredients must be used if available. Non-organic ingredients may be used in the preparation of processed organic products where such ingredients:
- Are of agricultural origin and cannot be sourced as organic in sufficient quantities. Note; In cases where an ingredient of organic origin is unavailable in sufficient quality or quantity, AsureQuality may authorise the use of non-organic ingredients subject to periodic review and re-evaluation. These materials shall not be genetically engineered.
 - Are additives and processing aids, which appear in Table 3 and are in compliance with the specific conditions.
 - Do not exceed 5% m/m of the content of the total ingredients of agricultural origin, additives and processing aids in the final product. Water and salt may be used as ingredients in the production of organic products and are not included in the percentage calculations of organic ingredients.
 - Meet the labelling requirements specified in 3.1 and 3.2.
- 6.2.2 Minerals (including trace elements), vitamins and similar isolated ingredients shall not be used unless their use is legally required in the food products in which they are incorporated, or where severe dietary or nutritional deficiency can be demonstrated. This applies to both the country of manufacture and the country where the product is sold.

- 6.2.3 Preparations of micro-organisms and enzymes commonly used in food processing may be used, with the exception of genetically engineered micro-organisms and their products. Processors shall use micro-organisms grown on substrates that consist entirely of organic ingredients and substances in Table 3, if available. This includes cultures that are prepared or multiplied in-house.
- 6.2.4 You must not use ingredients, additives or processing aids derived from GMOs in organic processed products.
- 6.2.5 You must not use ingredients produced using nanotechnology.
- 6.2.6 Inputs, processing aids and ingredients shall be traced back one step in the biological chain to the direct source organism from which they are produced to verify that they are not derived from GMOs.
- 6.2.7 Water must be potable.

6.3 PROCESSING METHODS

- 6.3.1 Processing methods shall be mechanical, physical or biological in nature and minimise the use of non-agricultural ingredients, processing aids and additives. Any additives, processing aids, or other material that chemically react with or modify organic food shall be restricted and must appear in Table 3.
- 6.3.2 Extraction shall only take place with water, ethanol, plant and animal oils, vinegar, carbon dioxide and nitrogen. These shall be of a quality appropriate for their purpose.
- 6.3.3 You must not use irradiation or ingredients that have been irradiated. This includes irradiation for the purposes of pest control, food preservation, elimination of pathogens or sanitation.
- 6.3.4 Filtration equipment shall not contain asbestos, or utilise techniques or substances that may negatively affect the product.
- 6.3.5 The following conditions of storage are permitted (for allowed substances in these conditions, see Table 3)
- Controlled atmosphere
 - Temperature control
 - Drying
 - Humidity regulation
- 6.3.6 Ethylene gas is permitted for ripening.
- 6.3.7 Steam traps and filters should be used to remove non-volatile boiler water additives.
- 6.3.8 Honey temperatures should be maintained as low as possible during extraction and processing and must not exceed 45°C.

6.4 PEST MANAGEMENT

- 6.4.1 A handler or processor is required to manage pests and shall use the following methods according to these priorities:

- a. Preventative methods such as disruption, elimination of habitat and access to facilities
- b. Mechanical, physical and biological methods
- c. Substances appearing in Table 1 (or other substances allowed for use by AsureQuality in accordance with Section 10) may be used provided that they are accepted for use in handling, storage, transportation or processing facilities by the competent authority and so that contact with organic products is prevented
- d. Substances (other than pesticides) used in traps

- 6.4.2 You must not use prohibited pest control practices, which include, but are not limited to, the following substances and methods:
- Pesticides not contained in Table 1
 - Fumigation with ethylene oxide, methyl bromide, aluminum phosphide or other substance not contained in Table 1
 - Ionizing radiation
- 6.4.3 The direct use or application of a prohibited method or material renders that product no longer organic. The operator shall take necessary precautions to prevent contamination, including the removal of organic product from the storage or processing facility, and measures to decontaminate the equipment or facilities. Application of prohibited substances to equipment or facilities shall not contaminate organic product handled or processed therein. Application of prohibited substances to equipment or facilities shall not compromise the organic integrity of product handled or processed therein.
- 6.4.4 Pests should be avoided by good manufacturing practice. Pest control measures within storage areas or transport containers may include physical barriers or other treatments such as sound, ultra-sound, light, ultra-violet light, traps (pheromone and static bait traps), controlled temperature, controlled atmosphere (carbon dioxide, oxygen, nitrogen) and diatomaceous earth.

6.5 PACKAGING

- 6.5.1 Packaging material shall not contaminate organic food.
- 6.5.2 Packaging materials, and storage containers, or bins that contain a synthetic fungicide, preservative, or fumigant are prohibited.
- 6.5.3 Organic produce shall not be packaged in reused bags or containers that have been in contact with any substance likely to compromise the organic integrity of product or ingredient placed in those containers.
- 6.5.4 Processors of organic food should avoid unnecessary packaging materials.
- 6.5.5 Organic food should be packaged in reusable, recycled, recyclable, and biodegradable packaging whenever possible.
- 6.5.6 The following packing material should not be used:
- PVC
 - Polystyrene (expanded foam), unless for the transportation of fish products
- 6.5.7 The following packing material must not be used:
- Bio-plastics derived from GM ingredients or nanotechnology

6.6 CLEANING AND SANITATION

- 6.6.1 Operators shall take all necessary precautions to protect organic food against contamination by substances prohibited in organic farming and handling, pests, disease-causing organisms, and foreign substances.
- 6.6.2 Only water and substances that appear in Table 3, as processing aids may be used after harvest as cleaners or disinfectants in direct contact with organic food. *Substances other than those appearing in Table 3 are only allowed if they are legally required.*
- 6.6.3 Operations that use cleaners, sanitisers, and disinfectants on food contact surfaces shall use them in a way that maintains the food's organic integrity.
NB. For operators certified under COR, only sanitisers comprised of the generic ingredients listed in that Standard may be used.
- 6.6.4 The operator shall perform an intervening event between the use of any cleaner, sanitiser, or disinfectant and the contact of organic food with that surface sufficient to prevent residual contamination of that organic food. Acceptable intervening events include a hot water rinse, a sufficient flush of organic product that is not sold as organic, or adequate time for the substance to volatilise.
- 6.6.5 Sanitisers and cleaners included in Table 3 shall be evaluated by the criteria for processing and handling substances that appear in Section 10.
- 6.6.6 Operators should design facilities, plant layout, install equipment, and devise a cleaning, disinfecting and sanitising system that prevents the contamination of food and food contact surfaces by prohibited substances, non-organic ingredients, pests, disease-causing organisms, and foreign material.
- 6.6.7 Handlers and processors should use physical and mechanical means such as dry heat, moist heat, exclusion, and other non-chemical methods to prevent microbiological contamination.
- 6.6.8 Operators should not use persistent cleansers and/or sanitisers that are not easily removed by an intervening event (e.g. quaternary ammonia) or have an adverse impact on the environment (e.g. halogenated compounds).

6.7 CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

- 6.7.1 The producer and/or operator should provide:
- A full description of the unit, showing the facilities used for the preparation, packaging and storage of agricultural products before and after the operations concerning them.
 - You should also include a process flow diagram.
 - All the practical measures to be taken at the level of the unit to ensure compliance of this Standard.

This description, and the measures concerned, should be signed by the responsible person of the unit and the certification body.

The Organic Management Plan should include an undertaking by the operator to perform the operations in such a way as to comply with Section 6 of this Standard and to accept, in the event

of infringements, the implementation of measures as referred to in paragraph 3.14 of this Standard and be countersigned by both parties.

- 6.7.2 Written accounts should be kept enabling the certification body or authority to trace:
- The origin, nature and quantities of agricultural products as referred to in Section 1 of this Standard, which have been delivered to the unit.
 - The nature, quantities and consignees of products as referred to in Section 1 of this Standard, which have left the unit.
 - Any other information such as the origin, nature and quantities of ingredients, additives and manufacturing aids delivered to the unit and the composition of processed products that is required by AsureQuality for the purposes of proper inspection of the operations.
- 6.7.3 Where products not referred to in Section 1 of this Standard are also processed, packaged or stored in the unit concerned:
- The unit must have separate areas within the premises for the storage of products as referred to in Section 1 of this Standard, before and after the operations.
 - Operations should be carried out continuously until the complete run has been dealt with, separated by place or time from similar operations performed on products not covered by Section 1 of this Standard.
 - If such operations are not carried out frequently, they should be announced in advance, with a deadline agreed on with AsureQuality.
 - Every measure should be taken to ensure identification of lots and to avoid mixtures with products not obtained in accordance with the requirements of this Standard.
- 6.7.4 AsureQuality should ensure a full physical inspection, at least once a year of the unit. Samples for testing of products not listed in this Standard may be taken where their use is suspected. An inspection report must be drawn up after each visit and countersigned by the person responsible for the unit inspected. Additional occasional unannounced visits may also be undertaken according to need or at random.
- 6.7.5 The operator should give AsureQuality, for inspection purposes, access to the unit and to written accounts and relevant supporting documents. The operator should also provide the inspection body with any information necessary for the purposes of inspection.
- 6.7.6 The requirements in respect to the transport as laid down in Section 6.8 are applicable.
- 6.7.7 On receipt of a product referred to in Section 1 of this Standard, the operator shall check:
- The closing of the packaging or container where it is required.
 - The presence of the indications referred to in this Section. The result of this verification shall be explicitly mentioned in the accounts. When there is any doubt that the product cannot be verified according to the production system provided for in Section 4 and/or 5 of this Standard, it must be placed on the market without indication referring to the organic production method.

6.8 HANDLING DURING TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE

- 6.8.1 Product integrity should be maintained during any storage and transportation and handling by use of the following precautions:
- Organic products must be protected at all times from co-mingling with non-organic products.
 - Organic products must be protected at all times from contact with materials and substances not permitted for use in organic farming and handling.
 - Separation between organic and non-organic products must be in time and/or space.
- 6.8.2 Where only part of the unit is certified, other product not covered by this Standard should be stored and handled separately and both types of products should be clearly identified.
- 6.8.3 Bulk stores for organic product should be separate from conventional product stores and clearly labelled to that effect.
- 6.8.4 Storage areas and transport containers for organic product should be cleaned using methods and materials permitted in organic production. Measures should be taken to prevent possible contamination from any pesticide or other treatment not listed in Section 10 before using a storage area or container that is not dedicated solely to products.
- 6.8.5 The certified operator owning the product at the point of transport is responsible for maintaining the organic integrity during the transport process, unless transport operator is certified in their own right.
- 6.8.6 Products referred to in Section 1 of this Standard which are not in their final packaging (i.e. point of sale packaging) should be transported in a closed manner which should prevent contamination or substitution of the content with substances or products not compatible with the Standard and be labelled with the following as a minimum:
- The name and address of the person responsible for the production or preparation of the product AND where different the name and address of the owner or seller of the product.
 - The name of the product, or in the case of feed, a description of the compound feeding stuff.
 - That the product is of organic status.
 - The name of the certification body.
 - The consignment reference number, if accompanied by an export/transaction certificate.
- 6.8.7 However, the closing of packaging or containers is not required where:
- (a) The product isn't covered by certification to NZFSA Official Organic Assurances Programme (OOAP), or under EU organic regulations.
 - (b) Transportation is between a producer and another operator who are both complying with the provisions of the OOAP, or under EU organic regulations.
 - (c) The products are accompanied by a document giving the information required under 6.8.6 (e.g. export/transaction certificate).
 - (d) Both dispatching and receiving operators keep documentary records of the transport operations.

NB This Standard is not in lieu of any other regulatory labelling requirements.

6.9 PROCESSING STANDARDS FOR LIVESTOCK FEED

This section covers the additional requirements specific to livestock feed. These products include: compound fodder, supplementary fodder, complete fodder and feed materials.

CONTENTS

Feed Specific Definitions

6.9.1 [Agricultural Ingredients](#)

6.9.2 [Non-agricultural Ingredients](#)

6.9.3 [Labelling](#)

FEED SPECIFIC DEFINITIONS

Feed materials: The edible materials consumed by livestock for their nutritional value and may comprise; concentrates (such as grains, beans, and oilseed meals) or roughages (such as hay, silage, and fodder).

Compound feeding stuffs: Mixtures of feed materials, which are intended for animal nutrition by feeding as either a complete feed or as a supplementary feed.

Complete feed: Mixtures of animal feeding stuffs which can be used as stand alone daily rations due to its composition.

Supplementary feed: Mixture of animal feeding stuffs containing a high content of specific substances which can be used in daily ration only together with other feeding stuffs due to its composition.

6.9.1 AGRICULTURAL INGREDIENTS

6.9.1.1 Acceptable ingredients of agricultural origin include:

- [Organic feed ingredients listed in Section 10, Table 2](#)
- Non-organic feed ingredients subject to maximum percentages and unavailability of organic ingredients

6.9.1.2 You may not have organic and non-organic forms of the same ingredient.

6.9.1.3 You must not artificially add back in nutritional properties lost during processing.

6.9.2 NON-AGRICULTURAL INGREDIENTS

6.9.2.1 Acceptable Ingredients of non-agricultural origin include:

- Potable water
- Supplements and feed additives as listed in [Section 10, Table 2](#)

6.9.3 LABELLING

6.9.3.1 The following parts of [Section 3](#) apply to feed:

- [3.1](#) General labelling requirements
- [3.2](#) Ingredient requirements
- [3.3](#) Non-organic agricultural ingredients - only during the period which [5.6.5](#) applies
- [3.4](#) 100% organic claims

- [3.7](#) GMO labelling
- [3.9](#) Identifying the certifier
- [3.10](#) Use of IFOAM logo
- [3.11](#) IFOAM ingredients
- [3.12](#) Approval of artwork
- [3.13](#) Non-retail containers

Please note that unlike processed food there are not varying organic categories of organic feed.

6.10 PROCESSING STANDARDS FOR TEXTILES

The scope of this section is the processing products of all natural fibres e.g. scoured wool, fabric. These products are normally outside the scope of organic regulations, so this section represents private label certification.

CONTENTS

[General Requirements](#)

[Processing Methods](#)

[Inputs](#)

[Wool](#)

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- 6.10.1 Fibre processing shall comply with the requirements of Sections [6.1](#) and [6.4](#).
- 6.10.2 Labelling of textiles shall comply with the requirements of Section [3](#) “Labelling and claims”.
- 6.10.3 Operators shall have a management system in place, which ensures that any effluents released into the environment resulting from wet processing are properly treated.

PROCESSING METHODS

- 6.10.4 Organic fibre processing should use appropriate techniques that are least damaging to the environment.
- 6.10.5 Whenever possible, organic fibre products should be processed using only mechanical and/or physical methods.
- 6.10.6 Organic textiles should be used to the maximum extent possible and not blended with non-organic fibres.
- 6.10.7 Equipment should be constructed, maintained, and operated in a way that avoids contamination of fibres and fibre products.

INPUTS

- 6.10.8 Non-organic, natural or synthetic fibres blended with organic fibres should not contain toxic substances or fibres produced in a way that is hazardous to consumers, workers or the environment.
- 6.10.9 The amounts of chemical substances used in organic fibre processing should be limited to the minimum quantity needed to achieve the desired product.
- 6.10.10 Operators should avoid the use of non-biodegradable, bio-accumulating input products and heavy metals.
- 6.10.11 In addition to the requirements outlined in Section [10](#), the following additional considerations apply to substances used to process and handle fibre:

- Substances may be allowed in organic textile processing only if they are biodegradable, generally recognised as safe (GRAS) and hypoallergenic
- Substances shall be prohibited in organic textile processing if they are carcinogenic, mutagenic, teratogenic, toxic, or produced by genetically modified organisms or ionizing radiation

WOOL

- 6.10.12 For wool to be organic, the sheep must:
- Be managed to these Standards, on organic land, for at least 12 months before shearing
 - Have had a period of at least three months since an external allopathic parasite treatment or
 - Met at least three times the with-holding period for a biological parasite treatment
- 6.10.13 Chemical products used for scouring and de-greasing of wool must be readily degradable and there shall be an appropriate wastewater treatment.

6.11 WINE PROCESSING STANDARD

These specific requirements are in addition to the requirements in Section 6 - Processing.

Generic inputs are listed in Table 3.

These requirements are not in lieu of any food safety legislation.

CONTENTS

[Ingredients](#)

[Processing Aids](#)

[Processing Methods](#)

[Packaging](#)

[Labelling](#)

INGREDIENTS

GRAPES

6.11.1 You must use 100% grape juice and wine from organically grown grapes.

6.11.2 For enrichment (increased natural alcohol content) you may use the following ingredients:

- Organic sucrose
- Organic grape must concentrate

NON-AGRICULTURAL

6.11.3 To preserve wine you may use:

- E220 sulphur dioxide up to 150 mg/l free

NB. Some regulated standards exclude the use of SO₂, or else put restrictions on the labelling of such wine.

6.11.4 To ferment wine you may use:

- Natural yeast

Yeast must not be from sources grown on petrochemical substrate, or sulfite waste liquor or using GMO technologies. You should use organic yeast where available.

PROCESSING AIDS

6.11.5 For juice extraction you may use:

- E440 pectins (unmodified)

6.11.6 For fining you may use:

- E551 silicon dioxide as a gel or colloidal solution
- E184 Tannic acid*
- Bentonite
- Casein - organic unless commercially unavailable
- Diatomaceous earth
- Egg white albumen*
- Food grade gelatine - organic unless commercially unavailable &
- Chilling

* NB. prohibited for Can/US

6.11.7 For deacidification you may use the following approved products:

- E336 potassium tartrate
- E501 potassium carbonate & potassium bicarbonate
- Lactic acid bacteria

6.11.8 For enhancing taste you may use:

- E330 citric acid (to stabilise iron)
- E300 ascorbic acid
- Perlite

6.11.9 You must not use:

- GMO processing aids and additives

PROCESSING METHODS

6.11.10 You may use acceptable processing methods which include:

- Crushing
- Settling
- Centrifugation
- Chilling
- Short term heating
- Hot bottling of wine
- Filtration with approved media
- Treatment with inert gas (see Section 10, Table 3)

6.11.11 You must process and treat organic wastes from wine production in such a way that they do not damage the environment. You should recycle such material as organic fertiliser.

6.11.12 You must not blend organic wines with non-organic wines at any percentage.

PACKAGING

6.11.13 You may use:

- Non-contaminated cork

6.11.14 You should accept back:

- Empty bottles

6.11.15 You must not use:

- Corks treated with chlorine
- Lead caps
- Polystyrene
- PVC based glues

LABELLING

For general labelling requirements refer to Section 3 – Labelling.

SECTION 7
IMPORTED PRODUCT AND/OR INGREDIENT



7. IMPORTED PRODUCT AND/OR INGREDIENT

Product legally imported from other countries may be incorporated in New Zealand product complying with the provisions of the NZFSA Official Organic Assurances Programme provided that:

- 7.1 It is accompanied by equivalent assurances from the source country's competent authority or a NZFSA - recognised Third Party Agency (TPA) specifying that:
- In addition to New Zealand's, the importing market's requirements for official organic assurances have been complied with
 - The product was obtained within a system of rules equivalent to the EU Regulations
- 7.2 It carries adequate identification, and complies with labelling requirements in Section 3.
- 7.3 The operator importing the product is participating in the programme.
- 7.4 Proper separation is maintained from non-complying product, and from New Zealand product awaiting assessment.
- 7.5 The source country's assurance or certificate accompanies the product to the first consignee. The importer must keep the assurance available to the TPA for at least three years.
- 7.6 Imported organic products trans-shipped through New Zealand (and not requiring further processing or incorporation into New Zealand product) will not be issued with a NZFSA Official Organic Assurance as it will be deemed to be product of the originating country.

SECTION 8
SOCIAL JUSTICE



8. SOCIAL JUSTICE

- 8.1 You must have a policy on social justice.
However, if you hire fewer than 10 persons for labour and you operate under a government system that enforces social laws you may not be required to have such a policy.
- 8.2 You may not represent your product as organic if your production is based on violation of basic human rights and clear cases of social injustice.
- 8.3 You must not use forced or involuntary labour.
- 8.4 You must ensure that your employees and contractors have the freedom to associate, the right to organise and the right to bargain collectively.
- 8.5 You must provide your employees and contractors with equal opportunity and treatment, and you must not act in a discriminatory way.
- 8.6 You must not hire child labour. Children are allowed to experience work on their family's farm or a neighbouring farm provided that:
- Such work is not dangerous or hazardous to their health and safety
 - It does not jeopardise the children's educational, moral, social, and physical development
 - Children are supervised by adults or have authorisation from a legal guardian

SECTION 9
RETAIL AND WHOLESALE



9. RETAIL AND WHOLESALE

- 9.1 Single items sales of AsureQuality certified product may occur if there is no obvious danger of mixing with conventional product.
- When there is parallel handling of AsureQuality approved and conventional products single items, and such products cannot be distinguished by their outer appearance, the following applies:
- AsureQuality approved products must be clearly labelled while in storage
 - The handling must occur in a manner that ensures there is no danger of mixing or contamination
- 9.2 A certified retailer or wholesaler has the right to pack and repack AsureQuality approved product. All handling shall occur in a manner that ensures there is no danger of mixing or contamination.
- 9.3 In regards to packaging see Section 6.5.
- 9.4 In regards to cleaning, disinfection and pest management see Sections 6.6 and 6.4.
- 9.5 With regards to labelling see Section 3. With this type of labelling the name and address of the retailer/wholesaler must be on the product. If the retailer/wholesaler has a written agreement with the supplier (producer or distributor), the retailer/wholesaler, may label goods with the name of the AsureQuality approved supplier. Where goods are repacked, for example following trimming of vegetables, the retailer/wholesaler may label the product as it was originally labelled.
- 9.6 AsureQuality approved products shall be easily accessible and highly visible for the customer.
- 9.7 Certified retail shops may market the business as AsureQuality certified.
- 9.8 The certificate indicating that the retailer is AsureQuality certified must be placed in a highly visible location for the customer.
- 9.9 Evidence is required that the staff have had training on organic production, organic procedures, and the AsureQuality Organic Standard.

SECTION 10

RESTRICTED PERMITTED SUBSTANCES FOR THE PRODUCTION OF ORGANIC FOODS

[Inclusion Requirements](#)

[Recognition of a Certification Body](#)

[Recertification of Production or Product](#)

[Table 1 - Substances for Use in Crop Production](#)

[Table 2 - Substances for Use in Livestock Production](#)

[Table 3 - Substances for Use in Processing](#)

[Table 4 - Maximum Number of Animals Per Hectare](#)

[Table 5 - Minimum Surface Areas](#)



10. RESTRICTED PERMITTED SUBSTANCES FOR THE PRODUCTION OF ORGANIC FOODS

CONTENTS

Precautions

- 10.1 [Inclusion Requirements](#)
- 10.2 [Recognition of a Certification Body](#)
- 10.3 [Recertification of Production or Product](#)

PRECAUTIONS

Any substances used in an organic system for soil fertilisation and conditioning, pest and disease control, for the health of livestock and quality of the animal products, or for preparation, transport, preservation and storage of the food product, should comply with the relevant New Zealand law.

Conditions for use, in organic production, processing, cleaning, packaging and other processes, of certain inputs contained in the lists in [Tables 1 to 3](#) may be specified by NZFSA, on AsureQuality's recommendation, e.g. its use only in case of absolute necessity, volume, frequency of application, specific purpose etc.

Where substances are required for primary production they should be used with care and with the knowledge that even permitted substances may be subject to misuse and may alter the ecosystem of the soil or farm.

10.1 INCLUSION REQUIREMENTS

Requirements for the inclusion of substances into Section 10.

- 10.1.1 The following criteria will be used for amending Section 10:
- (a) They are consistent with principles of organic production (see [Section 1](#)).
 - (b) Use of the substance is necessary/essential for its intended use.
 - (c) Use of the substance does not result in, or contribute to harmful effects on the environment.
 - (d) They have the lowest negative impact on human or animal health and quality of life.
 - (e) Approved alternatives are not available in sufficient quantity and /or quality.
 - (f) With regard to minerals and trace elements used in animal nutrition, additional sources for these products may be included in [Table 2](#) provided that they are of natural origin or failing that, synthetic in the same form as natural products.

The above criteria are intended to be evaluated as a whole in order to protect the integrity of organic production. In addition, the following criteria should be applied in the evaluation process:

- (a) If they are used for fertilisation, soil conditioning purposes:
 - They are essential for obtaining or maintaining the fertility of the soil or to fulfil specific nutrition requirements of crops, or specific soil-conditioning and rotation purposes, which cannot be satisfied by the practices, included in [Section 4](#), or other products included in [Section 10, Table 1](#).
 - The ingredients will be plant, animal, microbial, or mineral origin and may undergo the following processes: physical (e.g., mechanical, thermal), enzymatic, microbial.
 - Their use does not have harmful impact on soil organisms and/or physical characteristics of the soil.

- (b) If they are used for the purpose of plant disease, pest control or weed control:
- They should be essential for the control of a harmful organism or a particular disease for which other biological, physical, or plant breeding alternatives and/or effective management practices are not available.
 - Substances should be plant, animal, microbial, or mineral origin and may undergo the following processes: physical (e.g. mechanical, thermal), enzymatic, microbial (e.g. composting, digestion).

However:

- If they are used, in exceptional circumstances, in traps and dispensers such as pheromones, which are chemically synthesised, they will be considered for addition to the lists if the products are not available in sufficient quantities in their natural form, provided that the conditions for their use do not directly or indirectly result in the presence of residues of the product in the edible product.
- (c) If they are used as additives or processing aids in the preparation or preservation of the food:
- These substances are found in nature and may have undergone mechanical/physical processes (e.g. extraction, precipitation), biological/enzymatic processes and microbial processes (e.g. fermentation).
 - If these substances mentioned above are not available from such methods and technologies in sufficient quantities, then those substances that have been chemically synthesised may be considered for inclusion in exceptional circumstances.
 - They are essential to prepare such products because there are no other available technologies.
 - The consumer will not be deceived concerning the nature, substance and quality of the food.

10.1.2 Proposal for inclusion of products to Section 10.

The following should be submitted with any proposal to include substances in Section 10:

- (a) A detailed description of the product and the conditions of its envisaged use.
- (b) Any information to demonstrate that the requirements under Section 10.1.1 are satisfied.

10.2 RECOGNITION OF A CERTIFICATION BODY

For recognition the certification body will be:

- IFOAM accredited and there are no additional requirements needed to be recognised under the AsureQuality Programme, or
- Accredited to ISO 65 plus additional evaluation requirements.

10.3 RECERTIFICATION OF PRODUCTION OR PRODUCT

For a production or a product to be re-certified, it must be certified according to:

- An IFOAM accredited programme and there are no additional requirements needed to be recognised under the AsureQuality Programme, or
- Certified against EU Regulations (or equivalent) plus additional evaluation requirements depending on whether it is a plant based product or a livestock product.

If you wish to use certified ingredients for products intended for the USDA NOP market, then you must source USDA NOP specific organic certificates from each of the suppliers.

TABLE 1 - SUBSTANCES FOR USE IN CROP PRODUCTION

NEW COMBINED TABLE WHICH INCLUDES FERTILISERS AND CROP PROTECTANTS

Allowed (A) **Organic certified** products/inputs are allowed. These do not require permission before use and this is sometimes referred to as “permitted”. Evidence of current certification when purchased, or used, must be retained for the audit.
Uncertified products/inputs require approval in writing from AsureQuality before use, as some forms may not be acceptable.

Restricted (R) Inputs which are allowed with restrictions. All restricted inputs require approval in writing by AsureQuality before use. Approval may be granted if no alternatives are available, and approval will be subject to certain conditions. The use of these materials is discouraged.

Prohibited (P) These materials may not be used on certified land.

Input Class Key:

CF: Crop Fertilisers and Soil Amendments

CP: Crop Pest, Weed and Disease Control

CT: Crop Management Tools and Production Aids

NL: Not Listed

Factory Farming refers to livestock management systems that rely heavily on veterinary inputs, and the confinement of animals such that normal animal behaviour is restricted. Typically this includes the use of cages. Where feed inputs include GM components this would also be factory farming.

AsureQuality Standard (AQS) listing covers all non-regulated markets (including domestic), but does not include regulated markets such as those covered by: JAS, USA, & Canada (COR). Reference to these standards is indicative only and are not in lieu of those standards.

INPUT CLASS	SUBSTANCE	AQS/ EU	COR	USDA NOP	JAS	DESCRIPTION, COMPOSITIONAL REQUIREMENTS, CONDITIONS OF USE
CF, CT	Acetic Acid – non-synthetic	A	A	A	A	Also see vinegar. Used as a drip irrigation cleaner, an equipment cleaner and adjuvant to adjust pH COR – weed management
CF	Aluminium calcium phosphate	R	P	P	R	Cadmium content less than or equal to 90mg/kg of P205. Use limited to basic soils (pH > 7.5). USDA/COR: Prohibited
CF	Animal by-products <i>blood meal, hoof meal, horn meal, meat meal, feather, hair and “chiquette” meal, wool, fur, hair, dairy products</i>	R	R/P	R	R	Derived without chemical treatment other than oil extraction using organic solvent Maximum concentration in mg/kg of dry matter of Chromium (VI: 0 (*) (*) limit of determination COR the specific input must be listed. (e.g. meat/hoof/horn/hair meal are all prohibited. Restrictions are tighter than EU Regulations.
CP	Antibiotics - Synthetic	P	P	P	P	USDA – prohibited unless specifically listed
CP	Antibiotics – Streptomycin Sulfate	R	?	R	R	USDA - Permitted for use as fireblight control in apples and pears only JAS: for horticulture operators NZFSA Tech Rules applies

INPUT CLASS	SUBSTANCE	AQS/EU	COR	USDA NOP	JAS	DESCRIPTION, COMPOSITIONAL REQUIREMENTS, CONDITIONS OF USE									
CP	Antibiotics – Tetracycline (Oxytetracycline Calcium complex)	R	?	R	R	AQ & USDA - Permitted for use as fireblight control in apples and pears only JAS: for horticulture operators NZFSA Tech Rules applies									
CP	Avermectin	P	P	P	P	Synthetic antibiotic PROHIBITED									
CP	<i>Bacillus thuringensis</i>	A	A	A	A	Biological - Use certified forms									
CT	Baits for rodent traps	R	R	R	R	Must not be synthetic if in crop area									
CP	Beneficial organisms	A	A	A	A	Including: bacteria, protoza, viruses, fungi, insects, nematodes, plants & animals. Must be GM-free.									
CF, CT	Bentonite	A	A	R	A	From natural sources and untreated USDA - must meet 205.206 (e) if used as pesticide. Justify why alternatives not used and OMP updated to state conditions for using this substance.									
CT	Biodynamic preparations	A	A	R	A	USDA – may only be used to control disease problems									
CP	Biological controls	A	A	A	A	Predators and parasites									
CP	Biological organisms	R	R	R	R	Must be non-GMO USDA – 205.206(e) must be met									
CP	Bordeaux mixture	R	R	R	R	Inorganic copper compounds. Maximum of 3kg/ha/year. Must be used in a manner that minimizes copper accumulation in soil.									
CF	Calcium carbonate of natural origin	A	A	A	R	(e.g. chalk, marl, maerl, limestone, phosphate chalk)									
CF, CT	Calcium chloride solution – non-synthetic	R	R	R	P	Restricted to use as a foliar spray to treat calcium disorders of apple trees, after identification of deficit of calcium.									
CF	Calcium nitrate	P	P	P	P	PROHIBITED									
CF	Chilean nitrate	P	P	P	P	PROHIBITED									
CT	Citric acid	A	A	A	A	Non-synthetic forms COR: chelating agent & pH adjuster									
CF	Clay	A	A	A	A	(e.g. bentonite, perlite, zeolite) Not chemically treated.									
CF	Cobalt sulphate <i>synthetic</i>					May be used to correct documented soil deficiency. COR: PROHIBITED. Cobalt sulphate produced using sulphuric acid									
CF	Composts from spent mushroom	A	A	A	A	The initial composition of the substrate must be limited to products of the present list. USDA. Must meet composting requirements USDA NOP 205.203 (c)									
CF	Composts from organic household refuse	R	R	R	R	Compost of source separated household waste. Only vegetable and animal waste. Produced in a closed and monitored collection system. Maximum concentrations in mg/kg of dry matter: <table border="1" data-bbox="890 1899 1485 2049"> <tr> <td>Cadmium: 0.7</td> <td>Copper: 70</td> <td>Nickel: 25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lead: 45</td> <td>Zinc: 200</td> <td>Mercury: 0.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chromium (total): 70</td> <td colspan="2">Chromium (VI): 0 limit of determination</td> </tr> </table> USDA. Must meet composting requirements if applied to crop for human consumption	Cadmium: 0.7	Copper: 70	Nickel: 25	Lead: 45	Zinc: 200	Mercury: 0.4	Chromium (total): 70	Chromium (VI): 0 limit of determination	
Cadmium: 0.7	Copper: 70	Nickel: 25													
Lead: 45	Zinc: 200	Mercury: 0.4													
Chromium (total): 70	Chromium (VI): 0 limit of determination														

Tables

INPUT CLASS	SUBSTANCE	AQS/EU	COR	USDA NOP	JAS	DESCRIPTION, COMPOSITIONAL REQUIREMENTS, CONDITIONS OF USE
CF	Composted animal excrements, <i>including poultry manure and composted farmyard manure included</i>	R	R	R	R	Indication of animal species. Factory farming sources not permitted. USDA/COR. Must meet composting requirements if applied to crop for human consumption
CF	Composts from plant residues	A	R	R	A	USDA. Must meet composting requirements if applied to crop for human consumption
CP	Copper hydroxide	R	R	R	R	Inorganic copper compounds. Maximum of 3kg/ha/year. Fungicide.
CP	Copper oxychloride	R	R	R	R	Inorganic copper compounds. Maximum of 3kg/ha/year. Fungicide.
CF CP	Copper sulphate	R	R	R	R	May be used to correct documented soil deficiency. For plant pest control, must be used in manner that prevents Cu build-up in soil. Prohibited for use as defoliant, herbicide or dessicant.
CF	Epsom salt (magnesium-sulphate)	A	A	A	A	Obtained by physical procedures but not enriched by chemical processes to increase its solubility
CP	Ethylene	R	P	R	P	See table 3 for post harvest use. USDA/AQ/EU: For floral induction of pineapples only. COR/JAS: PROHIBITED
CP	Ferric phosphate	R	R	R	R	Molluscicide USDA – may be used as a slug and snail bait if requirements of 205.206(e) are met. Justify why alternatives not used and OMP updated to state conditions for using this substance. Also known as Iron phosphate JAS: granular formulation
CF	Fish meal	R	R	R	R	From sustainable sources Due for phase out by EU As per animal by-products COR: More restrictive than EU. May be pH adjusted with organic vinegar
CP	Gelatine	A	P	P	A	Insecticide USDA/COR: PROHIBITED
CP	Granulosis virus	A	A	A	A	See Biological organisms USDA – 205.206(e) must be met. Allowed for codling moth control
CF	Guano	R	R	R	A	Certified or from sources with low heavy metal content
CF	Gypsum (calcium sulphate)	R	R	R	R	From natural sources only. For correcting documented efficiencies
CP	Herbicides – non-synthetic	R	R	R	NL	USDA – OMP must explain justification for not using alternatives: cultural, preventative, mechanical and physical methods. JAS: for plant operators NZSFA Tech Rules applies
CF CT	Homeopathic preparations	A	?	A	P	JAS - PROHIBITED
CF	Humates	R	R	R	R	Acceptable if from lignite, leonardite, or coal. Must not be fortified
CP	Hydrated lime	R	R	R	R	As plant disease control only JAS: Bordeaux mix only

Tables

INPUT CLASS	SUBSTANCE	AQS/ EU	COR	USDA NOP	JAS	DESCRIPTION, COMPOSITIONAL REQUIREMENTS, CONDITIONS OF USE
CT	Hydrolysed Proteins	A	P	?	NL	Attractant (used in traps and dispensers) "Derived without chemical treatment other than oil extraction using organic solvent". COR: PROHIBITED
CF CP	Iron Products - salts	R	R	R	R	To correct documented deficiency: ferric sulphate, ferrous sulphate, iron citrate, or iron titrate
CF CP	Iron Products	P	P	P	P	USDA: PROHIBITED Ferrous ammonium sulphate, ferric chloride, & iron nitrate.
CF	Iron Sulphate	R	P	R	P	To correct documented deficiency COR/JAS: PROHIBITED if produced using sulphuric acid
CF	Kainite	R	R	R	R	Same restrictions as Potassium chloride
CF	Kieserite	A	A	A	A	See mined minerals
CF CT	Lecithin	A	?	A	NL	Fungicide USDA – natural or synthetic lecithins may be used as both adjuvants or inert ingredients in combination with active pesticidal ingredients JAS: for horticulture operators NZSFA Tech Rules applies
CP CF	Lime sulphur (Calcium polysulphide)	R	R	R	A	Fungicide, insecticide, acaricide. USDA – restricted to use as a miticide and for disease control
CF CF	Magnesium carbonate	A	A	A	A	From natural sources (e.g. dolomite & magnesite)
CF CT	Magnesium chloride	A	A	A	A	USDA/COR: Non-synthetic sources only
CF	Magnesium rock	A	A	A	A	USDA: Non-synthetic sources only
CF	Magnesium oxide	P	P	P	P	Synthetic - prohibited as soil amendment
CF	Magnesium sulphate	A	A	A	A	From natural sources. Kieserite or Epsom salts
CF	Manganese products	P	P	P	P	PROHIBITED Manganese chloride, manganese nitrate and potassium permanganate
CF	Manganous oxide	R	R	R	R	To correct deficiencies
CF	Manganese sulphate	R	R	R	R	To correct deficiencies
CF	Manure - farmyard	R	R	R	R	"Factory" farming sources and human excrement (including urine) is prohibited. Product comprising a mixture of animal excrements and vegetable matter (animal bedding). Indication of animal species. USDA. See USDA NOP 205.203 (c)
CP	Micro-organisms	A	R	R	A	Bacteria, viruses, fungi - e.g. <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> , Granulosis virus etc. Not genetically modified.
CF CF	Milk products	A	R	R	A	USDA/COR: shall not contain prohibited substances
CF CT	Mined minerals - unprocessed	A	A	A	R	Acceptable if unprocessed or unfortified. Considered as supplements to soil building programme.

Tables

INPUT CLASS	SUBSTANCE	AQS/EU	COR	USDA NOP	JAS	DESCRIPTION, COMPOSITIONAL REQUIREMENTS, CONDITIONS OF USE
CP	Mineral oils – Light (paraffin)	R	R	R	R	Use certified forms. Insecticide, fungicide. Only in fruit trees, olive trees, other subtropical fruit crops, (e.g. Kiwifruit, tamarillos, feijoas) and tropical crops (e.g. Bananas). USDA – inert ingredients must be USDA NOP suitable.
CF	Molasses	R	R	R	R	May be from non-organic sources. Must be from non-GMO sources May require residue testing COR : plant by-product. Must use organic product if available
CF CP	Mulches	R	R	R	R	Chemical free only
CF	Natural phosphate rock	R	R	R	R	Cadmium must not exceed 90mg/kg P205
CP	Natural plants preparations, excluding tobacco	R	R	R	A	COR/USDA NOP : Shall not be the primary method of pest control
CP	Neem	R	P	R	NL	Insecticide. Preparations of Neem from <i>Azadirachta indica</i> . JAS : for plant operators NZSFA Tech Rules applies COR : PROHIBITED
CP	Nicotine	P	P	P	P	PROHIBITED
CF CT	Peat	R	R	R	R	Permitted for inclusion in potting mixes provided no synthetic additives or chemical treatments. Use limited to horticulture (market gardening, floriculture, arboriculture, nursery). Prohibited for soil conditioning.
CP	Peracetic acid	R	R	R	R	USDA - For use to control fireblight if requirements of 205.206(e) are met. Justify why alternatives not used and OMP updated to state conditions for using this substance COR – fireblight control JAS - for horticulture operators NZFSA Tech Rules applies
CF	Perlite	A	A	A	A	from natural sources and untreated
CT	pH buffers	A	A	A	A	From natural source such as citric acid or vinegar. Sulphuric acid prohibited
CT	Pheromone preparations	R	R	R	R	Attractant; sexual behavior disrupter. Only in traps and dispensers. General conditions: - the traps and/or dispensers must prevent the penetration of the substances in the environment and prevent contact of the substances with the crops under cultivation. - the traps must be collected after use and disposed of safely USDA - must meet 205.206 (e) Justify why alternatives not used and OMP updated to state conditions

INPUT CLASS	SUBSTANCE	AQS/EU	COR	USDA NOP	JAS	DESCRIPTION, COMPOSITIONAL REQUIREMENTS, CONDITIONS OF USE
CP	Plant oils (e.g. mint oil, pine oil, caraway oil)	R	R	R	A	Insecticide, acaricide, fungicide and sprout inhibitor (targeted application only for foliage suppressant) Note: targeted application is considered as spot spraying only (e.g. spraying the structure posts of kiwifruit frames where physically/mechanically suppressing the foliage is not possible) and is to be used on established plants only. It does not include band or strip spraying of boundaries, walk ways etc. USDA - must meet 205.206 (e) if used as pesticide
CF	Plant by-products	A	A	A	A	(For instance, oilseed cake meal, cocoa husks, malt culms, etc.) Derived without chemical treatment other than oil extraction using organic solvent. Non-GMO
CF	Potassium chloride	R	R	R	R	From mined sources (e.g. sylvinite & kainite). Must be used in manner that prevents build up of chloride in soil COR : Must be less than 60% chorine
CF	Potassium rock powders	A	A	A	A	Includes basalt, biotite, mica, feldspars, granite and greensand
CF	Potassium sulphate	R	R	R	R	Langbeinite or other natural sources
CP, CF	Potassium permanganate – <i>Non-synthetic</i>	R	P	R	R	AQ/EU : CP: Fungicide, bactericide. Only in fruit trees, olive trees and vines. USDA – CF: synthetic forms are Prohibited COR : PROHIBITED
CT	Potting Soil – non-synthetic	A	A	A	A	Must not contain synthetic wetting agents or synthetic fertilisers
CF CF	Pumice	A	A	A	A	
CP	Pyrethrins (Pyrethrum) <i>Non-synthetic</i>	R	R	R	R	Preparations on basis of pyrethrins extracted from <i>Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium</i> Insecticide. The synergist Piperonyl butoxide is PROHIBITED Synthetic forms are PROHIBITED
CP	Quassia	R	R	R	R	Preparations from <i>Quassia amara</i> . Insecticide, repellent
CF CT	Rhizobium bacteria	A	A	A	A	Symbiotic bacteria found in nodules on legumes. Must be GM – free.
CP	Ryania	R	R	R	R	Preparations from <i>Ryania speciosa</i> Precautions must be taken to safeguard consumers and workers JAS : for horticulture operators NZFSA Tech Rules applies
CF CP	Sand	A	A	A	A	Quartz sand - repellent Must not contain prohibited substances
CF	Sawdust, bark and wood waste	R	R	R	R	From wood not chemically treated after felling
CF CT	Seaweed, seaweed meal, seaweed extracts, sea salts and salty water	A	A	A	A	As far as directly obtained by: - physical processes including dehydration, freezing and grinding - extraction with water or aqueous acid and /or alkaline solution fermentation Must not contain preservatives
CT	Seed Treatments – non-synthetic	A	A	A	A	Must be non-synthetic. Includes such things as gypsum, kelp, microbial products and various clays.

Tables

INPUT CLASS	SUBSTANCE	AQS/EU	COR	USDA NOP	JAS	DESCRIPTION, COMPOSITIONAL REQUIREMENTS, CONDITIONS OF USE
CP	Sodium chloride - salt	A	P	A	A	Mined salt or solar salt obtained from seawater by non-synthetic process. COR: PROHIBITED
CF	Sodium molybdate	R	?	R	R	To correct documented deficiencies only
CF	Sodium nitrate	P	P	P	P	Chilean nitrate PROHIBITED
CF CT	Silicates, clay (Bentonite)	A	A	R	R	USDA - must meet 205.206 (e) if used as pesticide. Justify why alternatives not used and OMP updated to state conditions for using this substance.
CP	Spinosad	R	R	R	P	Use certified forms. There may be market restrictions, check with exporter before use.
CT	Spreader – non-synthetic	R	R	R	R	JAS – Limited to compounds containing casein and paraffin as active ingredient.
CT	Spreader - synthetic	P	P	P	P	PROHIBITED - If treatments or inert ingredients are not approved inputs
CF	Stillage and stillage extract	A	A	A	A	Ammonium stillage excluded
CF	Stone meal	A	A	A	A	
CF CP	Straw	A	A	A	A	Mulch – must be free of pesticides or other contaminants if from non-organic sources
CF	Sulphate of potash	R	R	R	R	(e.g. patenkali). Obtained by physical procedures but not enriched by chemical processes to increase its solubility
CF	Sulphur - elemental	R	R	R	R	Fungicide, insecticide, acaricide. From natural sources. COR: Foliar only
CF	Trace elements	R	R	R	R	To correct documented deficiencies (e.g.. boron, copper, iron, manganese, molybdenum, zinc) see table 1.2
CP	Trichoderma spp.	R	R	R	R	USDA - must meet 205.206 (e) is used as pesticide. Justify why alternatives not used and OMP updated to state conditions for using this substance.
CT	Vegetable oils – non-synthetic	A	A	A	A	Spreader stickers, surfactants and carriers. Plant oils must not contain pesticides or be from GMO sources
CF	Vermicompost	R	R	R	R	Humus from earthworms and insects
CF	Vermiculture	R	R	R	A	Dejecta of worms. Worm rum. COR allowed if made from organic manure. Compost made from non-organic manure by shall be demonstrated to be free of antibiotics.
CF CT	Vinegars – non-synthetic	A	R	A	A	From natural sources. COR: weed management or adjuvant & pH regulator
CP	Viruses	A	R	R	R	Eg. Granulosis virus. Must be non-GMO
CT	Wetting Agents – Non-synthetic	A	A	A	R	Natural wetting agents only: including soaps, saponins and microbial wetting agents JAS – Limited to compounds containing casein and paraffin as active ingredient.
CF	Urea (and other nitrogenous fertilisers)	P	P	P	P	PROHIBITED
CF	Wood ash	R	R	R	R	Must be made from untreated, unpainted wood.
CF	Wood charcoal	R	R	R	R	Must be made from untreated, unpainted wood.

INPUT CLASS	SUBSTANCE	AQS/EU	COR	USDA NOP	JAS	DESCRIPTION, COMPOSITIONAL REQUIREMENTS, CONDITIONS OF USE
CF CT	Zeolites	A	A	A	A	Mined mineral
CF	Zinc oxide	R	R	R	R	To correct documented deficiency
CF CF	Zinc sulphate	R	P	R	R	To correct documented deficiency COR: PROHIBITED Zinc sulphate produced using sulphuric acid

1.2 TRACE ELEMENTS. ONLY THE FOLLOWING FORMS INCLUDED IN THIS TABLE MAY BE USED

<p>BORON: Boric acid Sodium borate Calcium borate Boron ethanol amine Borated fertiliser in solution Borated fertiliser in suspension</p>
<p>COBALT: Cobalt salt Cobalt chelate Cobalt fertiliser solution</p>
<p>COPPER: Copper salt Copper oxide Copper hydroxide Copper chelate Copper oxychloride Copper oxychloride suspension</p>
<p>IRON: Iron salt Iron chelate Iron fertiliser solution</p>
<p>MANGANESE: Manganese salt Manganese chelate Manganese oxide Manganese-based fertiliser Manganese-based fertiliser solution</p>
<p>MOLYBDENUM: Sodium molybdate Ammonium molybdate Molybdenum-based fertiliser Molybdenum-based fertiliser solution</p>
<p>ZINC: Zinc salt Zinc chelate Zinc oxide Zinc-based fertiliser Zinc-based fertiliser solution</p>

Use restricted to cases where soil/plant nutrient deficiency is documented by soil or tissue testing or diagnosed by an independent expert. Micronutrients in either chloride or nitrate forms are prohibited. Micronutrients may not be used as a defoliant, herbicide, or dessicant.

TABLE 2 - SUBSTANCES FOR USE IN LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

2.1 GENERIC SUBSTANCES

Allowed (A)	Approval required from AsureQuality prior to first use. Complete and submit an Input Approval Form . The Input then needs to be listed in OMP update prior to next audit. Refer Livestock Input Decision Tree . Record amounts used.
Restricted (R)	Approval required from AsureQuality prior to first use. Complete and submit an Input Approval Form . The Input then needs to be listed in OMP update prior to next audit with applicable conditions of use specified if it is a restricted product. Save on file evidence that conditions have been met if a restricted product. Record amounts used. Refer Livestock Input Decision Tree .
Prohibited (P)	These materials may not be used on certified organic animals or land. Animals or land would be removed from certification should these products be used.
JAS	At the time of writing there is no list of inputs for livestock under the JAS Standard apart from feed ingredients. Therefore in the interim JAS inputs will default to the AsureQuality Standard (AQS). References below relate to AQS unless otherwise stated. AQS covers EU requirements. JAS certification does not cover bee products, so the list of apiary inputs does not refer to JAS.
All Veterinarian Drugs (VM)	Products noted with a VM show the products that fall under this category and must be used by, or on order of, a vet.
Input Class Key	
LF: Livestock Feed Ingredients	
LH: Livestock Health	
LP: Livestock External Parasiticides and Pesticides	
LT: Livestock Management Tools and Production Aides	

INPUT CLASS	SUBSTANCE	AQS/ EU	CANADA	USDA	JAS	DESCRIPTION, COMPOSITIONAL REQUIREMENTS, CONDITIONS OF USE
LF	Acetic Acid	A	A	A	A	Feed additive AQ/EU: E260 Acetic acid. For silage only when weather conditions do not allow for adequate fermentation COR: Anti-oxidant. Non-synthetic sources only. USDA NOP: must be USDA NOP certified JAS: Non-synthetic only
LF	Alcohol (Ethanol)	P	P	P	P	PROHIBITED for use as an appetiser feed Additive or feeding stimulant
LF	Aluminium Calcium Silicate	P	P	P	P	PROHIBITED Feed additive/Synthetic anti-caking agent
LF	Amino Acids	R	R	R		Pure forms are not allowed AQ/EU: Plant protein extracts – solely for young animals USDA NOP/COR: Non-synthetic forms only. (exception see methionine)
LF	Animal or poultry by-products	AQ-R EU-P	P	P	P	PROHIBITED AQ: Approval for appropriate inputs for poultry (& other non-herbivores) may be granted on a case by case basis / Feed additive
LF	Antioxidants	R	R	R	R	Feed additive Non-synthetic form. See tocopherol. EU: E306 only
LH	Antibiotics VM	R	P	P		AQS/EU: May be used to treat specific disease in emergency situations, but must not be used routinely. Not allowed as a preventative treatment such as dry cow therapy on whole herd or flock. With AQ approval individual animals may be treated if no other treatment is suitable. Triple withholding periods required (see 5.8.8). USDA NOP: Full status and C2 organic animals for meat and milk treated with antibiotics will permanently lose organic status. Refer NOP rules 205.238(c)(1) & (7) for specific criteria. Dairy animals in C0 & C1 require triple with-holding periods (see 5.8.8). COR: Refer section 6.7 of Canadian Std for specific conditions Taiwan: PROHIBITED
LH	Anaesthetics VM	R	R	R		AQS: Requires twice the legal withholding period of the substance in question, or a minimum of 48 hours, whichever is longer, prior to sale or killing. COR: 90 days with-holding slaughter stock, 7 days dairy stock USDA NOP: 205.603 (B, 3 & 6) for the restricted use of an approved form of Lidocaine only and their withholding periods
LH	Anthelmintics <i>synthetic</i> Parasiticides, wormers for internal parasites VM	R	R	R Milk P Meat		AQS/EU: Only if preventative measures fail. Restrictions on the number of applications an animal may receive. Subject to 5.6.6 (records), 5.6.7 (double with-holding periods), & 5.6.8 (max number of applications). Based on faecal counts. COR: Requires written instructions from Vet. Max 1 treatment under 1yr and max 2/yr for older stock USDA NOP: Ivermectin - Emergency treatment only, with 90 day with-holding period required for milk & milk products. See USDA 205.603 (A, 18) for restricted use detail. Must use approved form only. Prohibited for use on slaughter stock

INPUT CLASS	SUBSTANCE	AQS/EU	CANADA	USDA	JAS	DESCRIPTION, COMPOSITIONAL REQUIREMENTS, CONDITIONS OF USE
LF	Artificial colouring agents	P	P	P	P	PROHIBITED IFOAM: Artificial colouring agents must not be used. Natural colouring agents should not be used.
LT	Artificial Insemination	A	A	A		Use straws which are approved as not having antibiotics added. (E.g. Ambreed has supplies of certified antibiotic-free semen as does Livestock improvement). If certified antibiotic free is unsuitable due to limited gene pool then conventional can be used. Since this is a routine input needs to be detailed in OMP.
LF	Ascorbic Acid	R	R	R	R	Feed additive Vitamin C. Non-synthetic form & feed grade
LH	Atropine CAS # 51-55-8 VM	R	R	R		USDA NOP/COR: Emergency treatment only. Must use approved form only. Use by Vet, or under written Vet order. Meat min. withdrawal period of 56 days. Milk min. discard period of 12 days for dairy animals.
LF	Biotin	R	R	R	R	Feed additive Vitamin B7. Non-synthetic & feed grade
LF	Blood meal and bone meal	AQ-R EU-P	P	P	P	AQ: Poultry only for domestic supply. Organic if available. Not from same species and must be untreated, uncontaminated. Other Stds: PROHIBITED
LH	Botanical insecticides	A	A	A		Plant based natural phytotherapeutic products garlic, neem, pyrethrum & homeopathics. NB: Pure nicotine and strychnine prohibited & neem is due to be phased out for EU.
LF	Brewers yeast	A	P	R		USDA NOP: Non- synthetic only COR: PROHIBITED
LH	Butorphanol CAS # 42408-82-2 VM	R	R	R		USDA NOP/COR: Emergency treatment only. Must use approved form only. Use by Vet, or under written Vet order. Meat min. withdrawal period of 42 days. Milk min. discard period of 8 days for dairy animals.
LH	Calcium Borogluconate VM	R	R	R		AQS/EU/COR: injection for milk fever. No withdrawal period required USDA NOP: Only use products which have been assessed and approved by AsureQuality.
LF	Calciferol	R	R	R	R	Feed additive Vitamin D2 & D3. Non-synthetic & feed grade. Must not be from slaughter byproducts Synthetic forms may be approved if non-synthetic form are not commercially available
LF	Cholecalciferol	R	R	R	R	Feed additive Vitamin D3. Non-synthetic & feed grade. Must not be from slaughter byproducts Synthetic forms may be approved if non-synthetic form are not commercially available
LF	Choline	R	R	R	R	Feed additive Vitamin. Non-synthetic & feed grade
LF	Cobalt	R	R	R		Feed additive EU: Cobaltous sulphate or cobaltous carbonate USDA NOP & COR: in addition to above - cobalt acetate, cobalt chloride, or cobalt oxide

INPUT CLASS	SUBSTANCE	AQS/EU	CANADA	USDA	JAS	DESCRIPTION, COMPOSITIONAL REQUIREMENTS, CONDITIONS OF USE
LF, LH	Copper	R	R	R		EU: Copper oxide, copper carbonate, or copper sulphate USDA & COR: in addition to above – copper chloride, copper gluconate, copper hydroxide, copper orthophosphate, copper pyrophosphate and cuprous iodide.
LH	Copper Sulphate	A	A	A		As a Topical Treatment only (e.g. hoof treatment).
LT	Dehorning chemicals <i>caustic substances</i>	P	P	P	P	PROHIBITED Eg Hornex paste
LF	Diatomaceous earth	R	R			Feed additive COR: anti-caking agent in feed. Max 2% of total diet
LF	DL-methionine	P	R	R	P	Synthetic amino acid. Canada: until Oct. 1 2010 USDA NOP: until Oct. 1 2010 AQ/EU: PROHIBITED IFOAM: PROHIBITED
LF	Egg & Egg products	R	R	R		AQ/EU: For feeding poultry only. Prohibited for herbivores. COR/USDA NOP: see amino acids
LH	Electrolytes <i>Synthetic VM</i>	R	R	R		Oral and intravenous electrolytes are considered as veterinary emergency treatments. COR & USDA NOP: as above plus may not contain antibiotics and must use an approved form only.
LF, LH, LP, LT	Essential Oils	A	A	A		To control external parasites. Must be 100% natural ingredients and not extracted using a chemical process. If used for feed additives must be certified organic.
LF	Ethylenediamine dihydriodide E.D.D.I.	P	P	R	P	PROHIBITED: Synthetic feed additive USDA NOP: max 50mg/head/day
LH	Extinosad <i>External parasiticide</i>	R	P	P		AQS: For treatment of flystrike and lice control when you have identified a disease risk which prevents you from keeping your animals healthy through management alone. Not to be used as a preventative treatment, use alternative methods such as herbal repellants for this purpose. Three month withholding period before fleece can be sold as organic. 48 hour meat withholding period. GMO Free Manufacturer Declaration Req'd. COR & USA: PROHIBITED
LF	Feed – Herbivores	A	A	A		100% Organic Certified Feed to the nominated std For additional options for Dairy Conversion see Dairy Feed Rules Document
LF	Feed – Non-herbivores	A	A	A		AQS: If organic feed unavailable 5% may be conventional until 31 Dec 11 from C1 onwards. USDA NOP: 100% organic
LF	Feed <i>Suckling animals</i>	A	A	A		Maternal milk, or from females of same species. Milk replacers (powder or liquid) must be 100% organic. COR: as above and for emergency use only and free of animal fats
LF	Fish meal	AQ-R EU-P				Non-synthetic EU: For feeding poultry only. Prohibited for herbivores.
LH, LT	Glycerine	A	A	A		Livestock teat dip - must be produced through the hydrolysis of fats or oils.

Tables

INPUT CLASS	SUBSTANCE	AQS/ EU	CANADA	USDA	JAS	DESCRIPTION, COMPOSITIONAL REQUIREMENTS, CONDITIONS OF USE
LH, LP	Herbal preparations	A		A		Must be 100% natural ingredients. Feed additives must be certified organically grown and prepared.
LH	Homeopathic Preparations	A	A	A		Livestock health care COR: must be registered for use
LH	Honey	A	A	A		Certified organic for internal use to applicable standards. Non-synthetic if for external use.
LH	Hormones VM	R	P or R	P or R		AQS: PROHIBITED for growth promotion purposes, or to control reproduction. However individual animals may be treated as a therapeutic veterinary treatment. USDA NOP & COR: PROHIBITED unless explicitly listed as allowed by USDA or Canada. (see oxytocin)
LH, LT	Hydrogen peroxide	A	A	A		Disinfectant, sanitiser and medical treatments - Food grade only: for external use as a disinfectant. May be added to livestock drinking water
LH, LF, LP, LT	Iodine Feed Ingredient	R	R	R		Feed additive Is currently available certified. AQS: calcium iodate, potassium iodide & sodium iodide. USDA NOP: Allowed as a medical treatment
LH	Iodine Topical Treatment	A	A	A		As a Topical Treatment only. Potassium Iodide or Elemental Iodine. USDA NOP & COR: Use approved form only
LF, LH	Iron products	R	R	R		Feed additive EU: Ferrous carbonate, ferrous sulphate & ferric oxide only COR & USDA NOP: in addition to above ferric phosphate, ferric pyrophosphate, ferrous lactate, iron carbonate, iron chloride, iron gluconate, iron oxide, iron phosphate, iron pyrophosphate, iron sulphate or reduced iron
LH, LP, LT	Lime Hydrated	R	R	R		For topical disinfectant and external pest control. Not permitted to cauterise physical alterations or deodorise wastes
LH	Limeflour Finely ground CaCO ₃	R	R	R		Restricted as a livestock healthcare product subject to a herbage or blood test showing low levels. Must be supported by a vet recommendation. Not to be given in amounts above those needed for adequate nutrition and health maintenance.
LH, LF	Manganese	R	R	R		Feed additive All stds: Manganese sulphate, & manganous oxide EU: above plus manganese carbonate, and manganic oxide USDA & COR – top two plus manganese acetate, manganese chloride, manganese citrate, manganese gluconate, manganese glycerophosphate, manganese hypophosphate, manganese orthophosphate, manganese phosphate
LH, LF	Magnesium Oxide Causemag	R	R	R		Feed additive Restricted as a livestock healthcare product subject to a herbage or blood test showing low levels. See minerals for conditions of approval. Prohibited as a soil fertiliser therefore if intended for dusting, must be directly onto a supplement i.e., hay or silage.

INPUT CLASS	SUBSTANCE	AQS/ EU	CANADA	USDA	JAS	DESCRIPTION, COMPOSITIONAL REQUIREMENTS, CONDITIONS OF USE
LF	Magnesium sulphate	R	P	R		Epsom Salts. Use a certified source if available. See minerals for conditions of approval. COR: Mag Sulphate prohibited as feed ingredient USDA NOP: Use an approved form only
LF	Methionine	AQ-R EU-P	P	R	P	Feed additive for poultry only AQ(non-IFOAM)/USDA NOP: Until 1 Oct 2012 the maximum level per ton is as follows Laying chickens - 2kg/1000kg. Broiler chickens - 2.5kg/1000kg. From 2 Oct 2012 – 1 Oct 2015 Laying chickens - 1kg/1000kg. Broiler chickens - 1kg/1000kg. Methionine used must be a 100% form and from non-GMO sources. EU/COR/JAS/AQ(IFOAM): PROHIBITED: Synthetic feed additive
LF	Micro-organisms	R	A	R		Feed additive Non-synthetic forms. Non GMO USDA NOP: All carriers must be organic, or have allowed status. Feed ingredients and supplements must not be used in amounts above those needed for nutrition and health
LH	Micro-organisms	R	A	R		Non-synthetic forms. Non GMO USDA NOP: Carriers may be from non-organic sources if is used for healthcare only.
LF	Milk Products	R	R	R	R	EU: Limited to specific products listed in EU Regulations (see 2.3.1 below) JAS/COR/USDA: Must be organic
LH, LF	Mineral Licks	R	R	R		Feed additive. Must not contain prohibited products such as urea, GMO's, or non-organic molasses. Not to be given in amounts above those needed for adequate nutrition and health maintenance.
LH	Minerals <i>Synthetic (e.g. selenium)</i> VM	R	R	R		Synthetic forms can only be used where there is a documented deficiency and natural forms are unavailable. Specific form of mineral must be specified in input request (e.g. selenium selenate). CONDITIONS Restricted as a livestock healthcare product subject to a herbage or blood test showing low levels. Must be supported by a vet recommendation. Not to be given in amounts above those needed for adequate nutrition and health maintenance. USDA NOP: must meet excipient rule
LF	Molasses	A	A	A		Feed supplement. Must be GMO-free. Use certified molasses only. This includes use of molasses as a binding agent in compound feeding stuffs. <i>NB For non-herbivores refer to feed</i>
LP	Neem	A	A	A		Botanical insecticide with no additives. <i>NB. Due to be phased out under EU Regulations.</i> COR - must be registered for this use

Tables

INPUT CLASS	SUBSTANCE	AQS/ EU	CANADA	USDA	JAS	DESCRIPTION, COMPOSITIONAL REQUIREMENTS, CONDITIONS OF USE
LH	Oxytocin <i>hormone</i>	R	R	R		Use by Vet, or under written Vet order. USDA NOP: only for after-birth treatment of cows (post-parturition therapeutic applications only). No routine or long term use. 48 hour withholding period. Only use approved products
LH, LP	Parasiticides <i>non-synthetic external</i>	A	A	A		E.g. Plant based oils, or herbal extract.
LH, LP	Parasiticides <i>non-synthetic internal</i>	A	R	A		E.g. Garlic, Plant based oils COR – excludes plant oils
LH, LP	Parasiticides <i>synthetic external</i>	R	R or P Meat	P		AQS: Each treatment counts as a veterinary application. Subject to compliance sections 5.6.6 (records & identification of treated stock), 5.6.7 (double with-holding periods), and 5.6.8 (max. number of applications) COR: Requires written instructions from Vet. Max 1 treatment under 1yr and max 2/yr for older stock USDA: must be explicitly listed for USDA NOP
LH, LP	Parasiticides <i>synthetic internal</i> VM	R	R	P		See also anthelmintics AQS: Each treatment counts as a veterinary application. Restrictions on the number of applications an animal may receive. Subject to compliance sections 5.6.6 (records & identification of treated stock), 5.6.7 (double with-holding periods), and 5.6.8 (max. number of applications) COR: Requires written instructions from Vet. Max 1 treatment under 1yr and max 2/yr for older stock. Comprehensive written plan for prevention required. USDA NOP: must be explicitly listed for USDA NOP (e.g. ivermectin approved form only)
LF	Palm Kernel Extract	P	P	P	P	PROHIBITED: All imported product is fumigated PKE must not be fed to animals that have been born or converted to organics.
LH	Poloxalene CAS # 9003-11-6 VM	R	R	R		Only for the emergency treatment of bloat. USDA NOP: Only an approved form can be used
LF	Preservatives – Synthetic	P	P	P	P	Feed additive PROHIBITED unless expressly listed
LF	Probiotics - Non-synthetic	A	A	A	A	Feed additive Must be from non-GMO sources COR/USDA NOP: must be free of additives
LP	Pyrethrins	R	R	R		Botanical compound Only naturally occurring and derived forms are allowed. The synergist <i>Piperonyl butoxide</i> is prohibited
LF, LH	Salt	A	A	A		Feed additive Contains not less than 95% salt and the other 5% of natural inert minerals. Need to check for additives.
LF	Seaweed, seaweed meal, & seaweed extracts	A	A	A		Natural or organic sources only. Not chemically treated. If used as a feed must be from certified sources or from wild collection areas. Further detail in Table 7 point 1.7. USDA NOP: Must be certified USDA NOP for addition to tonics.

Tables

INPUT CLASS	SUBSTANCE	AQS/ EU	CANADA	USDA	JAS	DESCRIPTION, COMPOSITIONAL REQUIREMENTS, CONDITIONS OF USE
LH, LF	Selenium <i>non-synthetic</i>	A	A	A		Feed additive Where documented deficiency exists. See minerals. May be derived from sodium selenate or sodium selenite. See minerals for conditions.
LH	Selenium <i>synthetic</i> VM	R	R	R		Where documented deficiency exists. See minerals for conditions. COR: Minerals from any source are allowed for medical use
LF, LH, LT	Sodium Chloride - Salt	A	A	A		Feed supplement See salt
LH, LP	Spinosad	R	P	P		External parasiticide (see Extinosad) COR & USDA: PROHIBITED
LH	Sulfa Drugs <i>synthetic</i>	P	P	P		PROHIBITED <i>Example - dry cow therapy</i>
LF, LH	Sulphur	R		R		Feed ingredient, or health care. Acceptable forms derived from: calcium sulphate, cobalt sulphate, copper sulphate, ferrous sulphate, iron sulphate, magnesium sulphate, potassium sulphate, sodium sulphate, or zinc sulphate. Also see Minerals.
LT	TB Testing	A	A	A		Compulsory Under National Legislation
LF	Tocopherol	R	R	P	R	Feed additive E306 Anti-oxidant. Non-synthetic source only COR: PROHIBITED
LH	Tolazoline CAS # 59-98-3 VM	R	R	R		Use by Vet, or under written Vet order. Only use is to reverse the effects of sedation and analgesia caused by Xylazine & meat min. withdrawal period of 8 days. Milk min. discard period of 4 days for dairy animals. USDA NOP: emergency treatment only approved form may be used
LF	Trace elements	R	R	R	R	Feed additive Refer to table 5.2 Require justification for need and must not be given in excess of needs. USDA NOP: additional elements are listed in OMRI
LF, LH, LP, LT	Urea	P	P	P		PROHIBITED
LH	Vaccines VM	A	A	R		May be used for problems known to exist on the farm. Use simplest forms available. GMO-free declaration required. USDA NOP: must meet excipient rule
LH	Vegetable oils	A	A	A		For external treatments. Internal use as part of feed ration requires certified product
LT, LF	Vinegar	A	A	A		Feed additive /supplement it must be from organic sources if administered internally
LH, LF	Vitamins	R	R	R	R	Feed additive Vitamins can only be used where there is a documented deficiency as recommended by a vet. Form and source of the vitamin to be administered will be reviewed on a case by case basis. COR - vitamins from any source may be used for medical use

Tables

INPUT CLASS	SUBSTANCE	AQS/EU	CANADA	USDA	JAS	DESCRIPTION, COMPOSITIONAL REQUIREMENTS, CONDITIONS OF USE
LH, LF	Vitamins A, D & E	R	R	R	R	Feed additive Used for enrichment or fortification of feed. Approval may be granted for synthetic forms if non-synthetic forms are not available. EU: The condition above applies to monogastric and aquaculture animals.
LH, LF	Vitamin B12 VM	R	R	R	R	Feed additive Use cyanocobalamin, or derivative of. USDA NOP: approved form must be used.
LH	Xylazine CAS # 7361-61-7 VM	R	R	R		Use by Vet, or under written Vet order. Only use is in emergency situation & meat min. withdrawal period of 8 days. Milk min. discard period of 4 days for dairy animals. USDA NOP approved form must be used.
LF	Yeast - natural	A	A	R	A	Non-agricultural non-synthetic feed supplement. Use organic forms if available. AQ/EU: calculate as organic ingredient (provision expires 31 Dec 2013) USDA NOP/COR: calculate as non-organic ingredient unless certified. Must not be from GMO sources.
LH	Yeast - natural	A	A	R	A	Non-agricultural non-synthetic ingredient. Use organic forms if available. Must not be from GMO sources.
LH, LF	Zinc	R	R	R		Feed additive Zinc carbonate, zinc oxide or zinc sulphate for feed. Any form for medical use. USDA NOP: above forms plus zinc acetate, zinc chloride, zinc gluconate, or zinc stearate
LH	Zinc Sulphate	R	R	R		External Use Footbath ingredient for prevention of foot diseases.

2.2 FEED MATERIALS FROM PLANT ORIGIN

2.2.1 CEREALS, GRAINS, THEIR PRODUCTS AND BY-PRODUCTS. ONLY THE FOLLOWING SUBSTANCES ARE INCLUDED IN THIS CATEGORY:

oats as grains, flakes, middlings, hulls and bran
barley as grains, protein and middlings
rice germ expeller
millet as grains
rye as grains and middlings
sorghum as grains
wheat as grains, middlings, bran, gluten feed, gluten and germ
spelt as grains
triticale as grains
maize as grains, bran, middlings, germ expeller and gluten
malt culms
brewers' grains

2.2.2 OIL SEEDS, OIL FRUITS, THEIR PRODUCTS AND BY-PRODUCTS. THE FOLLOWING SUBSTANCES ARE INCLUDED IN THIS CATEGORY:

rape seed, expeller, and hulls
soya bean as bean, toasted, expeller and hulls
sunflower seed as seed and expeller
cotton as seed and seed expeller
linseed as seed and expeller
sesame seed as expeller
palm kernels as expeller
pumpkin seed as expeller
olives, olive pulp
vegetable oils (from physical extraction)

2.2.3 LEGUME SEEDS, THEIR PRODUCT AND BY-PRODUCTS. ONLY THE FOLLOWING SUBSTANCES ARE INCLUDED IN THIS CATEGORY:

chick peas as seeds, middlings and bran
ervil as seeds, middlings and bran
chickling vetch as seeds submitted to heat treatment, middlings and bran
peas as seeds, middlings, and bran
broad beans as seeds, middlings and bran
horse beans as seeds middlings and bran
vetches as seeds, middlings and bran
lupin as seeds, middlings and bran

2.2.4 TUBER ROOTS, THEIR PRODUCTS AND BY-PRODUCTS. ONLY THE FOLLOWING SUBSTANCES ARE INCLUDED IN THIS CATEGORY:

sugar beet pulp
potato
sweet potato as tuber
potato pulp (by-product of the extraction of potato starch)
potato starch
potato protein
manioc

2.2.5 OTHER SEEDS AND FRUITS, THEIR PRODUCTS AND BY-PRODUCTS. ONLY THE FOLLOWING SUBSTANCES ARE INCLUDED IN THIS CATEGORY:

carob
carob pods and meals thereof
pumpkins
citrus pulp
apples, quinces, pears, peaches, figs, grapes and pulps thereof
hazelnut expeller
cocoa husks and expeller
acorns
walnut expeller
chestnuts

2.2.6 FORAGES AND ROUGHAGES. ONLY THE FOLLOWING SUBSTANCES ARE INCLUDED IN THIS CATEGORY:

lucerne
lucerne meal
clover
clover meal
grass (obtained from forage plants),
grass meal
hay
silage
straw of cereals
root vegetables for foraging

2.2.7 OTHER PLANTS, THEIR PRODUCTS AND BY-PRODUCTS. ONLY THE FOLLOWING SUBSTANCES ARE INCLUDED IN THIS CATEGORY:

molasses
seaweed meal (obtained by drying and crushing seaweed and washed to reduce iodine content),
powders and extracts of plants
plant protein extracts (solely provided to young animals)
spices
herbs

2.3 FEED MATERIALS FROM ANIMAL ORIGIN

2.3.1 MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS. ONLY THE FOLLOWING SUBSTANCES ARE INCLUDED IN THE CATEGORY:

raw milk
milk powder
skim milk, skim-milk powder
buttermilk, buttermilk powder
whey, whey powder, whey powder low in sugar, whey protein powder (extracted by physical treatment)
casein powder
lactose powder
curd and sour milk

2.3.2 FISH, OTHER MARINE ANIMALS, THEIR PRODUCTS AND BY-PRODUCTS. NON-HERBIVORES ONLY

Only the following substances are included in the category under the following restrictions: Products originate only from sustainable fisheries and to be used only for species other than herbivores:

fish
fish oil and cod-liver oil not refined
fish molluscan or crustacean autolysates
crustacean meal
fish meal
hydrolysate and proteolysates obtained by an enzyme action, whether or not in soluble form, solely provided to young aquaculture animals and young livestock

2.3.3 EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS FOR USE AS POULTRY FEED, PRIMARILY FROM THE SAME HOUSING.

2.4 FEED MATERIALS FROM MINERAL ORIGIN

Only the following substances are included in this category:

<p>Phosphorus: defluorinated dicalcium phosphate defluorinated monocalcium phosphate monosodium phosphate calcium-magnesium phosphate calcium-sodium phosphate</p>
<p>Magnesium: magnesium sulphate magnesium chloride magnesium carbonate magnesium oxide (anhydrous magnesia) magnesium phosphate</p>
<p>Potassium: Potassium chloride Potassium iodate*</p>
<p>Sulphur: sodium sulphate</p>
<p>Sodium: unrefined sea salt coarse rock salt sodium sulphate sodium carbonate sodium bicarbonate sodium chloride</p>
<p>Calcium: lithotamnion and maerl shells of aquatic animals (including cuttlefish bones) calcium carbonate calcium lactate calcium gluconate</p>

* Note poultry only (non-EU non-Taiwan)

2.5 TRACE ELEMENTS

Only the following substances included in this table may be used:

E1	Iron: ferrous (II) carbonate ferrous (II) sulphate <i>monohydrate and/or heptahydrate</i> ferric (III) oxide
E2	Iodine: calcium iodate, <i>anhydrous</i> calcium iodate, <i>hexahydrate</i> sodium iodide
E3	Cobalt: cobaltous (II) sulphate <i>monohydrate and/or heptahydrate</i> basic cobaltous (II) carbonate, monohydrate
E4	Copper: copper (II) oxide basic copper (II) carbonate, <i>monohydrate</i> copper (II) sulphate, <i>pentahydrate</i>
E5	Manganese: Manganous (II) carbonate* manganous oxide manganic oxide* manganous (II) sulphate, <i>mono- and/or tetrahydrate</i>
E6	Zinc: zinc carbonate zinc oxide zinc sulphate <i>mono- and/or hepta-hydrate</i>
E7	Molybdenum*: Ammonium molybdate sodium molybdate
E8	Selenium: sodium selenate sodium selenite

2.6 APIARY INPUTS

SUBSTANCE	AQS/EU	CANADA	USA	DESCRIPTION, COMPOSITIONAL REQUIREMENTS, CONDITIONS OF USE
Acetic acid	A	P	R	Varroa control in apiaries CAN: Prohibited
Antibiotics, oxytetracycline	P	P	P	For emergency use only. Hive must be taken out of organic production before treatment
Bayvarol	P	P	P	PROHIBITED - For emergency use for varroa. Hive must be taken out of organic production before treatment and would require 12 month re-conversion and replacement of wax
Botanical compounds	A	R	A	CAN: must not be used within 30 days of honey flow or when supers on hive
Formic acid	R	R	P	AQS & CAN: Varroa control in apiaries. May be used after the last honey harvest and 30 days before addition of supers. USDA: PROHIBITED
Icing sugar	R	R	R	AQS & EU: if icing sugar is used as a Varroa control then the sugar must be organic, the timing and approval process is the same as for sugar used for feed
Lactic acid	A	P	A	Must not be from GM sources
Oxalic acid	A	A	P	AQS & CAN: Varroa control in apiaries USDA: PROHIBITED
Homeopathic Preparations	A	A	A	Varroa control in apiaries Non-synthetic forms
Plant Oils	A	A	A	Varroa control in apiaries. Menthol, thymol, eucalyptol or camphor oil Must be 100% natural ingredients and not extracted using a chemical process.
Supplementary feeding - sugar or honey	R	R	A	Must be organic. AQ & CAN: exceptional conditions only and requires sugar dispensation. Conditions apply to timing USDA: Rec. no later than 30 days prior to harvest

NB At time of writing the JAS does not cover honey or bee products

2.7 AQUACULTURE INPUTS

Substances for cleaning and disinfection of equipment and facilities, in the absence of aquaculture animals.

SUBSTANCE	AQS/EU	DESCRIPTION, COMPOSITIONAL REQUIREMENTS, CONDITIONS OF USE
Alcohol	A	
Calcium hypochlorite	A	
Caustic soda	A	
Copper sulphate	A	Only until 31 December 2015
Hydrogen peroxide	A	
Humic acid	A	
Iodophores	A	
Lime	A	Calcium oxide CaO
Organic acids	A	Acetic acid, lactic acid, citric acid
Ozone	A	
Peroxyacetic acids	A	
Peracetic & peroctanoic acids	A	
Potassium permanganate	A	
Sodium chloride	A	
Sodium hypochlorite	A	
Tea seed cake	R	Made of natural camellia seed. Shrimp production only.

Substances for use in the presence of aquaculture animals.

SUBSTANCE	AQS/EU	DESCRIPTION, COMPOSITIONAL REQUIREMENTS, CONDITIONS OF USE
Limestone CaCO ₃	R	For pH control
Dolomite	R	For pH correction in shrimp production only

TABLE 3 - SUBSTANCES FOR USE IN PROCESSING

COMBINED TABLE OF INGREDIENTS, ADDITIVES AND SANITISERS

Where the substances listed in Tables 3 can be found in nature, natural sources are preferred. Substances of certified organic origin are preferred.

This section covers the ingredients, processing aids and sanitisers, which may be used in the preparation of food for human consumption, composed essentially of one or more ingredients of plant and/or animal origin.

Notwithstanding reference to any ingredient or processing aid in this section, any processing practice such as smoking, shall be carried out, and any ingredient or such processing aid shall be used only in accordance with relevant New Zealand legislation and, in the absence thereof, in accordance with good manufacturing practice for foodstuffs.

Some inputs are restricted to use for the preparation of either/or plant products and/or livestock products. Acceptable use is indicated by (Y). These restrictions aren't applicable to sanitisers (PS).

Non-IFOAM: Any product containing these ingredients cannot be certified under the IFOAM accredited programme.

Allowed (A) **Organic certified** products/inputs are allowed. These do not require permission before use and this is sometimes referred to as “permitted”. Evidence of current certification when purchased, or used, must be retained for the audit.
Uncertified products/inputs require approval in writing from AsureQuality before use, as some forms may not be acceptable.

Restricted (R) Inputs which are allowed with restrictions. All restricted inputs require approval in writing by AsureQuality before use. Approval may be granted if no alternatives are available, and approval will be subject to certain conditions.

Prohibited (P) These materials may not be used on certified land.

Class Key

PA: Processing Agricultural Ingredients and Processing Aids

PN: Processing Non-agricultural Ingredients and Processing Aids

PS: Processing Sanitisers and Cleaners

AsureQuality Standard (AQS) listing covers all non-regulated markets (including domestic), but does not include regulated markets such as those covered by: JAS, USA, & Canada (COR). Reference to these standards is indicative only and are not in lieu of those standards.

Tables

INPUT CLASS	INS	SUBSTANCE	PLANT PRODUCTS	LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS	AQ/EU	CANDA COR	USDA NOP	JAS	SPECIFIC CONDITIONS/ RESTRICTIONS
PS		Acetic Acid			A	R	R	P	As a cleaner or sanitiser JAS: PROHIBITED
PN		Activated carbon (charcoal)	Y		R	R	R	R	USDA NOP: restricted to use as a filtering aid and must be from vegetative sources only. Only for use in products labelled “made with organic ingredients”
PN	406	Agar	Y	Y	A	R	A	P	Generally unrestricted JAS: PROHIBITED
PS		Alcohol			A	R	R	A	Ethanol/ Isopropanol See ethanol COR: restricted to ethanol
PA PN		Alcohol							See ethanol
PN	400	Alginic acid	Y		R	R	R	R	Limited to processed food of plant origin.
PN	503	Ammonium carbonates	Y		R	R	R	R	Only for cereal products, confectionery, cakes and biscuits USDA NOP: For use only as a leavening agent.
PA		Ammonium hydroxide		Y	R	P	P	P	Use restricted to gelatine production only. USDA NOP: PROHIBITED
PN	160b	Annatto, Bixin and Norbixin		Y	R	P	P	P	For the colouring of Cheddar cheese only. Non-IFOAM USDA NOP/COR/JAS: PROHIBITED
PN	414	Arabic gum	Y	Y	R	R	R	R	Only for milk products, fat products, confectionery, sweets, eggs USDA NOP: Non-organic gums may be used in processed products labelled as Made with Organic ingredients.
PA	938	Argon	Y	Y	R	A	P	P	AQ/EU: permitted as food additives not food processing aids USDA NOP/JAS: PROHIBITED
PN PS	300	Ascorbic acid	Y	Y	R	A	A	R	Ascorbic acid (L-) if not available in natural form
PA	901	Beeswax	Y		R	R	R	R	Releasing agent USDA NOP: Non organic forms may only be used in processed products labelled as “Made with Organic Ingredients”.
PA		Bentonite	Y	Y	R	A	A	R	Processing Aid AQ/EU: For plant products limited to use as sticking agent for mead. Must meet specific EU purity Stds for E558.
PA	170	Calcium carbonate	Y	Y	R	A	A	R	All authorised functions except colouring
PA	509	Calcium chloride	Y	Y	R	R	A	R	Coagulation agent
PN	333	Calcium citrates		Y	A	A	A	P	Generally unrestricted JAS: PROHIBITED
PN	526	Calcium hydroxide (Slaked lime)	Y		R	A	A	R	Milk of lime/slaked lime Food additive for maize tortilla flour Processing aid for sugar

Tables

INPUT CLASS	INS	SUBSTANCE	PLANT PRODUCTS	LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS	AQ/EU	CANDA COR	USDA NOP	JAS	SPECIFIC CONDITIONS/ RESTRICTIONS
PS		Calcium Oxide (Quicklime)			A	P	P	A	Used as a sanitiser and cleaner USDA NOP/COR: PROHIBITED
PA	516	Calcium sulphate	Y		R	R	A	R	Coagulation agent. For soybean products, confectionery and in bakers' yeast USDA NOP: must be from natural sources
PA	290	Carbon dioxide	Y		A	A	A	A	Generally unrestricted
PN	407	Carageenan		Y	A	R	A	R	AQ/EU: Limited to dairy products.
PA	903	Carnauba wax	Y		R	R	A	R	Releasing agent
PA		Casein	Y		R	R	R	R	Only for wine. USDA NOP: Non organic casein may only be used in processed products labeled as Made with Organic ingredients.
PS		Caustic Potash			A	R	R	R	As for Potassium hydroxide Must not come in direct contact with organic products
PA		Cellulose	Y	Y	R	R	R	R	For livestock products limited to gelatine production USDA NOP: May be used only in regenerative casings, as anti-caking agent.
PS		Chlorine Dioxide			A EU P	R	R	P	AQ/COR/USDA NOP: Only used as a disinfectant and sanitiser. Must not come in direct contact with organic products. JAS/EU: PROHIBITED
PA PS	330	Citric acid	Y	Y	A	R	A	R	AQ/EU: Oil production and hydrolysis of starch For plant products generally unrestricted For livestock products restricted to the processing of crustaceans and mollusks. USDA NOP: Must be produced by microbial fermentation of carbohydrate substrates. COR: for processing plant products only. JAS: Limited to pH adjuster or used for processed vegetable products or processed fruit products.
PA		Diatomaceous earth	Y	Y	R	R	R	R	Only for sweeteners and wine. For livestock products use limited to gelatine production USDA NOP: For Food filtering only
PA		Egg white albumen	Y		R	R	R	R	Only for wine. USDA NOP: Non Organic egg white may only be used in processed products labeled as 'Made with Organic ingredients'
PA PN		Ethanol	Y		R	A	R	R	Solvent. Synthetic ethanol must not be used to extract agricultural ingredients in products labelled "organic". USDA NOP: Organic ethanol is required for organic products. Non-organic ethanol is permitted as a non organic ingredient in products labelled 'Made with Organic ingredients'

Tables

INPUT CLASS	INS	SUBSTANCE	PLANT PRODUCTS	LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS	AQ/EU	CANDA COR	USDA NOP	JAS	SPECIFIC CONDITIONS/ RESTRICTIONS
PN		Ethylene	Y						AQ/EU: Post harvest ripening of bananas, kiwifruit, kakis & degreening of citrus only as part of a strategy for the prevention of fruit fly damage. Sprouting inhibition of potatoes and onions. USDA NOP/COR: Post harvest ripening of tropical fruit & degreening of citrus. JAS: Limited to post-harvest ripening of bananas and kiwifruit.
PS		Formic acid			A	P	P	P	USDA NOP/COR/JAS: PROHIBITED
PA		Gelatine	Y		R	R	R	R	Only for wine, fruit and vegetable. USDA NOP: must be organic if the product is labelled as organic <i>NB. Gelatine from non-organic sources is currently being phased out by EU.</i>
PN	412	Guar gum	Y	Y	A	R	R	R	Generally unrestricted USDA NOP: Non organic guar gum may be used in processed products labelled as 'Made with Organic ingredients'.
PA		Hydrochloric acid		Y	R	P	P	P	For the regulation of pH in the manufacture of certain hard cheeses USDA NOP/COR/JAS: PROHIBITED
PA PS		Hydrogen peroxide		Y	A	A	A	A	EU: Gelatine production only.
PN	464	Hydroxy-propyl-methylcellulose (HPMC)	Y		R	P	P	P	For film coating tablets and vegetarian capsules USDA NOP/COR/JAS: PROHIBITED Non-IFOAM
PA		Isinglass	Y		R	R	P	P	Only for wine. USDA NOP/COR: PROHIBITED
PA		Kaolin	Y	Y	A	R	A	R	Must meet EU purity Stds for E559
PN	416	Karaya gum	Y	Y	AQ A EU P	P	P	R	EU/USDA NOP/COR: PROHIBITED JAS: Limited to use in dairy products or confectionary AQ/NZFSA Tech Rules: Unrestricted Non-IFOAM
PN	322	Lecithin	Y	Y	A	R	R	R	Must be obtained without any bleaching or organic solvent treatment. Generally unrestricted USDA NOP: Non organic unbleached lecithin may be used in processed products labelled as 'Made with Organic ingredients'. JAS: For animal products limited to dairy products, baby foods derived from milk, fat and oil products or mayonnaise.
PA PS	270	Lactic acid		Y	R	R	A	R	Milk product: coagulation agent, pH regulation of salt bath for cheeses.
PN	296	L-malic acid	Y		A	A	A	R	Generally unrestricted.
PS		Lime			A	A	P	P	Must not come in direct contact with organic products. USDA NOP/JAS: PROHIBITED

Tables

INPUT CLASS	INS	SUBSTANCE	PLANT PRODUCTS	LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS	AQ/EU	CANDA COR	USDA NOP	JAS	SPECIFIC CONDITIONS/ RESTRICTIONS
PN	410	Locust bean gum	Y	Y	A	R	R	R	Generally unrestricted USDA NOP: Non-organic locust bean gum may be used in processed products labelled as 'Made with Organic ingredients'.
PA	511	Magnesium chloride (nigari)	Y		R	R	A	R	Only for soybean products Coagulation agent USDA NOP: If derived from seawater.
PN	504	Magnesium carbonates	Y		A	R	R	R	COR: Only used as anti-caking agent USDA NOP: Allowed in products labelled 'Made with organic ingredients'.
PN		Magnesium stearate	Y		R AQ P EU	P	R	P	USDA NOP & AQ: Must be non-GMO Only for nutritional supplements, binding agents and anti-caking agent. Allowed in products labelled "made with organic ingredients", but prohibited in products labelled "organic". EU, COR & JAS: PROHIBITED Non-IFOAM
PN	341	Mono calcium phosphate	Y		R	A	A	R	Only for raising flour
PS		Natural essences of plants			A	A	A	A	Used as sanitisers and cleaners
PS		Nitric Acid			A	P	P	P	Only for dairy equipment Non-IFOAM USDA NOP/COR/JAS: PROHIBITED
PA	941	Nitrogen	Y		A	R	A	A	USDA NOP: oil free grades only
PS		Oxalic acid			A	P	P	P	Used as sanitiser/cleaner USDA NOP/COR/JAS: PROHIBITED
PA	948	Oxygen			A	A	A	A	USDA NOP: oil free grades only
PN	440	Pectins (unmodified)	Y	Y	R	A	R	R	Unmodified USDA NOP: Non-organic pectins may be used in processed products labelled as 'Made with Organic ingredients'.
PS		Peracetic acid			A	R	R	P	Used as sanitisers and cleaners. JAS: PROHIBITED
PA		Perlite	Y	Y	A	R	R	R	For livestock products use limited to gelatine production. USDA NOP: restricted to use as a filtering aid
PS		Phosphoric acid			A	R	R	P	Used as sanitiser/ cleaner. Only for dairy equipment. JAS: PROHIBITED
PN	402	Potassium alginate	Y		A	A	A	P	Generally unrestricted JAS: PROHIBITED
PA	501	Potassium carbonates	Y		A	A	A	R	Plant products only

Tables

INPUT CLASS	INS	SUBSTANCE	PLANT PRODUCTS	LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS	AQ/EU	CANDA COR	USDA NOP	JAS	SPECIFIC CONDITIONS/ RESTRICTIONS
PN	508	Potassium chloride	Y		R EU P	A	A	R	Frozen fruit, vegetables/canned fruit and vegetables, vegetable sauces/ketchup and mustard EU: PROHIBITED
PN	224	Potassium metabisulphite	Y		R	R	P	P	Wine only - same conditions as sulphur dioxide USDA NOP/JAS: PROHIBITED
PS		Potassium and sodium soap			A	NL	NL	NL	Used as sanitisers and cleaners. Must not come in direct contact with organic products
PN	336	Potassium tartrate	Y		A	A	A	R	Generally unrestricted
PS		Sanitisers for milking facilities			R	R	R	R	Must not come in direct contact with organic products
PA	551	Silicon dioxide (amorphous)	Y		R	A	A	R	For wine, fruit and vegetable processing. As a gel or colloidal solution
PN	401	Sodium alginate	Y		A	A	A	R	Generally unrestricted Used for processed foods of plant origin.
PN	331	Sodium citrate		Y	R	R	A	R	Sausages/pasteurisation of egg whites/milk products.
PA PS	500	Sodium carbonates	Y	Y	R	R	R	R	Sugar production, anti-caking agent, milk products: neutralising substance. For livestock products restricted to sour Milk cheese production USDA NOP: Restricted to products labelled 'Made with organic ingredients'.
PA PS	524	Sodium hydroxide (Caustic soda)	Y		R	R	R	R	- sugar production - oil production from rape seed (<i>Brassica spp</i>) For sugar processing and for the surface treatment of traditional bakery products (Laugengebäck) USDA NOP: Not allowed for lye peeling of fruit and vegetables
PS		Sodium hypochlorite			A	R	R	R	(e.g. as liquid bleach) Must not come in direct contact with organic products JAS: disinfecting intestines and washing eggs
PA	223	Sodium metabisulphite		Y	R	P	P	P	AQ/EU: For the processing of crustaceans only Other Stds: PROHIBITED
PN	335	Sodium tartrate	Y		R	P	P	R	USDA NOP: PROHIBITED
PN	220	Sulphur Dioxide	Y	Y	R	R	R	P	AQ: see 6.12.3 USDA NOP/COR/EU: Allowed in products labelled "made with organic ingredients", but prohibited in products labelled "organic". USDA NOP: Wine only EU: Should be below 150 mg in grape wine In fruit wines (including cider and perry) or in mead: - without added sugar: 50mg* - with sugar or juice conc added after fermentation: 100mg* *Max levels available from all sources, expressed as SO ₂ in mg/l. JAS: PROHIBITED

Tables

INPUT CLASS	INS	SUBSTANCE	PLANT PRODUCTS	LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS	AQ/EU	CANDA COR	USDA NOP	JAS	SPECIFIC CONDITIONS/ RESTRICTIONS
PA	513	Sulphuric acid	Y	Y	R	R	P	R	pH adjustment of water during sugar processing or gelatine production. USDA NOP: PROHIBITED
PA	553b	Talc	Y		R	R	P	R	Must meet specific EU purity Stds for E553b USDA NOP: PROHIBITED
PA	184	Tannic acid	Y		R	P	P	R	Filtration aid for wine. USDA NOP: PROHIBITED
PN	306	Tocopherols, mixed natural concentrates	Y		R	R	A	R	Anti-oxidant in fats and oils Must meet Codex purity Stds for E306
PN	413	Tragacanth gum	Y	Y	R	R	R	A	USDA NOP: Non organic tragacanth gum may only be used in processed products labelled as 'Made with Organic Ingredients'. <i>Labelling refer NOP: 205.105</i>
PN	334	Tartaric acid (L (+) -)	Y		R	R	R	R	Only for wine USDA NOP: must be derived from grape wine COR: also for cider and several dairy products
PA		Vegetable oils	Y		A	R	R	R	Greasing or releasing agent – Must be non-GMO Not made using synthetic solvents
PAPS		Water and steam	Y		A	A	A	A	Potable water only
PN	153	Wood Ash (vegetable carbon)		Y	R	P	P	R	Traditional cheeses Non IFOAM USDA NOP/COR: PROHIBITED
PN	415	Xanthan gum	Y		R	R	R	R	Only fat, fruit and vegetable products and cakes and biscuits USDA NOP: Must not be products of recombinant DNA technology.
PN		Yeast Natural	Y	Y	A	A	A	A	Non-agricultural non synthetic food additive/ ingredients. Use organic forms if available. AQ/EU: calculate as organic ingredients (provision expires 31 Dec 2013) USDA NOP/ COR: calculate as non-organic ingredient unless certified. Must not be grown on petrochemical substrate or sulfite waste liquor or using GMO technology

THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES RELATES TO THE ASUREQUALITY STANDARD ONLY:

1. FLAVOURING AGENTS

Substances and products labelled as natural flavouring substances or natural flavouring preparations.

- Organic flavouring extracts (including volatile oils)
- Volatile (essential) oils produced by means of solvents such as oil, water, ethanol, carbon dioxide and mechanical and physical processes
- Natural smoke flavour
- Natural flavouring preparations are only to be approved based on the criteria in Section 10.

2. WATER AND SALT

Potable drinking water

Salt (with sodium chloride or potassium chloride as basic components), generally used in food processing.

3. PREPARATIONS OF MICRO-ORGANISMS AND ENZYMES FOR USE IN FOOD PROCESSING

These may be used as ingredient or processing aids with approval based on the criteria in Section 10

- Organic certified micro-organisms
- Any preparations of micro-organisms normally used in food processing, with the exception of genetically modified organisms.
- Enzymes and enzyme preparations

4. MINERALS (TRACE ELEMENTS INCLUDED), VITAMINS, AMINO ACIDS AND OTHER NITROGEN COMPOUNDS

Minerals (trace elements included), vitamins, amino acids and other nitrogen compounds, only authorised as far as their use is legally required in the foodstuffs in which they are incorporated.

5. COLOURS FOR STAMPING MEAT AND EGGSHELLS

These must meet the requirements of article 2 (point 8. meat) & (point 9. eggs) of European Parliament and Council Directive 94/36/EC.

6. OTHER ADDITIVES FOR NON-FOOD PRODUCTS

Substances and products used in non-food products and permitted in IFOAM products.

- Natural preparations are only to be approved based on the criteria in Section 10 and includes sodium tetraborate
- Animal derivatives must be certified organic and this includes beeswax.

Substances and products used in non-food products (unregulated commodities), but prohibited in IFOAM products. Only those produced using processes and solvents acceptable under this Standard.

- Natural fragrances

The following are allowed in products labelled “made with organic ingredients”, but prohibited in products labelled “organic” and prohibited in IFOAM products.

Approval based on the following order of preference: 1. “organic”, 2. “made with organic ingredients”, otherwise 3. “made using only processes and solvents acceptable to this Standard”.

- Alcohols: benzl alcohol, cetearyl alcohol
- Benzoic acid (may be used with gluconic acid derivatives: glucono-delta-lactone & or calcium gluconate)
- Sclerotium gum (permission required based on justifications why this ingredient is needed rather than other gums listed in Table 3).
- Potassium cocoate & potassium olivate – certified forms only (“made with organic ingredients”)
- Cetearyl olivate & sorbitan olivate
- Cetearyl glycoside (e.g wheat straw or wheat bran)
- Flavonoids – flavanone glycoside (e.g. hesperidin & naringin from grapefruit)
- Caprylic triglyceride
- Glyceryl stearate

TABLE 4 - MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ANIMALS PER HECTARE

The stocking rates in this table only apply to units where animals that are housed and the resulting animal manure is spread onto pasture.

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ANIMALS PER HA CLASS OR SPECIES	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ANIMALS PER HA EQUIVALENT TO 170KG N/HA/YEAR *
Equines over six months old	2
Calves for fattening	5
Other bovine animals less than one year old	5
Male bovine animals from 1 to less than 2 years old	3.3
Female bovine animals from 1 to less than 2 years	3.3
Male bovine animals two years old or over	2
Breeding heifers	2.5
Heifers for fattening	2.5
Dairy cows	2
Cull dairy cows	2
Other cows	2.5
Female breeding rabbits	100
Ewes	13.3
Goats	13.3
Piglets	74
Breeding sows	6.5
Pigs for fattening	14
Other pigs	14
Table chickens	580
Laying hens	230

* More animals per hectare can be carried if the producer can show that less than 170 Kg N/ha/year is being produced.

TABLE 5 - MINIMUM SURFACE AREAS

	Indoors area (net area available to animals)		Outdoor area (Exercise area, excluding pasturage)
	Live weight minimum (kg)	M2/head	M2/head
Breeding and fattening bovine and equidae	up to 100	1.5	1.1
	up to 200	2.5	1.9
	up to 350	4.0	3
	over 350	5 with minimum of 1m ² /100kg	3.7 with minimum of 0.75m ² /100kg
Dairy cows		6	4.5
Bulls for breeding		10	30
Sheep and goats		1.5 sheep/goat 0.35 lamb/kid	2.5 2.5 with 0.5 per lamb/kid
Farrowing sows with piglets up to 40 days		7.5 sow	2.5
Fattening pigs	up to 50	0.8	0.6
	up to 85	1.1	0.8
	up to 110	1.3	1
Piglets	over 40 days and up to 30kg	0.6	0.4
Brood pigs		2.5 female	1.9
		6.0 male	8.0

REFERENCES



REFERENCES

Below are references to International Standards that have an impact on the AsureQuality Organic Standard:

- The current AsureQuality Organic Certification Standards (AQ Std) are available on our website www.organiccertification.co.nz
- The NZFSA Technical Rules for the Official Organics Assurance Programme for exported product is available from <http://www.foodsafety.govt.nz/industry/sectors/organics/documents/>
- United States Department of Agriculture National Organic Standard (USDA NOP) (Part 205-National Organic program) this is available from a link on the AsureQuality website. Go to www.organiccertification.co.nz and click on the USDA NOP link on the home page.
- The Canadian Std (COR) this is available from http://www.tpsgc-pwgsc.gc.ca/cgsb/on_the_net/organic/index-e.html
- The Japanese Organic Std (JAS) this is available from <http://www.maff.go.jp/e/jas/specific/organic.html>
- The EU Regulations are currently covered by several main documents plus amendments
 - 834/2007 Repeal of 2092/91834.2007.repealing 2092.91.EN.pdf
 - 889/2008 Detailed Rules EC 889-2008 Detailed Rules.pdf
 - 1235/2008 Third Country Rules 1235-2008 imports from third countries (1).pdf
 - 967/2008 Labeling with EU Logo 967-2008 labelling with EU logo.pdf
 - 710/2009 Aquaculture & seaweed EC 710-2009 aquaculture and seaweed.pdf
 - 1254/2008 Yeast & labelling eggs EC 1254-2008 yeast and labelling of eggs.pdf
 - Guidelines for preparing an environmental report Annex IV of 85-37-EEC.pdf



ASUREQUALITY AT A GLANCE

ASUREQUALITY IS A WORLD CLASS PROVIDER OF FOOD SAFETY AND BIOSECURITY SERVICES TO THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL SECTORS.

Every day our skilled team works alongside customers like you, to ensure that the food you produce meets the highest standards of safety.

Our extensive international accreditations and our state of the art laboratory facilities enable us to provide quality assurance from the farm right through to the supermarket shelf for producers, processors and Competent Authorities around the world.



AUDIT & INSPECTION

We offer independent and integrated audit, inspection, verification and certification services to producers, processors and retailers across the food and primary production sectors.

With a portfolio of domestic and international accreditations, AsureQuality is able to independently verify and certify your food products and processes - helping you gain access to your chosen markets.

We undertake over 100 different types of audits across the livestock, horticulture, dairy, forestry, arable, seeds, apiculture, food processing and retail sectors.

Wherever you are in the food chain, we can also provide industry training that meets your customers' quality requirements.



FOOD TESTING

We carry out food testing and analysis for producers, processors and retailers.

Today's consumer is looking for proof that what they are eating really is what it says it is. This is why independent laboratory testing is so important - it puts science consumers can trust behind the claims.

AsureQuality's purpose-built laboratories across Asia and Australasia invest in the people, state of the art facilities and advanced instrumentation - to ensure accurate, rapid and cost-effective results every time we test.



ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING

AsureQuality offers an extensive range of organic and inorganic chemical testing for environmental, industry and process contaminants.

Consumers demand product assurances of characteristics that go beyond physical appearance and quality. AsureQuality's world class environmental laboratory offers you the high-tech analyses that prove your product meets food safety and environmental specifications.

We specialise in the extremely low level detection of herbicides, pesticides, and veterinary medicines, and test for contaminants in soil, water and air for industries and environment agencies around the world.



CONTRACT MANUFACTURING & ANIMAL HEALTH DIAGNOSTICS

AsureQuality operates an international animal health diagnostic and contract manufacturing business.

Our extensive experience in major disease control programmes, combined with our diagnostic manufacturing capabilities, has given AsureQuality a unique position. We provide expert advice on the use of the products we sell.

In our modern, purpose-built GMP facilities in Melbourne, we manufacture ELISA diagnostic kits and reagents to each customer's specification which are exported worldwide.

The Swiss-based company Prionics has selected AsureQuality to manufacture and distribute its veterinary diagnostic kits in Australasia.



BIOSECURITY SERVICES

We provide biosecurity surveillance and response services to assist MAF Biosecurity New Zealand protect against exotic pest and disease incursions.

Biosecurity is a global issue encompassing not only animal health but marine life, human health, biodiversity and the natural environment. Globally, New Zealand is at the forefront of protecting our borders from pests and disease and we assist by maintaining a nationwide response capability network.

Using a team of over 400 highly trained biosecurity professionals from across the company and coordinating resources from other organisations, we provide ongoing surveillance and rapid response to biosecurity emergency situations.

ASUREQUALITY CUSTOMER SERVICES

T. 0508 00 11 22, E. info@asurequality.com, W. www.asurequality.com