

Australian Certified Organic Standard 2023 Change Log

CLAUSE	ACOS 2021	Revised for ACOS 2023
1.4	This includes adherence to the Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Act 1994 and the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA), which prescribes registration and exemption requirements	This includes adherence to the Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Amendment (Miscellaneous Measures) 2021 the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA), which prescribes registration and exemption requirements.
Definitions		<p>Accessories: Items added to supplement textile products for required functional or aesthetic reasons. This includes borders, buckles, buttons and press-studs, cords, edgings, elastic bands and yarns, embroidery yarns, fasteners and closing systems, adhesives tapes used for fusing, hatbands, laces, linings, inlays, interface, labels, interlinings, pockets, seam bindings, sewing threads, shoulder pads, padding for undergarments, trims, zippers.</p> <p>Additional fibre: Materials that may be mixed with the organic fibres in fabric or used in certain details of the product. See Annex 1 for the full list of permitted non-organic fibres to complement the functionality of organic textile products.</p> <p>AS 4454 (2012): The Australian Standard for Composts, Soil Conditioners and Mulches that specifies the physical, chemical and health requirements and documentation of farm inputs such as compost and vermicast.</p> <p>Cleaner: Substances designed to remove dirt and foreign matter from food-contact surfaces. They are designed to be rinsed from food contact-surfaces sufficiently to prevent contamination of organic products from prohibited cleaner residues.</p> <p>Clinically invasive products: Products that penetrate the body through the skin, typically in the context of wounds or surgical procedures. This includes surgical swabs and gauze swabs.</p> <p>DAWE: Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment. DAWE has an organic program arm that administers the Australia's National Standard for Organic and Bio-Dynamic Produce and accredits certification bodies to this program.</p> <p>DAFF: Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry. DAFF has an organic program arm that administers Australia's National Standard for Organic and Bio-Dynamic Produce and accredits certification bodies to this program.</p> <p>Detergent: Substances designed to remove dirt and foreign matter from food contact surfaces. They are designed to be rinsed from food contact surfaces sufficiently to prevent contamination of organic products from prohibited cleaner residues.</p> <p>Disinfectant: Substances used on clean surfaces to prevent growth and survival of microorganisms identified as a significant risk to public health (e.g. Salmonella) and other unwanted microorganisms. To be allowed in organic production, persistent synthetic residues must be present within Annex IV, or else the use of an intervening event that removes the residue from the food contact surface is required.</p> <p>Food contact textiles: Products that are intended to come into prolonged contact with, are already in contact with, or can be reasonably expected to come into contact with, food or water intended for human consumption under normal conditions of use.</p> <p>Genetic engineering (GE): A set of techniques from molecular biology by which the genetic material of plants, animals, microorganisms, cells and other biological units may be altered in ways or with results that could not be obtained by methods of natural mating and reproduction or natural recombination. Techniques of genetic 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. GE may also be known as genetic modification, genome editing or new breeding techniques.</p> <p>Genetic engineering (GE): A set of techniques from molecular biology by which the genetic material of plants, animals, microorganisms, cells and other biological units may be altered in ways or with results that could not be obtained by methods of natural mating and reproduction or natural recombination. Techniques of genetic 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. GE may also be known as genetic modification, genome editing or new breeding techniques.</p> <p>Irradiation: Treatment with ionising radiation, typically for the purpose of controlling microbiological growth, or sterilisation.</p> <p>Natural fibre: Fibres from animal or plant origin that can be used in fabric production such as wool, linen (flax), cotton, silk, bamboo, jute, hemp and cashmere.</p> <p>Personal textile products: Physically invasive products, clinically invasive products and topical products.</p> <p>Physically invasive products: Products that penetrate inside the body through a natural or artificial orifice. This may be the whole product or in part and includes tampons, ear buds and dental rolls.</p>
		<p>Restricted (R): Input that may be used on a limited basis with verification required by the user as to its need value.</p> <p>Restricted (RI): An input that may be used for organic production only in specific circumstances or amounts outlined in this Standard or as directed by CB. If there is a restricted ingredient in a formulated allowed input, then the restriction is still to be applicable to the final product and should be clear to the user.</p> <p>Sanitiser: Substances used on clean surfaces to prevent growth and survival of microorganisms identified as a significant risk to public health (e.g. Salmonella) and other unwanted microorganisms. To be allowed in organic production, persistent synthetic residues must be present within Annex IV, or else the use of an intervening event that removes the residue from the food contact surface is required.</p> <p>Synthetic: Any material that has been transformed by a process that chemically changes a material extracted from naturally occurring plant, animal or mineral resources, excepting microbiological processes.</p> <p>Topical products: Products that don't penetrate body cavities or open wounds. This includes cotton wool, sanitary towels, bandages, nappies, gauze, cotton tissue, island dressings, wound strips, sticking plasters and gauze dressings</p> <p>The only exceptions allowed to this Standard are clearly noted under the Derogation with reference to the specific citation. A temporary digression to the Standard may also be made where organic ingredients cannot be sourced as clarified in 3.5.22.</p>
3.2.3		Decertification excludes the operator from using the Bud logo and making labelling or marketing reference to certified products and production on this platform or context. This shall also entail removal from the marketplace of all existing certified product that is not deemed to conform to this Standard within 30 days of decertification.
3.3.5	Decertification excludes the operator from using the Bud logo and making labelling or marketing reference to certified products or production. This shall also entail removal from the marketplace of all existing certified product that is not deemed to conform to this Standard.	The Appeals Committee is to meet and deliberate on the operator's appeal within a reasonable timeline of appeal.
3.3.12	The Appeals Committee is to meet and deliberate on the operator's appeal within 14 days of receipt of the appeal.	
3.4.1.6	In the case of partially certified farms, a plan for full farm unit certification, over a period of less than 10 years, shall also be outlined.	In the case of partially certified farms, a plan for full farm unit certification, over a period of less than 10 years, shall also be outlined.
3.5.1	All products, raw or processed, marketed as certified organic shall include the following details on all packaging details for retail sale:	All products, raw or processed, marketed as certified organic shall include all of the following details on all packaging details for retail sale:
3.5.1.1	The name of the product or a description of the compound feeding stuff (ingredients list).	i. The name of the product (singular product, e.g. eggs) or a description of the compounded product with an ingredients list;
3.5.1.2	Appropriate reference to certification (e.g., Organic, Organic in conversion, etc.).	ii. Appropriate reference to certification (e.g., Organic, Organic in conversion, etc.).
3.5.1.3	Certification Body name, certification number, and relevant Bud logo.	iii. Certification Body name, certification number, and relevant Bud logo;
3.5.1.4	Name and address and/or registered mark of the certified operator or owner of the product and/or label as required by law.	iv. Name and address and/or registered mark of the certified operator or owner
		<p>The only exceptions to these labelling requirements are:</p> <p>a. Where space becomes an issue such as in raw products (eg. fruit) for individual sale where a single sticker with the Bud logo and certification number can be used as per ACOS Style Guide.</p> <p>b. At farmers markets and certified organic retailers where fresh products are unpackaged or sold separately.</p> <p>c. With products destined for export where the end market has different labelling requirements.</p> <p>d. Manufactured Allowed Inputs and Textiles, as separate labelling requirements will apply.</p>
3.5.2	Failure to maintain compliant labelling and receive written confirmation from the CB as to the acceptability of such labels may result in mandatory removal from the marketplace of all product that is deemed to not comply with this Standard or that fails to achieve approval of the CB. A copy of all labels bearing market reference to organic products shall be kept on file by the CB and it is the responsibility of the operator to ensure that all current labels are sent to the CB.	Failure to maintain labelling compliant with this Standard and the ACOS Style Guide may result in the mandatory removal from the marketplace of all products that are deemed non-compliant. The CB must approve all major labelling changes prior to reprinting. A copy of all labels bearing market reference to organic products shall be kept on file by the CB and it is the responsibility of the operator to ensure that all current labels are sent to the CB.
3.5.8	Certified Operators must not display any marketing, advertising material, or products in a manner that is likely to be misleading or confusing to consumers.	Certified Operators must not display any marketing, advertising material, or products in a manner that is likely to be misleading or confusing to consumers. For online platforms, the Bud logo should only be displayed with the certified organic products it represents. Should the Bud logo be used with non-certified products (such as on a website homepage), operators must provide clear, differentiating context of organic and non-organic products to minimise any confusion.
3.5.9	Whilst certified organic products shall be GMO free, claims as to the GE- or GMO-free status of organic products for sale shall conform to relevant regulatory requirements for labelling, and shall be verified by the operator.	Whilst certified organic products shall be GMO free, claims regarding the GE-, GM- or GMO-free status of organic products for sale shall conform to relevant regulatory requirements for labelling, and shall be verified by the operator.
	PERCENTAGE CALCULATIONS AND CATEGORY RULES <i>Guidance note: The below labelling category rules are overridden by requirements detailed in relevant Annexes to this standard, where specific market access is required, such as EU or IFOAM.</i>	PERCENTAGE CALCULATIONS AND CATEGORY RULES <i>Guidance note: The below labelling category rules are overridden by requirements detailed in relevant Annexes to this standard, where specific market access is required, such as EU or IFOAM.</i>
	For processed food products, where a minimum of 100% of all ingredients (excluding water and salt) come from certified organic sources, reference may be made to "100% organic" on the label.	To calculate the percentage of product that may be labelled or represented as organic or biodynamic in a composite product, the following calculations should be used:
	For processed food products, where a minimum of 95% weight/weight of all ingredients (excluding water and salt) come from certified biodynamic sources, and where all other materials are allowed under this Standard for use in certified processed products, reference may be made to "Certified Biodynamic" on the label. In the instance of the product and all ingredients being liquid, the calculation of percentages above shall be done by fluid volume.	i. For products and ingredients that are solid (by weight): Dividing the total net weight (excluding water and salt) of the organic/biodynamic ingredients by the total weight (excluding water and salt) of the finished product.
	Where less than 95% but not less than 70% weight/weight of all ingredients (excluding water and salt) are of certified biodynamic origin, and where all other materials are allowed under this Standard for use in certified processed product, the statement "Made with biodynamic ingredients" may be displayed on the label. The Bud logo cannot be used on products in this category.	ii. For products and ingredients that are liquid (by volume): Dividing the fluid volume of all organic/biodynamic ingredients (excluding salt and water) by the fluid volume of the finished product (excluding salt and water).
3.5.11		iii. For products containing ingredients in both solid and liquid form: Dividing the combined weight of the solid organic/biodynamic ingredients and the weight of the liquid organic/biodynamic ingredients (excluding salt and water) by the total weight (excluding salt and water) of the finished product. For other than reconstituted products, where water is added in concentrations greater than 70% by volume of a product, the organic ingredient percentage shall be listed per total product volume. <i>Guidance note: If any ingredient is a concentrate, or reconstituted from concentrates, the calculation should be made on the basis of single-strength concentrations of the ingredients and finished product. Processing aids that are not present in the final product are not required to be included in the above calculations.</i>
		CATEGORY RULES <i>Guidance note: The below labelling category rules are overridden by requirements detailed in relevant Annexes to this standard, where specific market access is required, such as EU or IFOAM. Please note non-food products such as Allowed Inputs and Textiles have different labelling requirements.</i>
		<i>*note: # 3.5.12 - 3.5.20 under Percentage Calculations and Category Rules changed to 3.5.13 - 3.5.21</i>
3.5.11.1	For processed food products, where a minimum of 100% of all ingredients (excluding water and salt) come from certified biodynamic sources, reference may be made to "100% biodynamic" on the label.	3.5.12 For processed food products, where a minimum of 100% of all ingredients (excluding water and salt) come from certified organic sources, reference may be made to "100% organic" on the label.
3.5.12.1	For processed food products, where a minimum of 95% weight/weight of all ingredients (excluding water and salt) come from certified biodynamic sources, and where all other materials are allowed under this Standard for use in certified processed products, reference may be made to "Certified Biodynamic" on the label. In the instance of the product and all ingredients being liquid, the calculation of percentages above shall be done by fluid volume.	For processed food products, where a minimum of 95% weight/weight of all ingredients (excluding water and salt) come from certified biodynamic sources, and where all other materials are allowed under this Standard for use in certified processed products, reference may be made to "Certified Biodynamic" on the label. In the instance of the product and all ingredients being liquid, the calculation of percentages above shall be done by fluid volume.
3.5.14.1	Where less than 95% but not less than 70% weight/weight of all ingredients (excluding water and salt) are of certified biodynamic origin, and where all other materials are allowed under this Standard for use in certified processed product, the statement "Made with biodynamic ingredients" may be displayed on the label. The Bud logo cannot be used on products in this category.	Where less than 95% but not less than 70% weight/weight of all ingredients (excluding water and salt) are of certified biodynamic origin, and where all other materials are allowed under this Standard for use in certified processed product, the statement "Made with biodynamic ingredients" may be displayed on the label. The Bud logo cannot be used on products in this category.
		<i>*note: # 3.5.21 - 3.5.26 under Ingredients and Source of Ingredients changed to 3.5.22 - 3.5.27</i>
3.5.26	Imported products and/or ingredients shall be verified to have not been treated with prohibited substances (e.g. fumigants) during the export/import process. This may include maintenance of documentation, and/or where risks exist, laboratory testing of produce.	3.5.27 Imported products and/or ingredients shall be verified to have not been treated with prohibited substances (e.g. fumigants) during the export/import process. This may include maintenance of documentation, and/or where risks exist, laboratory testing of produce. Heat and modified atmosphere (decreasing oxygen through increasing carbon dioxide or nitrogen with or without pressure) are viable treatment alternatives.
3.6.4	The production of GMO variety crops or stock shall not be allowed as a production activity on partially certified farm units.	The production of GM variety crops or stock shall not be allowed as a production activity on partially certified farm units.
3.6.8		In the case of partially certified primary production systems, a plan for full farm unit certification, over a period of less than 10 years, shall also be outlined.
4.2.4	For synthetic structure coverings, mulches, fleeces, insect netting and silage wrapping, only products based on polyethylene and polypropylene or other polycarbonates are permitted, and only where use is formally approved by the CB. These must be removed from the soil after use and must not be burned on certified areas of land. Note, polyvinylchloride-based products are not permitted for use on certified land.	Only products based on polyethylene, polypropylene or other polycarbonates are permitted for synthetic structure coverings, mulches, weed matting, fleeces, insect netting and silage wrapping. These must be removed from the soil after use and must not be burned on certified areas of land. Note, polyvinylchloride-based products are not permitted for use on certified land.

4.2.5	Weed matting is allowed where its use is formally approved by the CB, but must not be incorporated into the soil, unless fully natural and degradable. Where weed matting is used, soil biology must be protected and/or enhanced by such practice. Plastics shall be removed at the end of the production season or end of use. Sheet plastic mulching may be used for certain composting activities listed in section 4.3 and in cases of soil solarisation practices. Other uses require written confirmation from the CB for permission prior to use and shall be permitted in restricted instances only.	Sheet plastic mulching may be used for certain composting activities listed in section 4.3, and in cases of soil solarisation practices, without the need for CB approval. Derogation 4.2.5 Solid, non-woven synthetic material sheets for weed matting and mulch may be used following written approval from the CB and shall only be permitted where necessity can be shown. Plastics must be removed at the end of the production season or end of use. Such material may also be used for other uses such as compost covers.
4.2.6	All manures, from both certified and uncertified sources, shall be composted prior to use on the production unit. Exceptions to this are where manure arises from natural stocking practices, or where processes have been applied to achieve a similar outcome.	All manures, from both certified and uncertified sources, shall be composted according to AS 4454 (2012) and/or equivalent standard prior to use on the production unit. Exceptions to this are where manure arises from natural stocking practices, or where processes have been applied to achieve a similar outcome.
4.2.7	As a guide 20 t/ha per year is an acceptable composted manure input level. On a sustained basis over the longer term (10+ years), the volume of manure should be added based upon what would be expected to be supplied if the same farm area was stocked with animals. Note at all times that issues of end product food safety and farm ecological balance shall guide decision-making in relation to manure use and handling.	As a guide 20 t/ha per year is an acceptable composted manure input level. On a sustained basis over the longer term (10+ years), the volume of manure should be added based upon what would be expected to be supplied if the same farm area was stocked with animals. Note at all times that issues of end product food safety and farm ecological balance shall guide decision-making in relation to manure use and handling in line with AS 4454 (2012) standards.
4.2.11	Seeds and propagative material used on certified land shall be certified organic. Where such material is not commercially available, and this can be demonstrated by records of correspondence with at least three seed suppliers, the CB may allow:	Seeds and propagative material used on certified land shall be certified organic. Derogation 4.2.11 Where certified organic seed and propagative material is not commercially available, and this can be demonstrated by records with at least three seed suppliers, a temporary digression from the standard is allowed if the following conditions are met: • Permission in writing is obtained from the CB prior to use of all non-organic seeds and propagative materials; • A verified supplier declaration is present, showing that the seeds and material are of non-GMO and non-treated seeds; • There is documentation within the OMP as to how the operator will review availability and source organic seed and material in future. Note: Where untreated seed or propagative material is verified and documented by the operator to be unavailable in restricted instances, allowances can be made when steps are taken to minimise risk of contamination to soil.
4.2.11.1	In the first instance the use of non-GMO and non-treated seeds or propagative material (verified by supplier declaration).	In the first instance the use of non-GMO and non-treated seeds or propagative material (verified by supplier declaration).
4.2.11.2	Or where this is verified and documented by the operator to be unavailable in restricted instances, the use of seeds and propagative material treated with substances other than those listed in Annex I as A or R where mandated by state regulations and where contamination risk to soil is minimised.	Or where this is verified and documented by the operator to be unavailable in restricted instances, the use of seeds and propagative material treated with substances other than those listed in Annex I as A or R where mandated by state regulations and where contamination risk to soil is minimised.
4.2.11.3	Permission in writing must be obtained from the CB prior to use of all non-organic seeds and propagative materials. In relation to the above, as a condition for permission to use non-organic seed or propagative materials, the operator shall document in the OMP how they will review availability over time.	Permission in writing must be obtained from the CB prior to use of all non-organic seeds and propagative materials. In relation to the above, as a condition for permission to use non-organic seed or propagative materials, the operator shall document in the OMP how they will review availability over time.
4.2.12	GMO products and GE processes are prohibited in all aspects of organic production systems and products. This includes prohibition of GE seeds and propagative material. "Genetic pollution" may be a reality in some instances, and control of this contamination source shall require similar means of risk management as for other contaminants. Contamination detection in a given crop or product will lead to decertification of that given crop or product.	GMO products and GE GM processes are prohibited in all aspects of organic production systems and products. This includes prohibition of GM seeds and propagative material. "Genetic pollution" may be a reality in some instances, and control of this contamination source shall require similar means of risk management as for other contaminants. Contamination detection in a given crop or product will lead to decertification of that given crop or product.
4.2.13	In the case of brought-in non-certified organic livestock from another property, disease-free status must be ascertained and verified prior to access to certified land areas. Consideration in relation to diseases includes but is not limited to OJD, FMD, BSE, etc. Brought-in stock shall also require assessment as to their origin and transit prior to arrival on certified properties. For stock crossing tick boundaries where mandatory chemical treatment is required, such stock shall not maintain certification. All non-compliant and/or uncertified stock shall require quarantining.	In the case of brought-in non-certified organic livestock from another property, disease-free status must be ascertained and verified prior to access to certified land areas. Consideration in relation to diseases includes but is not limited to OJD, FMD, BSE, etc. Brought-in stock shall also require assessment as to their origin and transit prior to arrival on certified properties. For stock crossing tick boundaries where mandatory chemical treatment is required, such stock shall not maintain organic certification. All non-compliant and/or uncertified stock shall require quarantining.
4.3	Composts Composting may take the form of either aerobic or anaerobic techniques and is recommended within the organic production system as an effective means of cycling and binding nutrients within an organic system, while eliminating or reducing hazardous agents such as potentially lethal microbes and weed seeds.	Composts and Biological amendments Compost must be composted according to AS 4454 (2012). Composting may take the form of either aerobic or anaerobic techniques and is recommended within the organic production system as an effective means of cycling and binding nutrients within an organic system, while eliminating or reducing hazardous agents such as potentially lethal microbes and weed seeds.
4.3.1	Feedstock shall be selected so as not to pose contamination risk. This includes prevention of GMO feedstock into compost heaps on farm. Note also that at all times, food safety of end food products shall be a core consideration for all compost use.	Feedstock shall be selected so as not to pose health contamination risk. At all times, food safety of end food products shall be a core consideration for all compost use.
4.3.10	4.3.10 Compost Process Guidelines	4.3.10 Compost Process Guidelines
4.3.10.1	Physical turning combined with appropriate moisture application shall ensure over the period of time of composting that the compost process effectively completes its cycle, ultimately aiming for the specifications set out in AS 4454-2012.	4.3.10 Physical turning combined with appropriate moisture application shall ensure over the period of time of composting that the process effectively completes its cycle. Note: 4.3.10.1 - 4.3.10.3 under Compost Process Guidelines changed to 4.3.10 - 4.3.12
4.3.11.1	Feedstock chosen shall ideally be from certified organic sources and/or on-farm sources. Where sources are sought from off farm, these shall be verified by the operator to be free of levels of contaminants which may pose a longer-term contamination risk to the farming operation and the production of clean foods.	4.3.13 Feedstock chosen shall ideally be from certified organic sources and/or on-farm sources. Where sources are sought from off farm, these shall be verified by the operator to be free of levels of contaminants such as heavy metals or GMOs which may pose a longer-term contamination risk to the farming operation and the production of clean foods. Note: 4.3.11.1 - 4.3.11.3 under Restrictions on Compost Inputs changed to 4.3.13 - 4.3.15
4.3.12.8	Application of liquid nutrients shall at all times take into consideration potential for on- or off-farm contamination and run-off. The operator shall take steps to ensure that minimal to no leaching of nutrients takes place from the farm unit. Such consideration shall include application method, timing and type of products applied.	4.3.23 Application of liquid nutrients shall at all times take into consideration potential for on- or off-farm contamination and run-off. The operator shall take steps to ensure that minimal to no leaching of nutrients takes place from the farm unit. Such consideration shall include application method, weather conditions, timing and type of products applied.
4.5.4	Naturally occurring products prohibited in organic systems include nicotine, and rotenone for cropping.	Naturally occurring products prohibited in organic systems include (but are not limited to) nicotine, and rotenone for cropping.
4.6.2	Management shall aim to ensure provision for regionally appropriate tree, bush and/or native grassland areas so as to enhance on-farm flora and fauna protection and biodiversity. This area should comprise greater than 5% of total farmland area within 5 years of achieving certification. For farms smaller than 4 ha, exceptions can be formally issued by the CB. Ongoing management/ protection plans shall be documented in the OMP. Such biodiversity areas may include, but are not limited to, non-fertilised, species-rich pastures, natural water features and wetlands, forested or heavily treed areas, and "non-productive" areas on farm that are not cultivated or intensively stocked. The aim is to enhance biodiversity on farm, enabling "ecosystem services" to enhance the productivity and sustainability of the organic farming operation and the surrounding environment.	Management shall aim to ensure provision for regionally appropriate tree, bush and/or native grassland areas so as to enhance on-farm flora and fauna protection and biodiversity. This area should comprise greater than 5% of total farmland area within 5 years of achieving certification. Ongoing management/ protection plans shall be documented in the OMP. Such biodiversity areas may include, but are not limited to, non-fertilised, species-rich pastures, natural water features and wetlands, forested or heavily treed areas, and "non-productive" areas on farm that are not cultivated or intensively stocked. The aim is to enhance biodiversity on farm, enabling "ecosystem services" to enhance the productivity and sustainability of the organic farming operation and the surrounding environment. Derogation 4.6.2 Where the certified organic farm is smaller than four hectares in size, adherence to biodiversity area requirements is not required, though still encouraged.
4.6.3	Where production systems are deemed by the CB to be natural areas of significance or production systems inherently based upon ecological aspects, monitoring procedures shall be in place to assess and verify ongoing sustainable practices. For example, such monitoring may include photopoint monitoring of pasture and floral species in rangeland management operations.	Where production systems are deemed by the CB to be natural areas of significance or production systems inherently based upon ecological aspects, monitoring procedures shall be in place to assess and verify ongoing sustainable practices. For example, such monitoring may include satellite imagery or photopoint monitoring of pasture and floral species in rangeland management operations.
4.7.10	Certified operations shall not employ equipment such as boom sprays that are also used for the application of potentially contaminating and prohibited substances on other farming units. Dedicated spray equipment is required for certified organic farming operations.	Certified operations must implement a risk management plan and cleaning procedures for equipment, such as boom sprays and tanks, that are also used for the application of potentially contaminating and prohibited substances on other farming units.
4.7.6	Heavy metal residues in the tissue of certified products shall not exceed 10% of the maximum limit as set out by FSANZ for each specific food group or item where specified. Exceptions may be granted where up to 100% of the maximum limit will be accepted where it can be verified that historical land use or naturally occurring background levels are high but where levels in certified produce remain within the FSANZ guidelines. Such exceptions would be accompanied by an ongoing monitoring program and require verification by the operator that through time such contaminants were not continuing to rise on the farm based upon farming practices and/or selection of inputs.	Heavy metal residues in the tissue of certified products shall not exceed 10% of the maximum limit as set out by FSANZ for each specific food group or item where specified. Exceptions may be granted where up to 100% of the maximum limit will be accepted where it can be verified that historical land use or naturally occurring background levels are high. Such exceptions would be accompanied by an ongoing monitoring program and require verification by the operator that through time such contaminants were not continuing to rise on the farm based upon farming practices and/or selection of inputs.
4.7.22	In instances of mandatory requirements for control of certified noxious weeds, or in other instances requiring the use of prohibited substances on existing certified lands, such lands shall be withdrawn from certification. Notification shall be made to the CB prior to the use of such substances, and the OMP shall outline plans for recertification and management strategies to ensure no contamination occurs to certified areas.	In instances of mandatory requirements for control of certified noxious weeds, or in other instances requiring the use of prohibited substances on existing certified lands, such lands shall be withdrawn from certification. Notification shall be made to the CB prior to the use of such substances, and the OMP shall outline plans for recertification and management strategies to ensure no contamination occurs to certified areas. Derogation 4.7.22 Where a government authority implements a statutory action plan and prohibited substances and/or practices not consistent with this Standard are applied, the approved certifying organisation may give consideration to reducing, but not less than 12 months, the re-entry requirements for organic and biodynamic products. Alternative re-entry requirements and timeframes specific to statutory action plans may be indicated by the department on technical advice. Relevant testing of products by a laboratory is required prior to re-entry.
4.7.23	In the case of environmental and unforeseen contamination of lands, or in instances of mandatory treatment, minimum time periods for recertification shall be 12 months, combined with residue testing that assures no contaminants remain in the areas so affected. The switching of lands in and out of certification on an ongoing basis shall not be allowed except in cases of state or government mandated requirements.	The switching of lands in and out of certification on an ongoing basis shall not be allowed except in cases of state or government mandated requirements.
4.7.28	Sampling may include, but is not limited to, OCPs, OPs, pyrethroids, other modern agrichemicals, heavy metals, GMO genetic material, herbicides and microbiologicals.	Sampling may include, but is not limited to, Organochlorine Pesticides (OCPs), Organophosphates (OPs), pyrethroids, other modern agrichemicals, heavy metals, GMO genetic material, herbicides and microbiologicals.
5.1.4	Prohibited treatment use shall only be acceptable in cases of emergency, however, such treatments (including medicines) shall not be withheld where animal welfare concerns exist. The storage of allopathic veterinary medicinal products and antibiotics is permitted on certified farm units provided that they have been prescribed by a veterinarian in connection with mandated or welfare-oriented treatment, that they are stored in a supervised location and that they are entered in the farm records/register.	Prohibited treatments shall only be acceptable in cases of emergency, however, such treatments (including medicines) shall not be withheld where animal welfare concerns exist. The storage of allopathic veterinary medicinal products and antibiotics is permitted on certified farm units provided that they have been prescribed by a veterinarian in connection with mandated or welfare-oriented treatment, that they are stored in a supervised location and that they are entered in the farm records/register.
Table 5a	Restricted Use of Veterinary and Pesticide Treatments	Prohibited Treatment (re)certification conditions
5.1.6	Where surgical procedures are undertaken, appropriate application of anaesthesia and/or analgesia is allowed, provided three weeks, or three times the withholding period is observed (whichever is longer).	Where surgical procedures are undertaken, appropriate application of anaesthesia and/or analgesia will not result in the loss of organic or biodynamic status.
5.1.11	Stock other than poultry from uncertified sources or raised on land not managed in accordance with this Standard, shall not attain organic status for meat production. Such stock's offspring may attain certification status for meat if managed in accordance with this Standard from the start of the last trimester of their gestation onward, including throughout the lactation period.	Carcasses of livestock born before a farm is subject to inspection and certification must not be presented or sold as biodynamic, organic or in-conversion. Livestock used for organic or biodynamic products must be born or hatched on farms that comply with this Standard. Such livestock must remain organic or biodynamic holdings to maintain their organic or biodynamic status. Derogation 5.1.11 Where an operator can demonstrate that certified organic sources of livestock are not available, conventionally produced livestock may be introduced on to the production unit. Conversion requirements for such livestock product to be sold as organic, biodynamic or in-conversion are listed in Table 5b below.
Table 5a	Restricted Use of Veterinary and Pesticide Treatments	Certification timelines for introduced non-organic livestock to be considered organic
5.1.12	Quarantine areas shall be clearly identifiable on the farm and farm map. Such areas may be shifted to other areas of the property through time but must only be used for livestock production for a minimum period of 12 months following the last use of such dedicated area/s as a quarantine area. Certified stock may not be mingled with quarantined stock on quarantine areas for a period of three weeks, or three times the withholding period of the substance/s used on quarantined stock, whichever is greater. After such time, certified stock may have access to (prior) quarantine areas until such areas are required once again to be utilised for quarantine. The quarantine area must be part of the certified farm unit (i.e., set on land otherwise managed in accordance with this Standard).	Quarantine areas shall be clearly identifiable on the farm and farm map. Such areas may be shifted to other areas of the property through time but must only be used for livestock production for a minimum period of 12 months following the last use of such dedicated area/s as a quarantine area. Quarantine stock must be on the quarantine areas for a period of three weeks, or three times the withholding period of the substance/s used on quarantined stock, whichever is greater. After such time, certified stock may have access to (prior) quarantine areas until such areas are required once again to be utilised for quarantine. Quarantine paddock/ prohibited treatments needs to be large enough to accommodate all treated livestock. The quarantine area must be part of the certified farm unit (i.e., set on land otherwise managed in accordance with this Standard). There is no requirement to quarantine livestock after the administration of pain relief (alone).

5.1.14	Genetics and breeding techniques shall be managed to ensure breeding systems are based on breeds that can reproduce successfully under natural conditions without human intervention. Embryo transfer techniques, breeding techniques employing genetic engineering and the use of reproductive hormones and cloning are prohibited within certified operations or for use on certified stock. Artificial insemination is not recommended but is not prohibited.	Genetics and breeding techniques shall be managed to ensure breeding systems are based on breeds that can reproduce successfully under natural conditions without human intervention. Embryo transfer techniques, breeding techniques employing genetic engineering and the use of reproductive hormones and cloning are prohibited within certified operations or for use on certified stock. breeding techniques that employ any of the activities listed below are not permitted: i. embryo transfer; ii. genetic engineering; iii. treatments with reproductive hormones; iv. semen sexing (except for mechanical separation in livestock intended for milk production); v. artificial insemination using segregated, separated or otherwise modified sperm except sexed semen, separated by mechanical means, in livestock intended for milk production.																		
5.1.18	All animal modifications shall be carried out with minimisation of suffering to the animals. • Castration: Lambs prior to 10 weeks; pigs up to two weeks; cattle up to six months. Castration after 12 months should be carried out under the scrutiny of a registered veterinarian. • Dehorning: Prior to six months or under anaesthetic. Ideally practised as close to birth as feasible. • Mulesing: Restricted to case-by-case approvals by the CB, only where alternative measures to protect animal welfare are not available, and only where pain relief is administered. • Tail removal: Allowed in lambs up to 10 weeks old. • Teeth: Teeth cutting, grinding, etc. is not allowed on a routine basis.	All animal modifications shall be carried out with minimisation of suffering to the animals with appropriate analgesia or anaesthetics where required. Table 5c: Animal modification procedures and adjoining restrictions <table border="1" data-bbox="828 325 1128 504"><thead><tr><th>Procedure</th><th>Requirements and Restrictions</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Castration</td><td>Allowed in lambs prior to ten weeks; pigs up to two weeks; cattle up to six months. Any operation after 12 months should be carried out under the scrutiny of a registered veterinarian.</td></tr><tr><td>Dehorning</td><td>Prior to six months or under anaesthetic. Must be practised as close to birth as feasible.</td></tr><tr><td>Mulesing</td><td>Restricted to case-by-case approvals by the CB, only where alternative measures to protect animal welfare are not available, and only where appropriate pain relief is administered. Long term plans to minimise future genetic risk requiring mulesing or alternative management strategies has increased mulesing shall be approved by CB after consulting the Regulator. Only where pain relief is administered. Long term plans to minimise sheep genetic or other production practices not requiring mulesing or alternative management strategies that increase mulesing shall become part of CBMP where appropriate/feasible.</td></tr><tr><td>Freem Mulesing</td><td>Only in cattle and only where appropriate pain relief is administered.</td></tr><tr><td>Spaying</td><td>Allowed in lambs up to 10 weeks old.</td></tr><tr><td>Tail removal</td><td>Allowed in lambs up to 10 weeks old.</td></tr><tr><td>Teeth</td><td>Teeth cutting, grinding, etc. is not allowed on a routine basis.</td></tr></tbody></table>	Procedure	Requirements and Restrictions	Castration	Allowed in lambs prior to ten weeks; pigs up to two weeks; cattle up to six months. Any operation after 12 months should be carried out under the scrutiny of a registered veterinarian.	Dehorning	Prior to six months or under anaesthetic. Must be practised as close to birth as feasible.	Mulesing	Restricted to case-by-case approvals by the CB, only where alternative measures to protect animal welfare are not available, and only where appropriate pain relief is administered. Long term plans to minimise future genetic risk requiring mulesing or alternative management strategies has increased mulesing shall be approved by CB after consulting the Regulator. Only where pain relief is administered. Long term plans to minimise sheep genetic or other production practices not requiring mulesing or alternative management strategies that increase mulesing shall become part of CBMP where appropriate/feasible.	Freem Mulesing	Only in cattle and only where appropriate pain relief is administered.	Spaying	Allowed in lambs up to 10 weeks old.	Tail removal	Allowed in lambs up to 10 weeks old.	Teeth	Teeth cutting, grinding, etc. is not allowed on a routine basis.		
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5.1.25	FEEDS Certified livestock shall be fed on feedstuffs produced in compliance with this Standard, including where relevant, feed produced by the certified operator from the certified (or converting to certification) operation during the conversion phase of the farming system to full organic certification.	LIVESTOCK FEED Certified livestock shall be fed on feedstuffs produced in compliance with this Standard, including where relevant, feed produced by the certified operator from the certified (or converting to certification) operation during the conversion phase of the farming system to full organic certification. Derogation 5.1.25.1 In situations of extreme climatic or other extenuating circumstances (such as fires, floods, etc.) an exemption for the feeding of organic/biodynamic feedstuff to certified livestock might be granted by the CB for periods of time. In such a situation: i. Where in-conversion feed is sourced, the organic or biodynamic status of the livestock is unaffected. ii. Livestock receiving feed that does not comply with this Standard must be fed on feed complying with this Standard for a consecutive six-month period before regaining organic or biodynamic status. Residue testing of certified livestock by-products may be required before any organic or biodynamic status is regained. Derogation 5.1.25.2 Where organic alternatives are unavailable, non-organic, agricultural origin feed supplements may be used if fulfilling all the below requirements: • It constitutes a maximum of 5% of dry matter intake by mass; • It is free from prohibited substances or contaminants; • It meets a documented nutritional need.																		
5.1.27	Livestock operations should aim for feed self-sufficiency within the region and the farming unit. At least 50% of feeds should be sourced from organic farming systems in the region of the certified farming unit. All production units should orient their management systems towards greater than 50% self-sufficiency in feeds and document this in their OMP. Note some market restrictions and specifications in relation to this rule.	Livestock operations should aim for feed self-sufficiency within the region and the farming unit. At least 50% of feeds should be sourced from organic farming systems in the region of the certified farming unit. All production units should orient their management systems towards greater than 50% self-sufficiency in feeds and document this in their OMP. There may be some market restrictions and specifications in relation to this rule.																		
5.1.28	Non-organic, agricultural origin feed supplements may be used up to a daily maximum of 5% of dry matter intake, by mass, and only where organic alternatives are unavailable. A specific Derogation approved by the CB for such use is required.	Within existing organic operations, certified organic livestock can graze operator's own in-conversion pasture, provided the area has been under inspection and is free from prohibited inputs for at least 12 months.																		
		5.1.29 Prohibited feed products include, but are not limited to the following: i. Antibiotics, coccidiostats, hormonal growth promoters or any other substances intended to stimulate growth or production; ii. Synthetic Amino Acid isolates, with the exception of methionine for poultry; iii. Non-protein nitrogen compounds (e.g. urea); iv. GMO products or their derivatives. <i>Note: # 5.1.29 - 5.1.35 changed to 5.1.30 - 5.1.34</i>																		
5.1.29	Non-agricultural origin feed supplements may be added to the diet to enhance health and productivity outcomes. This may include the following: • Minerals and natural vitamins; • Kelp and plant-based marine products; • Stonemesh, lime, zeolite; • Other products listed in Annex II as allowed for livestock feed use such as yeasts and yeast by-products (non-GM), natural herbs, homeopathic remedies.	Additional requirements 5.1.30 Non-agricultural origin feed supplements may be added to the diet to enhance health and productivity outcomes. This may include the following: i. Minerals and natural vitamins; ii. Kelp and plant-based marine products; iii. Stonemesh, lime, zeolite; iv. Other products listed in Annex II as allowed for livestock feed use such as yeasts and yeast by-products (non-GM), natural herbs, homeopathic remedies.																		
5.1.30	The use of growth promoters, stimulants, appetisers and solvent-extracted feeds are prohibited from use in certified feed rations. Growth regulators and synthetic substances of any kind, including synthetic nitrogen compounds and urea, are prohibited.	5.1.31 The use of solvent-extracted feeds are prohibited from use in certified feed rations.																		
5.1.33	Animals must have free daily access to pasture and roughage while at the same time being protected from predation by wild and feral animals. Choice feeding, whereby animals are provided with a wide variety of food natural to their diet, is to be encouraged at all times as the preferred method of providing the livestock diet.	5.1.34 Animals must have free daily access to pasture and roughage while at the same time being protected from predation by wild and feral animals. Choice feeding, whereby animals are provided with a wide variety of food natural to their diet, is to be encouraged at all times as the preferred method of providing the livestock diet. Derogation 5.1.34 In exceptional circumstances, particularly where animal welfare issues may be at stake, or where confinement is mandated by relevant authorities, the CB may allow specific derogations to the above. Such derogations shall follow formal application to the CB and are subject to their acceptance. Such derogations may impact on the operator's ability to sell certified product to particular markets with the onus on the certified operator to ensure compliance with specific country standards.																		
5.1.34	In exceptional circumstances (EC), particularly where animal welfare issues may be at stake, or where confinement is mandated by relevant authorities, the CB may allow specific derogations to the above. Such derogations shall follow formal application to the CB and will be reviewed prior to possible acceptance. Such derogations may impact on the operator's ability to sell certified product to particular markets with the onus on the certified operator to ensure compliance with specific country standards.	In exceptional circumstances (EC), particularly where animal welfare issues may be at stake, or where confinement is mandated by relevant authorities, the CB may allow specific derogations to the above. Such derogations shall follow formal application to the CB and will be reviewed prior to possible acceptance. Such derogations may impact on the operator's ability to sell certified product to particular markets with the onus on the certified operator to ensure compliance with specific country standards.																		
5.1.35	In cases of extreme climatic or other extenuating circumstances (such as drought, fires or floods), where organic feed availability has unexpectedly dropped, the CB may approve a derogation allowing the use of non-organic feeds. Such feeds shall be sourced in the first instance from (a) certified in conversion sources, or (b) conventionally produced sources, verified to be free from agricultural residues, where it can be verified that products from (a) are unavailable.	In cases of extreme climatic or other extenuating circumstances (such as drought, fires or floods), where organic feed availability has unexpectedly dropped, the CB may approve a derogation allowing the use of non-organic feeds. Such feeds shall be sourced in the first instance from (a) certified in conversion sources, or (b) conventionally produced sources, verified to be free from agricultural residues, where it can be verified that products from (a) are unavailable.																		
5.1.36	Where feed is sourced from (a) above, certification status shall be unaffected. Livestock fed from source (b) above must be fed on organically sourced inputs for a consecutive six-month period before regaining organic status. Additional livestock residue testing may be required, under the direction of the CB, prior to reinstatement of certification.	Where feed is sourced from (a) above, certification status shall be unaffected. Livestock fed from source (b) above must be fed on organically sourced inputs for a consecutive six-month period before regaining organic status. Additional livestock residue testing may be required, under the direction of the CB, prior to reinstatement of certification.																		
5.1.39	Stocking rates and rotational grazing management shall take into consideration preventative disease management, good pasture and ecological management, welfare of stock, while minimising potential for nutrient leaching, erosion, or overgrazing of watering points or other high traffic areas. Stocking rates and associated nutrient loads shall be managed in a way such that leaching into the surrounding environment is prevented through effective stock rotation and soil-building techniques. As a guide for bovine management, this should not exceed 0.27 ha/cow/growing season and similar industry recognised relative rates for other livestock.	Stocking rates and rotational grazing management shall take into consideration preventative disease management, good pasture and ecological management, welfare of stock, while minimising potential for nutrient leaching, erosion, or overgrazing of watering points or other high traffic areas. Stocking rates and associated nutrient loads shall be managed in a way such that leaching into the surrounding environment is prevented through effective stock rotation and soil-building techniques. As a guide for bovine management, this should not exceed 0.27 ha/cow/growing season and similar industry recognised relative rates for other livestock.																		
5.1.40	For livestock housing areas, as a guide, large ruminants and monogastrics should have access on ground to not less than 3m2 for each animal and 1.5 m2 for small to medium ruminants and monogastrics. Variations to these guides shall require validation that principles of animal welfare and behavioural freedom are being achieved.	5.1.38 For livestock housing areas, as a guide, large ruminants and monogastrics should have access on ground to not less than 3m2 for each animal and 1.5 m2 for small to medium ruminants and monogastrics. Variations to these guides shall require validation that principles of animal welfare and behavioural freedom are being achieved. Table 5d: Show Livestock Housing Areas <table border="1" data-bbox="828 1533 1169 1680"><thead><tr><th>Animal</th><th>Minimal indoor (temporary) housing area per animal</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Cattle</td><td>≥ 3m²</td></tr><tr><td>Cow/calf</td><td>≥ 1.5 m²</td></tr><tr><td>Pigs</td><td>3.0m² (farrowing areas allow 1 m²/100kg)</td></tr><tr><td>Piglets (weaned)</td><td>≥ 1.5 m²</td></tr><tr><td>Sheep</td><td>≥ 1.5 m²</td></tr><tr><td>Goats</td><td>≥ 1.5 m²</td></tr><tr><td>Poultry (layers)</td><td>≥ 16 kg/m²</td></tr><tr><td>Poultry (all others)</td><td>≥ 25 kg/m²</td></tr></tbody></table> <i>Note: See also 5.1.37 for bovine management and 5.2.3 for poultry for outdoor stocking rates.</i>	Animal	Minimal indoor (temporary) housing area per animal	Cattle	≥ 3m ²	Cow/calf	≥ 1.5 m ²	Pigs	3.0m ² (farrowing areas allow 1 m ² /100kg)	Piglets (weaned)	≥ 1.5 m ²	Sheep	≥ 1.5 m ²	Goats	≥ 1.5 m ²	Poultry (layers)	≥ 16 kg/m ²	Poultry (all others)	≥ 25 kg/m ²
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		<i>Note: # 5.1.43 - 5.1.48 under Commons and stock routes changed to 5.1.41 - 5.1.45</i> <i>Note: # 5.1.49 - 5.1.55 under Transport and handling changed to 5.1.46 - 5.1.52</i>																		
6.1.13	Water used in preparation facilities shall not exceed 5 ppm free available Chlorine – arising from normal regulatory authority treatment – unless where mandatory under health regulations. Application to the CB is required prior to treatment of water.	Water used in preparation facilities shall not exceed 5 ppm free available Chlorine – arising from normal regulatory authority treatment – unless where mandatory under health or food safety regulations. Application to the CB is required prior to treatment of water. Residual chlorine levels must adhere to municipal water treatment guidelines.																		
6.1.22	Pest control records must clearly identify: • Rodent bait stations and active ingredients; • All chemical usage for site protection and disinfectations; • All fumigation of products on or off site; • SDS for all treatment chemicals.	Pest control records must clearly identify: i. Rodent bait stations and active ingredients; ii. All chemical usage for site protection and disinfectations; iii. All fumigation of products on or off site; iv. Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for all treatment chemicals.																		
6.1.23	Fogging and misting shall not take place at a time during which certified products or packaging for certified products are present in the facility being treated. A minimum of 48 hours shall elapse following such treatment with prohibited inputs prior to re-entry of certified products. Notwithstanding, the above treatment shall be such as to ensure no packaging, equipment or other contact surfaces may cause indirect contamination to certified products at any time.	Fogging and misting shall not take place at a time during which certified ingredients, products, or packaging for certified products are present in the facility. A minimum of 48 hours shall elapse following such treatment with prohibited inputs prior to re-entry of certified products. Fogging and misting shall not indirectly contaminate certified ingredients, products or packaging by equipment or other contact surfaces.																		
6.1.24	Written consent is required for use of prohibited pest control agents not listed in the Annexes as Allowed. Agents that are known to cause harm to the external environment shall be restricted or prohibited in areas where organic processing or storage occurs. Automatic gas dispensers delivering prohibited treatments are not permitted.	Agents that are known to cause harm to the external environment shall be restricted or prohibited in areas where organic processing or storage occurs, in line with risk management protocols to prevent potential product contamination outlined in the OMP. Automatic gas dispensers delivering prohibited treatments are not permitted in processing, production or storage areas.																		

6.1.32	All processing facilities shall comply at a minimum with EPA (Environment Protection Authority) or equivalent authority requirements and in addition shall minimise environmental contamination or stress to the region in which it is situated. Operations that have specific environmental aspects requiring special management to protect the environment shall include in the OMP the program relating to managing such aspects to protect the environment. Such management systems may entail an ISO 14001 or similar approach where relevant.	All processing facilities shall comply at a minimum with state Environment Protection Authority (EPA) or equivalent authority requirements and in addition shall minimise environmental contamination or stress to the region in which it is situated. Operations that have specific environmental aspects requiring special management to protect the environment shall include in the OMP the program relating to managing such aspects to protect the environment. Such management systems may entail an ISO 14001 or similar approach where relevant.
6.2.8	Electrolytes shall be permissible after submission to, and acceptance by, the CB as to the type and concentrations used in drinking water.	Electrolytes shall be permissible after submission to, and acceptance by, the CB as to the type and concentrations used in drinking water.
6.3	COSMETICS AND SKINCARE PRODUCTS Certification of cosmetic products is to COSMOS Standard. The COSMOS Standard and technical guides are available from the links in Annex VIII.	Products intended for application to the skin or oral cavity of domestic animals may be certified to this Standard, noting the following allowances:
6.4	Products intended for application to the skin or oral cavity of domestic animals may be certified to this Standard, noting the following allowances:	Products intended for application to the skin or oral cavity of domestic animals may be certified to this Standard, noting the following allowances:
Table 6a	Sodium hydroxide - Saponification	Sodium hydroxide - Saponification and pH adjuster
6.4.8	Certified products shall not be tested on animals.	Certified products shall not be tested on animals.
6.4.14	Prohibited solvents are:	Prohibited solvents for extraction include (but are not limited to):
6.5	Natural Fibres / Textiles All other processing requirements of this Standard shall be complied with for wool, cotton and similar fibre processing, including environmental aspects of processing facilities, with reuse and/or further processing of by-products where appropriate.	Natural Fibres / Textiles All other processing requirements of this Standard shall be complied with for wool, cotton and similar fibre processing, including environmental aspects of processing facilities, with reuse and/or further processing of by-products where appropriate.
7.1.10	Detailed and current maps of all forage areas shall be supplied to the CB and be made available at each audit. Maps shall display the 5 km radius and include details such as the predominant flowering species, location and number of hives and their movement, and the collection period. Hives shall be randomly audited by the CB annually, whilst internal management by the certified operator shall enable verification that all sites comply with the requirements of this Standard. Lack of clear audit trails back through loads to hives and/or lack of records of production and harvesting will preclude the operation and operator from certification.	Detailed and current maps of all forage areas shall be supplied to the CB and be made available at each audit. Maps shall display the 5 km radius and include details such as the predominant flowering species, location and number of hives and their movement, and the collection period. Hives shall be randomly audited by the CB annually, whilst internal management by the certified operator shall enable verification that all sites comply with the requirements of this Standard. Lack of clear audit trails back through loads to hives and/or lack of records of production and harvesting will preclude the operation and operator from certification. Derogation 7.1.10 Should the operator need to relocate hives to an area not complying with 7.1.10, written permission is required from the CB with justification as to circumstantial need for this derogation. This will render the subsequent first extraction as non-organic.
7.1.15	At the end of the production season, hives shall be left with reserves of honey and pollen sufficient for the colony to survive the dormancy period. Feeding of hives is only allowed under extreme climatic or other extenuating circumstances. Any supplementary feeding shall be carried out only between the last honey harvest and the start of the next nectar or honeydew flow period. In the case of non-availability of organic feed supplements, any use of non-organic feeds will render the subsequent first extraction as non-organic. Any use of supplementary feeds shall be recorded, including details such as; type of product; dates; quantities; and hives where it is used.	At the end of the production season, hives shall be left with reserves of honey and pollen sufficient for the colony to survive the dormancy period. Feeding of hives is only allowed under extreme climatic or other extenuating circumstances. Any supplementary feeding shall be carried out only between the last honey harvest and the start of the next nectar or honeydew flow period. Derogation 7.1.15 Should organic feed supplements not be available in sufficient quality or quantity, operators must seek CB approval to use non-organic feeds. This will render the subsequent first extraction as non-organic. Any use of supplementary feeds shall be recorded, including details such as: i. Type of product; ii. Dates; iii. Quantities; Hives where approved non-organic feeds have been used.
7.4.2	For organic certification, materials for compost must be from certified sources, or be verified and documented to be from a source equivalent to organic production (no pesticides or other prohibited products used in the production phase). Such compost must have reached pasteurisation temperatures (>65 degrees Celsius) prior to use, to ensure food safety risks are managed effectively. All composts and growing media used (from the commencement of the composting process) shall be audited and certified for compliance with this Standard.	For organic certification, materials for compost or logs/sawdust must be from verified non-contaminating (post-harvest) or certified allowed input origin. Such compost must have reached pasteurisation temperatures (>65 degrees Celsius) prior to use, to ensure food safety risks are managed effectively. All composts and growing media used (from the commencement of the composting process) shall be audited and certified for compliance with this Standard.
7.4.5	Spawn shall come from certified sources, unless unavailable, in which case a specific derogation from the CB will be required for use on non-organic spawn.	Spawn shall come from certified sources. Derogation 7.4.5 Where an operator can demonstrate to the approved certifying organisation that material satisfying 7.4.5 is not available in sufficient quality and quantity, the operator must seek written approval from CB to use spawn not produced in accordance with this Standard.
DIET		
7.9		FEED SOURCES Wine Production Operators must comply with the following requirements in addition to the other relevant sections of this Standard to be able to label wine as 'Organic'. Organic wine shall be produced entirely from organic raw material, and only certain products and substances authorised in accordance with this Standard shall be allowed to be added. Oenological practices permitted include: i. Crushing in material that is appropriate (food grade plastic or stainless steel) ii. Clarification, stabilisation and fining with approved products in Annex III iii. Fermentation with naturally occurring yeasts on fruit and non-genetically modified yeasts or bacteria iv. Maturation and storage in food grade inert materials, including new barrels, dedicated organic barrels or barrels that have been cleaned to remove interior residues v. Sulphur dioxide for preserving wine to a maximum level as defined in Table 7a vi. Processing methods that include settling, centrifugation, chilling, heating (temperature shall not exceed 70 degrees Celsius), filtration with approved media (the size of the pores shall be not smaller than 0.2 micrometres), and treatment with inert gas vii. Bottling or packaging in new containers sealed with non-contaminated cork or other inert materials Oenological practices not permitted: i. Partial concentration by cooling ii. Partial dealcoholation of wine iii. Elimination or reduction of sulphur dioxide through physical processes. iv. Tartaric stabilisation of wine through electrolysis, or treatment through cation exchangers.
7.9.1		
7.9.2		Table 7b: Maximum Sulphur Dioxide contents in Organic Wine
7.9.3		
7.9.4		
8.1.3	Where non-certified products are also traded in the fresh produce section(s), signage shall be such as to clearly demarcate such produce from certified produce. This may include such produce being labelled as "Conventional" and/or clear signage demarcating certified organic foods only from all other areas. Products marketed as organic shall refer only to certified products. Products not traceable and verifiable as certified shall not be labelled as such in-store.	Where non-certified products are also traded in the fresh produce section(s), signage shall be such as to clearly demarcate such produce from certified produce. This may include such produce being labelled as "Conventional" and/or clear signage demarcating certified organic foods only from all other areas. Products marketed as organic shall refer only to certified products. Products not traceable and verifiable as certified shall not be labelled as such in-store.
8.1.4		Products marketed as organic shall refer only to certified organic products. Products not traceable and verifiable as certified shall not be labelled as organic in-store.
8.1.5	Labels shall clearly define "Certified Organic", from certified, "In Conversion to Organic". This shall be accompanied by colour coding or other visibly obvious means of differentiation, including information for consumers regarding labelling systems used.	Labels shall clearly differentiate "Certified Organic", from certified, "In Conversion to Organic". This shall be accompanied by colour coding or other visibly obvious means of differentiation, including information for consumers regarding labelling systems used.
8.4.2	Inspection of facilities not certified under this Standard, but utilised by certified operators, may be randomly assessed by auditors assigned by the CB. Prior to initial use, an inspection of facilities shall be undertaken by an assigned auditor of the CB. Such assessment shall include conformance with the following outlined below:	Prior to initial use, an inspection of facilities shall be undertaken by an assigned auditor of the CB with the exception of facilities that only house products in final packaging, which may be assessed at CB discretion. Facilities that house products not in final packaging must be reassessed at time of annual audit.
8.4.5	In cases of storage and treatment of products (e.g., gassing of bananas) treatment shall not take place in conditions that may pose contamination risk to certified products.	In cases of storage and treatment of products (e.g., ethylene gassing of bananas) treatment shall not take place in conditions that may pose contamination risk to other certified products.
8.4.10	Where prohibited materials are utilised within transport or storage areas as a last resort to control pests, such products shall require prior approval by the CB, and may include a requirement for residue monitoring to verify no contamination of certified products.	Pest control measures within storage areas or transport containers will include physical barriers and the permitted storage treatment techniques and substances listed within Table 8.
8.4.11	Permitted storage and treatment techniques include the following: • Controlled atmosphere • Cooling • Freezing • Drying • Humidity regulation • Ethylene gas is permitted for ripening of bananas and tropical fruits, and de-greening of citrus.	Permitted storage and treatment techniques include the following: • Controlled atmosphere • Cooling • Freezing • Drying • Humidity regulation • Ethylene gas is permitted for ripening of bananas and tropical fruits, and de-greening of citrus.

		Techniques and substances permitted as post-harvest storage treatment																
		Treatments Allowed substances/conditions																
Table 8a		<table border="1"> <tr><td>Cooling</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Freezing</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Drying</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Humidity regulation</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Controlled atmospheres</td><td>Carbon dioxide Oxygen Nitrogen Argon Ozone (for treatment of water only) Hydrogen</td></tr> <tr><td>Ethylene gas</td><td>Only permitted for ripening of bananas and tropical fruits, and de-greening of citrus.</td></tr> <tr><td>Waxing of citrus fruit</td><td>Only where the importing country requires such an operation. Physical barriers Temperature control (hot or cold) Diatomaceous earth Fungicides are allowed (only in semi-enclosed containers) and in line with requirements of 6.1.22 of this standard.</td></tr> <tr><td>Pest Control</td><td>Sticky boards Biological controls (as permitted under this standard by CB) Electric barriers or grids Sound Light Air curtains</td></tr> </table>	Cooling		Freezing		Drying		Humidity regulation		Controlled atmospheres	Carbon dioxide Oxygen Nitrogen Argon Ozone (for treatment of water only) Hydrogen	Ethylene gas	Only permitted for ripening of bananas and tropical fruits, and de-greening of citrus.	Waxing of citrus fruit	Only where the importing country requires such an operation. Physical barriers Temperature control (hot or cold) Diatomaceous earth Fungicides are allowed (only in semi-enclosed containers) and in line with requirements of 6.1.22 of this standard.	Pest Control	Sticky boards Biological controls (as permitted under this standard by CB) Electric barriers or grids Sound Light Air curtains
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	Pest Control	Sticky boards Biological controls (as permitted under this standard by CB) Electric barriers or grids Sound Light Air curtains																
	8.5.1	All vendors claiming to sell organic products shall be certified according to a recognised standard, and approved CB.	All vendors claiming to sell organic products shall be certified according to a recognised standard and by an approved CB.															
9	Manufactured inputs, aids & additives	<p>Manufactured Allowed Inputs</p> <p>One of the foundational principles of organic agriculture is the minimisation of inputs. Certified organic producers, processors, and handlers are required to minimise the use of inputs (this includes at the farming level as well as processing aids and additives in organic products), and only use them where expressly necessary.</p> <p>However, whilst minimised, certified organic farmers and manufacturers often utilise inputs such as natural fertilisers, pest or disease management products, or additives and processing aids in food processing. In these cases, only a limited range of inputs are allowable.</p> <p>Agricultural inputs and food processing inputs fall outside the scope of organic certification, as they are not always of agricultural origin, nor produced under organic certification as the end product is not intended for food contact or consumption separating it from organic food and fibre. Accordingly, such products are not directly regulated by the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF). These standards also apply to products not sought for certification that are risk managed as part of an organic production system.</p> <p>There remains a difference between a certified Allowed Input and a prospective non-organic food ingredient allowed for use also e.g. natural flavours. Additionally, this Allowed Inputs certification system does not encompass processing aids or additives.</p> <p>The provision of a certification scheme for Allowed Inputs for Organic Production provides a simpler way for certified organic operators to know what is and isn't allowed to be used in their operation. It permits non-organic farmers, commercial farmers and home gardeners to use inputs that are certified as such, as a matter of choice.</p> <p>Finished product and raw material manufacturers wishing to market materials as Australian Organic Certified Allowed Inputs for Organic Production must be duly certified by an AOL approved, and DAFF approved Organic Certification Body, and be subject to a current and binding license agreement with AOL.</p>																
9.1.1	At all times, inputs into organic farming systems should conform to the basic principles outlined in section 4 of this Standard. Inputs are supplements to organic farming and may assist in managing the conversion phase to fully biologically oriented, resilient and sustainable farming system.	At all times, inputs into organic farming systems should conform to the basic principles outlined in section 4 of this Standard. Inputs are supplements to organic farming and may assist in managing the conversion phase to fully biologically oriented, resilient and sustainable farming system.																
9.1.2	Inputs that are assessed following application, and that are deemed to conform to the following criteria, may be approved for use by the CB. The active ingredients of such inputs shall comply with (i.e., be listed as permitted in) the Annexes and relevant sections of this Standard, while all non-active ingredients shall be assessed against the following criteria.	Inputs that are assessed following application, and that are deemed to conform to the following criteria, may be approved for use by the CB. The active ingredients of such inputs shall comply with (i.e., be listed as permitted in) the Annexes and relevant sections of this Standard, while all non-active ingredients shall be assessed against the following criteria.																
9.2	Agricultural Inputs – Selection Criteria	Agricultural Inputs – Selection Criteria																
9.2.1	Inputs shall be allowed generally where they are sourced from naturally occurring mined substances, or from organic materials from animal, vegetable or microbiological sources. Ingredients may be subjected to mechanical, physical, microbiological or enzymatic processes and restricted chemical processes only.	Inputs shall be allowed generally where they are sourced from naturally occurring mined substances, or from organic materials from animal, vegetable or microbiological sources. Ingredients may be subjected to mechanical, physical, microbiological or enzymatic processes and restricted chemical processes only.																
9.2.2	Allowed inputs into the system are generally prohibited if synthetically compounded – which is defined as a process that chemically changes a material extracted from naturally occurring plant, animal or mineral resources, excepting microbiological processes. Chemically created substances shall be restricted, shall be verified to be nature identical and/or not chronically toxic nor exhibiting mutagenic, teratogenic, neurotoxic or carcinogenic properties.	Allowed inputs into the system are generally prohibited if synthetically compounded – which is defined as a process that chemically changes a material extracted from naturally occurring plant, animal or mineral resources, excepting microbiological processes. Chemically created substances shall be restricted, shall be verified to be nature identical and/or not chronically toxic nor exhibiting mutagenic, teratogenic, neurotoxic or carcinogenic properties.																
9.2.3	Inputs shall be assessed upon the basis of necessity for organic production. The logic upon which such assessment will be based includes criteria such as yield, product quality, environmental safety, ecological protection, and human and animal welfare.	Inputs shall be assessed upon the basis of necessity for organic production. The logic upon which such assessment will be based includes criteria such as yield, product quality, environmental safety, ecological protection, and human and animal welfare.																
9.2.4	Animal manure products shall be effectively composted, as per section 4.3 of the basic production Standard.	Animal manure products shall be effectively composted, as per section 4.3 of the basic production Standard.																
9.2.5	End products for sale shall not contain levels of heavy metals or other contaminants that pose an ongoing environmental risk to the farming operation and shall not add to the overall pesticide load in the soil. Products shall be assessed in relation to standard rates and frequency of application.	End products for sale shall not contain levels of heavy metals or other contaminants that pose an ongoing environmental risk to the farming operation and shall not add to the overall pesticide load in the soil. Products shall be assessed in relation to standard rates and frequency of application.																
9.2.6	Pesticide residues in manures and other ingredients shall be managed and eliminated from the production system so as not to pose on-farm contamination risk.	Pesticide residues in manures and other ingredients shall be managed and eliminated from the production system so as not to pose on-farm contamination risk.																
9.2.7	Where potential risk of contamination from ingredients or inputs is noted, random residue tests shall be carried out by the operator to verify that levels of pesticides and heavy metals, among other contaminants, are absent or below acceptable limits within the production system.	Where potential risk of contamination from ingredients or inputs is noted, random residue tests shall be carried out by the operator to verify that levels of pesticides and heavy metals, among other contaminants, are absent or below acceptable limits within the production system.																
9.2.8	In cases where input ingredients for the end product are sourced from potentially contaminating areas or processes, a Quality Management system compatible with HACCP principles shall be documented, implemented and recorded by the input manufacturer to ensure the authenticity of manufactured end product.	In cases where input ingredients for the end product are sourced from potentially contaminating areas or processes, a Quality Management system compatible with HACCP principles shall be documented, implemented and recorded by the input manufacturer to ensure the authenticity of manufactured end product.																
9.2.9	No GE or GMOs shall be allowed in the production process. Inputs must be traced back one step in the biological chain to the direct source organism from which they were produced to verify that they are not derived from GMOs.	No GE or GMOs shall be allowed in the production process. Inputs must be traced back one step in the biological chain to the direct source organism from which they were produced to verify that they are not derived from GMOs.																
9.2.10	The use of ionising radiation for treatment of agricultural inputs is prohibited.	The use of ionising radiation for treatment of agricultural inputs is prohibited.																
9.2.11	No human wastes such as urban or multi-source water or sewerage shall be used within organic inputs.	No human wastes such as urban or multi-source water or sewerage shall be used within organic inputs.																
9.2.12	Management and assessment of contamination shall take into consideration not only end testing of end product but also manage processes and input products to ensure that other potential contaminants or carcinogens, as well as potentially disruptive agents such as hormone mimics, are eliminated or removed from the production process.	Management and assessment of contamination shall take into consideration not only end testing of end product but also manage processes and input products to ensure that other potential contaminants or carcinogens, as well as potentially disruptive agents such as hormone mimics, are eliminated or removed from the production process.																
9.2.13	Extraction processes, production and processing shall take place with consideration to sustainable management practices, protection of the environment, socioeconomic aspects and workplace health and safety conditions.	Extraction processes, production and processing shall take place with consideration to sustainable management practices, protection of the environment, socioeconomic aspects and workplace health and safety conditions.																
9.2.14	Inputs shall not be harmful to human health where utilised in the fashion specified on instructions or labelling for the product.	Inputs shall not be harmful to human health where utilised in the fashion specified on instructions or labelling for the product.																
9.2.15	Inputs shall not have a negative effect on the natural behaviour or physical functioning of animals kept on the organic farming operation.	Inputs shall not have a negative effect on the natural behaviour or physical functioning of animals kept on the organic farming operation.																
9.2.16	Assessment of production processes and end products shall also take into consideration consumer perception of such products and may not be allowed where there is general perception of such products not conforming to the general opinion of what is natural or organic.	Assessment of production processes and end products shall also take into consideration consumer perception of such products and may not be allowed where there is general perception of such products not conforming to the general opinion of what is natural or organic.																
9.2.17	Products that are assessed as Restricted (see Definitions) shall clearly specify in labelling and sales information, the areas, sectors and specific conditions under which they may be utilised. Some restricted products may be expressly prohibited for use in certain sectors or under particular conditions and this must be clearly communicated to the end user via marketing and related information materials.	Products that are assessed as Restricted (see Definitions) shall clearly specify in labelling and sales information, the areas, sectors and specific conditions under which they may be utilised. Some restricted products may be expressly prohibited for use in certain sectors or under particular conditions and this must be clearly communicated to the end user via marketing and related information materials.																
9.3	Aids and Additives – Selection Criteria	Aids and Additives – Selection Criteria																
9.3.1	Aids and additives not listed in this Standard, or those seeking registration under the register for Allowed Inputs to organic production systems or Approved Product status, shall comply with the following guidelines:	Aids and additives not listed in this Standard, or those seeking registration under the register for Allowed Inputs to organic production systems or Approved Product status, shall comply with the following guidelines:																
9.3.2	In all instances the first preference is for sourcing of certified organic products in whole form or used in processing in a natural way – e.g., flour as a thickening agent.	In all instances the first preference is for sourcing of certified organic products in whole form or used in processing in a natural way – e.g., flour or under-100µm grain.																
9.3.3	Other food products by nature not certifiable as organic but which are produced only by natural (e.g. physical or mechanical) processes – e.g., salt.	Other food products by nature not certifiable as organic but which are produced only by natural (e.g. physical or mechanical) processes – e.g., salt.																
9.3.4	Second preference is for isolated food substances produced physically or by enzymes – e.g., starches, tannates, pectin – or purified products of non-agricultural origin such as microorganism starter cultures, acerola fruit extract or enzymes.	Second preference is for isolated food substances produced physically or by enzymes – e.g., starches, tannates, pectin – or purified products of non-agricultural origin such as microorganism starter cultures, acerola fruit extract or enzymes.																
9.3.5	Other additives and aids shall not include the following: • "Nature identical" substances; • Synthetic substances judged as unnatural – such as acetylated cross-linked starches; • Synthetic colouring and synthetic preservatives; • GE or GMOs; • Ionising radiation as a post-harvest practice on ingredients.	Other additives and aids shall not include the following: • "Nature identical" substances; • Synthetic substances judged as unnatural – such as acetylated cross-linked starches; • Synthetic colouring and synthetic preservatives; • GE or GMOs; • Ionising radiation as a post-harvest practice on ingredients.																
9.3.6	Processing aids must be traced back one step in the biological chain to the direct source organism from which they were produced to verify that they are not derived from GMOs.	Processing aids must be traced back one step in the biological chain to the direct source organism from which they were produced to verify that they are not derived from GMOs.																
9.3.7	Aids and ingredients shall be assessed upon the basis of necessity for organic production and shall only be used in the absence of other acceptable technologies to preserve or process the product.	Aids and ingredients shall be assessed upon the basis of necessity for organic production and shall only be used in the absence of other acceptable technologies to preserve or process the product.																
9.3.8	Necessity may also include where the hygiene of the product cannot be guaranteed by any other natural means, including management practices.	Necessity may also include where the hygiene of the product cannot be guaranteed by any other natural means, including management practices.																
9.3.9	Other conditions requiring consideration prior to acceptance include: • That additives and aids do not compromise the authenticity or overall quality of the certified product; • There are no natural alternatives that may replace the use of additives and aids, and such aids and additives otherwise assist in minimising physical or mechanical damage that might result from the use of other technologies; • Assessment of production processes and end products shall also take into consideration consumer perception of such products, and may not be allowed where there is general perception of such products not conforming with the general opinion of what is natural or organic; • Note also that assessment of products such as aids and ingredients shall require consideration of all other regulatory requirements including International organic regulations. Such regulations override all the above in regard to assessment.	Other conditions requiring consideration prior to acceptance include: • That additives and aids do not compromise the authenticity or overall quality of the certified product; • There are no natural alternatives that may replace the use of additives and aids, and such aids and additives otherwise assist in minimising physical or mechanical damage that might result from the use of other technologies; • Assessment of production processes and end products shall also take into consideration consumer perception of such products, and may not be allowed where there is general perception of such products not conforming with the general opinion of what is natural or organic; • Note also that assessment of products such as aids and ingredients shall require consideration of all other regulatory requirements including International organic regulations. Such regulations override all the above in regard to assessment.																

9.1		<p>Scope</p> <p>Stallholders shall ensure they make available resources (documents, certificates and personnel) at times of audits, including random audits that may occur without notice during market hours.</p> <p>Allowed Input Certification encompasses the following requirements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of a current and binding legal agreement with AOL, which stipulates an agreement to only market products as Allowed Inputs that are compliant to the National Standard, and the Australian Certified Organic Standard. Submission and upkeep of current formulations, including all relevant details of raw materials, manufacturing and packing processes. Initial audit followed by subsequent audits every second year for relevant product handling facilities. Annual review of relevant formulations, labels, updates or changes including how any non-compliances identified by the Certification Body (CB) have been addressed. Random or targeted unannounced, or additional onsite inspections of manufacturing facilities, warehouses, or administration offices belonging to the certified entity. Random, or targeted market sampling and subsequent laboratory analyses intended to verify absence of prohibited inputs, and congruence of products with submitted and approved formulations. Timely payment of Certification Fees to the CB, and Industry Development License Fees to AOL.
9.2.1		<p>The Allowed Inputs Certification Scheme applies to products that carry, or are intended to carry, descriptive labelling referring to Allowed Inputs for Organic Farming; Allowed Inputs for Organic Gardens; Allowed Inputs for Organic Processing; or Allowed Inputs for Organic Handling, along with reference to Australian Organic Limited, and the AOL Bud logo. Such products include and are not limited to: fertilisers, pest or disease management products or cleaning products.</p>
9.2.2		<p>Client categories</p> <p>As supply chains for input materials vary, the classification of applicant's operations into the following client categories is required to ensure appropriate, effective, and efficient auditing and compliance assessment.</p> <p>i. Brand Owner</p> <p>The applicant owns the intellectual property (IP), such as brand name, product name, APVMA or other registrations and permits pertaining to the products.</p> <p>Brand Owners can be further classified into the following categories, to assist appropriate audit methods and locations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Brand owner with manufacturing, packing, repacking, or, labelling of final product. (Audit at manufacturing facility(ies) required.) Brand owner without manufacturing, packing, repacking, or, labelling. All product manufacturing, packing, labelling is outsourced to a Contract Manufacturer (see below). (Audit at office or meeting room acceptable.) <p>ii. Contract Manufacturer</p> <p>The applicant manufactures/prepares/blends a product for a Brand Owner according to the Brand Owner's specification.</p> <p>Contract Manufacturers can be further classified into the following categories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Contract manufacturer in charge of (any or all) ingredient sourcing. (Audit at manufacturing facility required) Contract manufacturer NOT in charge of any ingredient sourcing, only manufacturing to Brand Owner specification, using ingredients ordered by Brand Owner. (Audit at manufacture facility still required)
9.3		<p>Product categories</p> <p>Eligible products can belong to the following categories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Crop <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil Fertilising and Conditioning • Pest, Weed, and Disease control • Management Tools Livestock <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feed Ingredients • Pest and Disease control • Health care and Management Tools Processing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaning and Sanitation • Post-harvest Treatments
9.4		<p>Application for Certification</p> <p>Operators seeking Australian Organic Allowed Input Certification for a product or products are required to apply to a duly approved CB, in the format requested by that CB. Once a complete application and relevant fees have been paid, the CB assesses the product against the National Standard for Organic and Bio-Dynamic Produce and the Australian Certified Organic Standard, for the intended use. Once a minimum of one genuine product intended for production has been found to be compliant, based on an evaluation of the submitted information, an onsite audit will be scheduled.</p>
9.5		<p>Audit</p> <p>Onsite audits are required to be completed at the final manufacturing facility. Where no actual product handling is conducted by the applicant, the audit may be completed at an administration office, or suitable meeting room that is mutually suitable for the applicant and auditor assigned by the CB. Where insufficient information is available related to the constituents or manufacturing process used for raw materials to provide certainty of compliance, the CB may request auditing of the facility where such materials are manufactured, which may include overseas operations, at the operator's cost. Additional random or targeted audits may be conducted by the CB periodically.</p>
9.6		<p>Review</p> <p>Following audits, a review of the complete application, the audit report and any supporting information is conducted by the CB, and a certification decision is made.</p>
9.7		<p>Non-compliances</p> <p>Following review, or at any time where non-compliances are found, the CB may issue a notice of non-compliance, and corresponding request for corrective action. Operators are required to respond to notices issued by the CB in writing. Failure to respond to such CB requests may lead to suspension or decertification of products, or operations. The CB allows appeals against any certification decisions to be made in accordance with their appeals policy, which is available from the CB at any time.</p>
9.8.1		<p>Formulation</p> <p>Details of formulations must be submitted to the CB for approval, using templates provided by the CB (where applicable). Details will include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> An exhaustive list of all ingredients, processing aids and additives in the product. Such a list must include potential alternate suppliers of ingredients that may be used, as well as alternative finished product names, product variations, or dilutions etc., Specification sheets or equivalents; Safety Data Sheets where available; Non-GMO and non-irradiation declarations for any at-risk ingredients and additives.
9.8.2		<p>Ingredients must comply with the CB's reasonable interpretation of the following, where relevant for the intended and marketed use of the Input:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> National Standard Appendices A - L ACOS Annexes I - IV Where relevant, and if applicable, other chapters of the above Standards. <p>Only where the CB holds the required accreditations to issue attestations of compliance to other standards which may be of interest to the operator, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> European Organic Regulations (EU2018/848) USDA National Organic Program (7CFR Part 205)
9.9		<p>Necessity</p> <p>All ingredients and additives in certified Allowed Inputs must be necessary. Onus is on the operator to ensure non-active ingredients within the formulation are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Of low environmental toxicity; Non-mutagenic; Non-teratogenic; Non-neurotoxic; Non-carcinogenic.
9.10		<p>Necessity may also include where the hygiene of the product cannot be guaranteed by any other natural means.</p>
9.11		<p>Manufacturing process</p> <p>A description, or flow chart of the manufacturing process for each product, including any extraction processes or intermediate processing, shall be provided to the CB.</p>
9.12		<p>Extraction processes, production and processing shall take place with consideration to sustainable management practices, protection of the environment, socio-economic aspects and workplace health and safety conditions.</p>
9.13		<p>Notification of changes to formulation</p> <p>If the formulation ingredients, additives, sources of ingredients, or manufacturing process is to be changed, the CB is to be informed, and details submitted to allow assessment of the changes prior to production, to ensure ongoing compliance.</p>
9.14		<p>Marketing and labelling</p> <p>Certified Allowed Input manufacturers should be aware that the use of inputs should not take the place of proactive management practices on certified organic operations. Marketing claims that imply the contrary are not allowed.</p>
9.15		<p>Certified Allowed Inputs must include the following details on labels (or corresponding documentation for bulk products) bound for retail sale:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the name of the product or a description of the material; appropriate reference to certification category; relevant certification logo; clear reference to any state or federal restrictions and/or warning regarding the use of the product.
9.16		<p>The display of the word "organic" is allowed in brand names and product names of certified Allowed Inputs where a clear and legible asterisk (or similar symbol) is adjacent, with a corresponding and clearly legible footnote somewhere on the pack stating, "This product is allowable for use on farms (or in facilities) certified to the Australian Certified Organic Standard" or similar wording. Additionally, the product must not be described as "organic" in other marketing material without clear explanation, by footnote or similar, that the product itself is not "organic", but is "allowed for use on organic farms (or facilities)"; or similar wording.</p>
9.17		<p>Labels and marketing materials must be prepared in a manner that prevents confusion or misunderstanding in the marketplace. It must be clear that these products are not certified organic food, fibre, or cosmetics, but rather are allowable for use on organic farms or in organic handling or processing facilities. In instances where individual ingredients constituting Allowed Inputs are certified organic they may be described as such on the label, so long as claims are not misleading. Labels must be approved by the CB prior to market release.</p>
9.18		<p>A copy of all labels must be provided to, and approved by the CB, prior to market release. Evidence of label approval must be kept on file.</p>
9.19		<p>Products that are assessed as Restricted shall clearly specify in labelling and sales information, the areas, sectors and specific conditions under which they may be utilised. Some restricted products may be expressly prohibited for use in certain sectors or under particular conditions and this must be clearly communicated in labels and marketing material.</p>
		<p>Quality management system</p>

9.20		A quality management system must be in place that ensures a well-managed manufacturing process, and quality finished products. The system must as a minimum include: i. Facilities layout; ii. Manufacturing flow chart; iii. Documented manufacturing procedures; iv. Thorough record keeping; v. Risk management procedure; vi. Ongoing quality checks. The system may also include relevant aspects of quality management such as: staff training, continuous improvement and annual management reviews.										
9.21		A system of record keeping must be in place, and kept current, that allows the tracing of all batches of ingredients, intermediate and final products, packaging and labelling arriving, leaving, and in-process at all stages of production. Such a system shall be sufficient to allow a market withdrawal or product recall of a specific batch of product, should the need arise.										
9.22		A suitable, fit-for-purpose sampling and testing regime must be implemented by the operator to provide a high degree of certainty around issues such as: consistency of product batches, health and environmental safety, accuracy of marketing claims (including claims related to nutrient concentrations, efficacy, etc), and compliance with relevant regulations such as APVMA.										
10		TEXTILES Scope AOL wishes to provide an organic certification category for non-food products where environmentally and socially responsible manufacturing practices are used in all facets of the operation. This Standard allows: a. The recognition of fully finished textiles and sanitary/hygiene products certified under a recognised organic textile standard. b. The recognition of certified organic natural fibres and/or approved inputs (including colourants, textile auxiliaries and accessories) from a recognised organic textile standard that may be assembled to create a finished product within an ACO5 certified facility using approved processing methods.										
10.1		Natural fibres and textiles The requirements below are additional to the other requirements laid out in the Australian Certified Organic Standard (this standard) with reference to the agricultural production for the natural fibre components of textiles. It is recognised that for certain products like nappies and sanitary pads, more than 5% non-natural organic fibres or accessories are required to be sufficiently practical, safe and functional. The processing and certification of textile components and finished products is in accordance with a recognised organic textile standard.										
10.1.1		Product composition All natural fibre components used must be certified organic or organic in-conversion.										
10.1.2		All additional fibre components used to prepare finished textile products must be listed within Annex 1 of this standard.										
10.1.3		All colourants and textile auxiliaries used to prepare finished textile products must be approved under a recognised organic textile standard.										
10.1.4		All accessories used to prepare finished textile products must be approved under a recognised organic textile standard.										
10.1.5		Processing methods used in the preparation of finished textile products shall be biological, physical and/or mechanical in nature.										
10.1.6		Onus is on the certified operator to ensure their products consist of the highest percentage organic natural fibre possible. Derogation 10.1.9 Operators shall only use non-organic natural fibre where evidence is provided to the certification body (CB) clearly demonstrating all the below requirements: • Organic alternatives are not commercially available from at least three regular suppliers, • The justified need of this specific non-organic natural fibre in the product, • A non-GMO statement.										
10.1.7		Additional requirements for specific product categories Textiles that come into direct contact with food must be 100% certified organic natural fibre. No printing is allowed on the food side to prevent risk of chemical transfer through material into food.										
10.1.8		Food contact textiles and personal care textiles must be totally chlorine free.										
10.1.9		Physically invasive products and clinically invasive products must be composed of a minimum of 95% certified organic natural fibre.										
10.1.10		Topical products may contain additional fibre components (up to a total of 30%) when required for commercial reasons. In such cases, applications supported by relevant technical documentation will be considered by the CB.										
		Derogation 10.1.9 For physically and clinically invasive products, additional fibre components are not allowed without evidence to CB it is required to meet certain legal medical requirements.										
		Labelling requirements Except where otherwise specified in this standard, textile products must contain at least 70% certified organic natural fibre (mass excluding accessories) in order to use the Bud logo.										
10.1.11		Where 100% of the components are of certified organic natural fibre (including accessories), reference may be made to "100% Organic" on the label.										
10.1.12		Where a minimum of 95% of the components (mass excluding accessories) are of certified organic natural fibre, reference may be made to "Organic" on the label. Up to 5% of the fibre content of the product may be composed of allowed additional fibre materials in Annex 1.										
10.1.13		Where a minimum of 70% of the components (mass excluding accessories) are of certified organic natural fibre, reference may be made to "Made with (X%) Organic" on the label. Up to 30% of the fibre content of the product may be composed of allowed additional fibre in Annex 1.										
10.1.14		Where less than 70% of components are certified organic natural fibre, no reference to organic may be made on the label. Labelling or marketing material references to organic components shall appear in the same colour and with an identical style and size of lettering as the other components in the product ingredients list.										
10.1.15		Components shall be listed on-label and shall be listed in the order of concentration, clearly noting and differentiating certified organic natural fibres and non-certified components.										
10.1.16		For products composed of between 70% and less than 100% organic natural fibre, the total percentage (%) (mass excluding accessories) of organic natural fibre components must be clearly defined on the packaging.										
10.1.17		The requirements listed above also apply to any products sold, labelled or marketed as "In Conversion to Organic", with the exception that in-conversion ingredients are used in the place of "Organic".										
10.1.18		Onus is on the operator to ensure that all legal regulatory and other label requirements are met in regard to labelling and packaging.										
10.1.19		Additional fibre materials allowed for the non-organic component of textiles <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Requirements</th> <th>Allowed Additional Fibre</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Only under derogation</td> <td>Non-GMO, non-organic natural plant or animal fibres</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Individually or in combination as a total mass of up to 30%</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-GMO sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> lyocell or protein based fibres derived from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> certified organic raw materials; pre- or post-consumer waste; raw materials certified according to a program that verifies compliance with sustainable management practices. </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Individually or in combination as a total mass of up to 30%</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recycled synthetic (polymer) fibres from pre- or post-consumer waste: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> polyester; polyamide; polypropylene; elastomulchster (elastorell®); polyurethane (elastane). </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Individually or in combination as a total mass of up to 30%</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PLA (polylactic acid) fibre produced from non-GMO bio-mass sources. Non-GMO regenerated fibres: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> lyocell; viscose; modal. Virgin synthetic (polymer) fibres: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> polyamide; polypropylene; elastomulchster (elastorell®); polyurethane (elastane); Stainless steel fibre and mineral fibres. </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Requirements	Allowed Additional Fibre	Only under derogation	Non-GMO, non-organic natural plant or animal fibres	Individually or in combination as a total mass of up to 30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-GMO sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> lyocell or protein based fibres derived from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> certified organic raw materials; pre- or post-consumer waste; raw materials certified according to a program that verifies compliance with sustainable management practices. 	Individually or in combination as a total mass of up to 30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recycled synthetic (polymer) fibres from pre- or post-consumer waste: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> polyester; polyamide; polypropylene; elastomulchster (elastorell®); polyurethane (elastane). 	Individually or in combination as a total mass of up to 30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PLA (polylactic acid) fibre produced from non-GMO bio-mass sources. Non-GMO regenerated fibres: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> lyocell; viscose; modal. Virgin synthetic (polymer) fibres: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> polyamide; polypropylene; elastomulchster (elastorell®); polyurethane (elastane); Stainless steel fibre and mineral fibres.
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Annex I Crop production inputs	Note this Annex is for crop inputs only (i.e., not for post-harvest use). Some inputs that are prohibited or restricted for animal treatment or other uses are listed. How to use this Annex: The list below notes whether or not you are permitted to use such products in your certified organic farming operation. A = Allowed R = Restricted P = Prohibited	General Agricultural Input Requirements for Plant Inputs 1. Inputs shall satisfy the principles of organic production as specified in this Standard. 2. Inputs shall be allowed generally where they are sourced from naturally occurring mined substances, or from organic materials from animal, vegetable or microbiological sources. 3. Ingredients may be subjected to mechanical, physical, microbiological, enzymatic and/or restricted chemical processes only. 4. Synthetically compounded active ingredients are generally prohibited, unless expressly allowed by Annex 1. 5. Synthetically compounded non-active ingredients such as adjuvants, synergists, excipients and formulators not specifically allowed by Annex 1, are only permitted where no other allowed ingredients can fulfil their role, and they are essential for application of the active ingredient. 6. Onus is on the operator to verify adherence of allowable synthetic non-active ingredients to organic principles. These are assessed according to the following protocols: i. Being of low environmental toxicity; ii. Non-mutagenic; iii. Non-teratogenic; iv. Non-neurotoxic; v. Non-carcinogenic. 7. Extraction processes, production and processing shall take place with consideration to sustainable management practices, protection of the environment, and workplace health and safety. 8. Assessment of production processes and end products shall also take into consideration consumer perception of such products, and may not be allowed where there is general perception of such products not conforming to what is appropriate for organic production. 9. Inputs shall not contain levels of heavy metals or other contaminants that pose an ongoing environmental, human health, or product integrity risk to the farming operation and shall not contaminate the soil. Assessment of such risk should take into consideration application rates and frequency, degradation periods, and breakdown of products. 10. Inputs shall not be harmful to human health where utilised in the fashion specified on instructions or labelling for the product.										

		<p>11. Inputs shall not be harmful to flora and fauna on, or adjacent to the farming operation, except where these are the targeted pest for the input treatment.</p> <p>12. Inputs shall not have a negative effect on the natural behaviour or physical functioning of animals kept on the organic farming operation.</p> <p>13. Pesticide residues in manures and other ingredients shall be managed and eliminated from the production system so as not to pose on-farm contamination risk.</p> <p>14. No GE or GMOs shall be allowed in the production process. Inputs must be traced back one step in the biological chain to the direct source organism from which they were produced to verify that they are not derived from GMOs.</p> <p>15. No human wastes such as urban or multisource water or sewerage shall be used within organic inputs.</p> <p>16. It should be noted that some materials listed for use in crop production may not be registered for relevant crop use under state, federal or international regulation or under other organic certification programs or standards. Onus is on the user to ascertain the legal status of a given input for specific uses.</p> <p>17. Annex I is for crop inputs only (i.e., not for post-harvest use).</p> <p>18. The materials list included in Annex 1 are by no means comprehensive but is a MOSTLY positive, rather than a negative, list. It does not include notification of all materials that are obviously prohibited, such as synthetically derived chemical fertilisers.</p>
		<p>ALLOWED (A) materials may be used on crops and land in the certification program. Many allowed materials contain advisory information on their use. Allowed materials must still be used only under the guidelines set by appropriate authorities.</p> <p>RESTRICTED (R) materials are allowed by certifier only with certain restrictions and only if no alternatives are feasible. The use of these materials is discouraged. Efforts to reduce or eliminate the use of restricted materials are required in the organic management plan (OMP).</p> <p>PROHIBITED (P) materials may not be used on crops or land within the certification program. The use of prohibited materials and/or practices may lead to decertification and suspension of land under organic management and downgrading of livestock.</p>
	<p>Material: Animal by-products and materials Status: R Notes/restrictions: Includes meatmeal, bone meal and urine. Ideally fully composted prior to use. Also see separate listings under "Manures". Leather by-products are prohibited. Application of abattoir by-products is only allowed in restricted instances for use as fertiliser on areas where ruminants or herbivore livestock are to be grazed.</p>	<p>Material: Animal by-products and materials Status: R Notes/restrictions: Includes meatmeal, bone meal and urine, ideally fully composted prior to use. For restrictions on manure use, see "Manures". Leather by-products are prohibited. Application of abattoir by-products is only allowed in restricted instances for use as fertiliser on areas where ruminants or herbivore livestock are not to be grazed unless fully incorporated into the soil. Where risks exist, residue testing is required for inputs that are not certified or registered as Allowed inputs.</p>
	<p>Material: Aquatic plant products including algae Status: R Notes/restrictions: Natural (non-synthetic) extracts are allowed. Extraction and stabilisation with most synthetic solvents is prohibited. Potassium hydroxide and sodium hydroxide are permitted. Aquatic plant products are usually prohibited if they contain other synthetic preservatives, such as formaldehyde, or are fortified with prohibited nutrients.</p>	<p>Material: Aquatic plant products including algae Status: R Notes/restrictions: Natural (non-synthetic) extracts are allowed. Extraction and stabilisation with most synthetic solvents is prohibited. Potassium hydroxide and sodium hydroxide are permitted. Aquatic plant products are prohibited if they contain other synthetic preservatives, such as formaldehyde, or are fortified with prohibited nutrients.</p>
	<p>Material: Blood and blood meal Status: R Notes/restrictions: See animal by-products and material.</p>	<p>Material: Blood and bone meal Status: R Notes/restrictions: See animal by-products and material.</p>
	<p>Material: Blood and blood meal Status: R Notes/restrictions: See animal by-products and material.</p>	<p>Material: Blood and blood meal Status: R Notes/restrictions: See animal by-products and material.</p>
	<p>Material: Botanical pesticides Status: R Notes/restrictions: Botanical pesticides must be part of a biorational pest management program and cannot be the primary method of pest control in the OMP. The least-toxic botanicals must be used in the least ecologically disruptive way possible. Restrictions and directions must be followed, including crops, livestock, target pests, safety precautions, pre-harvest intervals and worker re-entry. Pure nicotine and tobacco products are prohibited.</p>	<p>Material: Botanical pesticides Status: R Notes/restrictions: Botanical pesticides must be part of a wider pest management program and cannot be the primary method of pest control in the OMP. The least toxic botanicals must be used in the least ecologically disruptive way possible. For further guidance on this, review the following link: https://xerces.org/publications/guidelines/organic-pesticides. Restrictions and directions must be followed, including crops, livestock, target pests, safety precautions, pre-harvest intervals and worker re-entry. Pure nicotine and tobacco products are prohibited.</p>
	<p>Material: Carbon dioxide gas Status: R Notes/restrictions: Permitted for post-harvest.</p>	<p>Material: Carbon dioxide gas Status: R Notes/restrictions: Permitted for post-harvest only.</p>
	<p>Material: Chelates (natural) Status: R Notes/restrictions: Including chelates produced utilising chelants such as amino acids, citric acid, tartaric acid and other di and tri-acid chelants, and lignin sulphonate.</p>	<p>Material: Chelates (natural) Status: R Notes/restrictions: Including chelates produced utilising chelates such as amino acids, citric acid, humic acid, fulvic acid, tartaric acid and other di and tri-acid chelates, and lignin sulphonate derived from natural materials.</p>
	<p>Material: Compost Status: A Notes/restrictions: Aerobic or anaerobic.</p>	<p>Material: Compost Status: A Notes/restrictions: Aerobic or anaerobic. Composting not in adherence to AS 4454 would require compliance to the risks management of the uncomposted material classification.</p> <p>Compost must be made from material allowed by this Standard and with a composting process that is compliant with AS 4454 compost requirements that does not pose end biological or other contamination risks to crops or stock. Where risks exist, residue testing is required for inputs that are not certified or registered as Allowed inputs.</p>
	<p>Material: Compost tea Status: A Notes/restrictions: Compost used for tea must be made from material that meets compost standards and does not pose end biological or other contamination risks to crops or stock.</p>	<p>Material: Compost tea Status: A Notes/restrictions: Compost tea not in adherence to AS 4454 would require compliance to the risks management of the uncomposted material classification.</p> <p>Compost tea must be made from material allowed by this Standard and with a composting process that is compliant with AS 4454 compost requirements that does not pose end biological or other contamination risks to crops or stock. Where risks exist, residue testing is required for inputs that are not certified or registered as Allowed inputs.</p>
	<p>Material: Copper products Status: R Notes/restrictions: Compost used for tea must be made from material that meets compost standards and does not pose end biological or other contamination risks to crops or stock.</p>	<p>Material: Copper products Status: R Notes/restrictions: Bordeaux mixes, copper hydroxide and copper sulphates are permitted. Copper cannot be used as a herbicide and shall be used in a manner that prevents excessive copper accumulation in the soil. On an average rolling basis, copper application up to 6 kg/ha/annum is permissible as a restricted input.</p>
	<p>Material: Diatomaceous earth Dolomite, mined Status: A Notes/restrictions:</p>	<p>Material: Diatomaceous earth Dolomite, mined Status: A Notes/restrictions:</p>
	<p>Material: Enzymes Status: R Notes/restrictions: Natural sources.</p>	<p>Material: Enzymes Status: R Notes/restrictions: Derived from natural sources only (non-GM).</p>
	<p>Material: Feldspar Fertilisers, blended Status: R Notes/restrictions: See "Mined minerals".</p>	<p>Material: Feldspar Status: R Notes/restrictions: See "Mined minerals".</p>
	<p>Material: Fish emulsions fish meal Status: R Notes/restrictions: See "Fish products".</p>	<p>Material: Fish products Status: R Notes/restrictions: Including fish emulsions and fish meal. Fish products are prohibited if they contain synthetic preservatives or are fortified with otherwise prohibited plant nutrients (e.g., urea). Fish meal cannot be used where uptake of the product by livestock does not form part of the normal diet unless the product is fully incorporated into the soil.</p>
	<p>Material: Fish meal Status: R Notes/restrictions: See "Fish products".</p>	<p>Material: Fish meal Status: R Notes/restrictions: See "Fish products".</p>
	<p>Material: Fish products Status: R Notes/restrictions: Fish products are prohibited if they contain synthetic preservatives or are fortified with otherwise prohibited plant nutrients (e.g., urea).</p>	<p>Material: Fish products Status: R Notes/restrictions: Fish products are prohibited if they contain synthetic preservatives or are fortified with otherwise prohibited plant nutrients (e.g., urea).</p>
		<p>Material: Frass Status: R Notes/restrictions: Where risks exist, residue and microbial testing is required for inputs that are not certified or registered as Allowed inputs.</p>
	<p>Material: Fruit wax Status: R Notes/restrictions: Camauba or wood-extracted waxes are acceptable. Products coated with wax must be indicated as such on the shipping container or packaging and comply with importing country requirements.</p>	<p>Material: Fruit wax Status: R Notes/restrictions: Camauba, beeswax or wood-extracted waxes are allowed for citrus for export only. Citrus coated with wax must be indicated as such on the shipping container or packaging and comply with importing country requirements. When not commercially available in organic form, non-organic wax may be used.</p>
	<p>Material: Greensand Status: A Notes/restrictions: Potassium silicate: See "Mined minerals".</p>	<p>Material: Greensand Status: A Notes/restrictions: See "Mined minerals" and "potassium silicate".</p>
	<p>Material: Gypsum Status: R Notes/restrictions: Mined forms that have not been chemically synthesised or modified are acceptable.</p>	<p>Material: Gypsum Status: R Notes/restrictions: Mined forms that have not been further chemically treated synthesised or modified only. Use of recycled plasterboard is prohibited.</p>
	<p>Material: Hoof and horn meal Humates Status: R Notes/restrictions: Note restrictions for animal products above.</p>	<p>Material: Hoof and horn meal Status: R Notes/restrictions: Note restrictions for "Animal by-products and materials" above.</p>
	<p>Material: Iron (III) phosphate Status: R Notes/restrictions: Plant pest control.</p>	<p>Material: Iron (III) phosphate Status: R Notes/restrictions: As molluscicide only.</p>
	<p>Material: Lime sulphur Status: R Notes/restrictions: Includes calcium polysulphide. Foliar application as a fungicide is restricted. May be used as an insecticide in restricted instances. Note potential impact on beneficial insects.</p>	<p>Material: Lime sulphur Status: R Notes/restrictions: Foliar application as a fungicide or as an insecticide is restricted. If there is potential negative impact on beneficial insects, consider use of other products, includes calcium polysulphide.</p>
	<p>Material: Magnesium sulphate Status: A Notes/restrictions: Kieserite or Epsom salts.</p>	<p>Material: Magnesium sulphate Status: R Notes/restrictions: Kieserite or Epsom salts. Magnesium sulphate from natural sources is allowed. Synthetic forms only permitted to correct a documented deficiency.</p>
	<p>Material: Manures, composted Status: R Notes/restrictions: Must be aerobically or anaerobically composted. See "Compost" and section 4.3 of Standard.</p>	<p>Material: Manures, composted Status: R Notes/restrictions: See "Compost".</p>

<p>Material: Manures, raw Status: R Notes/restrictions: Sheet composting is allowed under strict conditions only, or where arising from direct stock grazing. Withholding periods required before access is allowed for livestock for grazing.</p>	<p>Material: Manures, raw Status: R Notes/restrictions: Composting of manures not in adherence to AS 4454 would require compliance to the risks management of the uncomposted material classification. Where risks exist, residue testing is required for inputs that are not-certified or registered as Allowed Inputs. Areas that have been sheet composted with raw animal manure are required to grow two green manure crops before the area is planted to crops intended for human consumption.</p>
<p>Material: Microbial products Status: R Notes/restrictions: Allowed materials include Rhizobium bacteria, mycorrhizal fungi, yeast and other microorganisms. Microbial products are prohibited if the final product contains synthetic preservatives such as sodium sulphite, or if they are fortified with otherwise prohibited plant nutrients.</p>	<p>Material: Microbial products Status: R Notes/restrictions: Allowed materials include Rhizobium bacteria, mycorrhizal fungi, yeast and other microorganisms (verified non-GM). Microbial products are prohibited if the final product contains synthetic preservatives such as sodium sulphite, or if they are fortified with otherwise prohibited plant nutrients.</p>
<p>Material: Mulches Status: R Notes/restrictions: Certified and/or registered AI products preferred and required where contact with certified end product occurs.</p>	<p>Material: Mulches Status: R Notes/restrictions: Where contact with certified end product occurs, product must be certified organic, registered as an Allowed Input or verified non-contaminating.</p>
<p>Material: Oils Status: R Notes/restrictions: See "Petroleum distillates".</p>	<p>Material: Oils Status: R Notes/restrictions: See "Petroleum distillates" or "Plant extracts".</p>
<p>Material: Peat moss Status: R Notes/restrictions: Permitted for nursery production.</p>	<p>Material: Peat moss Status: R Notes/restrictions: Allowed for plant propagation only.</p>
<p>Material: Perlite Status: R Notes/restrictions: Permitted for nursery production.</p>	<p>Material: Perlite Status: R Notes/restrictions: For potting/seedling mixes only.</p>
<p>Material: Plant extracts Status: R Notes/restrictions: Natural sources only. Synthetic ingredients not permitted.</p>	<p>Material: Plant extracts Status: R Notes/restrictions: Natural sources only. Synthetic non-active ingredients only permitted when adhering to the requirements of clause 6. From chemically untreated sources only or tested for residue. See "Botanical pesticides" for use as pest control.</p>
<p>Material: Plant products Status: A Notes/restrictions: Includes plant preparations, extracts and teas.</p>	<p>Material: Plant products Status: R Notes/restrictions: Includes plant preparations, extracts and teas. From chemically untreated sources only or tested for residue. See "Botanical pesticides" for use as pest control.</p>
	<p>Material: Potassium Silicate (water glass) Status: R Notes/restrictions: Pest and disease management only. Natural forms, e.g. greensand, are allowed in accordance with restrictions for "mined minerals".</p>
<p>Material: Potassium soap Status: R Notes/restrictions: Pest and disease management.</p>	<p>Material: Potassium soap Status: R Notes/restrictions: Pest and disease management only. See "Insecticidal soap" for more information on restrictions.</p>
<p>Material: Potassium sulphate Status: R Notes/restrictions: Mined natural sources.</p>	<p>Material: Potassium sulphate Status: R Notes/restrictions: Mined natural sources only.</p>
<p>Material: Quassia Status: R Notes/restrictions: Extracted from Quassia armara.</p>	<p>Material: Quassia Status: R Notes/restrictions: Extracted from Quassia armara only. See "Plant products" for other restrictions.</p>
<p>Material: Rodent traps Status: A Notes/restrictions: Mechanical traps are acceptable.</p>	<p>Material: Rodent traps Status: R Notes/restrictions: Mechanical traps are acceptable. Traps must be inspected regularly, and dead rodents removed with methods in place to ensure health and safety regulations are managed.</p>
	<p>Material: Rodenticide Status: R Notes/restrictions: Rodenticide is only allowed in semi-enclosed containers. These containers must be located outside the processing and production area and only used where other methods have proved ineffective. Containers must be inspected regularly, and dead rodents removed. Containers must be positioned so that there is no potential for contamination with produce complying with this Standard. The operator must maintain records on volume, locations and use of rodenticides.</p>
<p>Material: Sawdust, bark & wood waste Status: R Notes/restrictions: From untreated sources.</p>	<p>Material: Sawdust, bark & wood waste Status: R Notes/restrictions: From chemically untreated sources only or tested for residue.</p>
<p>Material: Sea salts, salty water Seaweed Status: R Notes/restrictions: For plant pest and disease management.</p>	<p>Material: Sea salts, salty water Status: R Notes/restrictions: For plant pest and disease management only.</p>
<p>Material: Slurry Status: R Notes/restrictions: Composting and testing shall be required for non-certified sources.</p>	<p>Material: Slurry Status: R Notes/restrictions: Composting of slurry not in adherence to AS 4454 would require compliance to the risks management of the uncomposted material classification. Where risks exist, residue testing is required for inputs that are not-certified or registered as Allowed Inputs. Areas where raw slurry is applied are required to grow two green manure crops before the area is planted to crops intended for human consumption.</p>
<p>Material: Sodium bicarbonate Status: R Notes/restrictions: Pest and disease management.</p>	<p>Material: Sodium bicarbonate Status: R Notes/restrictions: Pest and disease management only.</p>
<p>Material: Sodium molybdate Status: R Notes/restrictions: To correct documented molybdenum deficiencies. See "Micronutrients".</p>	<p>Material: Sodium molybdate Status: R Notes/restrictions: See "Micronutrients".</p>
<p>Material: Sodium silicate Status: A Notes/restrictions: As a fungicidal.</p>	<p>Material: Sodium silicate (water glass) Status: R Notes/restrictions: For plant protection purposes only.</p>
<p>Material: Straw Status: A Notes/restrictions: Mulch from non-contaminated source. Uncertified sources must not have contact with edible portions of crop.</p>	<p>Material: Straw Status: R Notes/restrictions: Where contact with certified end product occurs, product must be certified organic, registered as an Allowed Input or verified non-contaminating.</p>
<p>Material: Sugar Status: A Notes/restrictions:</p>	<p>Material: Sugar Status: R Notes/restrictions: See "plant extracts".</p>
<p>Material: Sulphate of potash Status: R Notes/restrictions: Natural sources.</p>	<p>Material: Sulphate of potash Status: R Notes/restrictions: See "Potassium sulphate".</p>
<p>Material: Sulphates of zinc or iron Status: R Notes/restrictions: May be used only to correct for deficiencies determined by soil or plant tissue testing.</p>	<p>Material: Sulphates of zinc or iron Status: R Notes/restrictions: See "Micronutrients".</p>
<p>Material: Trace minerals Status: R Notes/restrictions: Includes micronutrients from natural sources. See "Micronutrients".</p>	<p>Material: Trace minerals Status: R Notes/restrictions: See "Micronutrients". See also "Chelates".</p>
<p>Material: Vegetable oils Status: A Notes/restrictions:</p>	<p>Material: Vegetable oils Status: A Notes/restrictions: See "Plant extracts".</p>
<p>Material: Vermiculite Status: R Notes/restrictions: Permitted for nursery production.</p>	<p>Material: Vermiculite Status: R Notes/restrictions: For use in potting/seedling mixes only.</p>
<p>Material: Vinegars Status: R Notes/restrictions: Natural sources.</p>	<p>Material: Vinegars Status: R Notes/restrictions: Natural sources only (non-GM).</p>
<p>Material: Virus sprays Status: A Notes/restrictions:</p>	<p>Material: Virus sprays Status: R Notes/restrictions: Non-GM only. All other ingredients must adhere to organic Allowed Inputs standards.</p>
<p>Material: Zinc sulphate Status: R Notes/restrictions: To correct deficiencies.</p>	<p>Material: Zinc sulphate Status: R Notes/restrictions: See "Micronutrients".</p>

<p>Annex II Livestock treatments & inputs</p>		<p>General agricultural requirements for Livestock treatments and inputs</p> <p>1. Inputs shall satisfy the principles of organic production as specified in this Standard.</p> <p>2. Inputs shall be allowed generally where they are sourced from naturally occurring mined substances, or from organic materials from animal, vegetable or microbiological sources.</p> <p>3. Ingredients may be subjected to mechanical, physical, microbiological, enzymatic and/or restricted chemical processes only.</p> <p>4. Synthetically compounded active ingredients are generally prohibited, unless expressly allowed by Annex I.</p> <p>5. Synthetically compounded non-active ingredients such as adjuvants, synergists, excipients, and formulators not specifically allowed by Annex II, are only permitted where no other allowed ingredients can fulfill their role, and they are essential for application of the active ingredient.</p> <p>6. Onus is on the operator to verify adherence of allowable synthetic non-active ingredients to organic principles. These are assessed according to the following protocols:</p> <p>i. Being of low environmental toxicity;</p> <p>ii. Non-mutagenic;</p> <p>iii. Non-teratogenic;</p> <p>iv. Non-neurotoxic;</p> <p>v. Non-carcinogenic.</p> <p>7. Extraction processes, production and processing shall take place with consideration to sustainable management practices, protection of the environment, and workplace health and safety.</p> <p>Assessment of production processes and end products shall also take into consideration consumer perception of such products, and may not be allowed where there is general perception of such products not conforming to what is appropriate for organic production.</p> <p>8. Inputs shall not contain levels of undesired heavy metals or other contaminants that pose an ongoing environmental, human health, or product integrity risk to the farming operation and shall not contaminate the soil. Assessment of such risk should take into consideration application rates and frequency, degradation periods and breakdown of products.</p> <p>9. Inputs shall not be harmful to human health where utilised in the fashion specified on instructions or labelling for the product.</p>
		<p>11. Inputs shall not be harmful to flora and fauna on, or adjacent to the farming operation, except where these are the targeted pest for the input treatment.</p> <p>12. Inputs shall not have a negative effect on the natural behaviour or physical functioning of animals kept on the organic farming operation.</p> <p>13. Pesticide residues in manures and other ingredients shall be managed and eliminated from the production system so as not to pose on-farm contamination risk.</p> <p>14. No GE or GMOs shall be allowed in the production process. Inputs must be traced back one step in the biological chain to the direct source organism from which they were produced to verify that they are not derived from GMOs.</p> <p>15. It should be noted that some materials listed for use in crop production may not be registered for relevant crop use under state, federal or international regulation or under other organic certification programs or standards. Onus is on the user to ascertain the legal status of a given input for specific uses.</p> <p>16. The materials list included in Annex II are by no means exhaustive. It is a mostly positive rather than negative list. It does not include notification of all materials that are obviously prohibited, such as synthetically derived chemical fertilisers.</p>
	<p>Material: Acetic acid Status: R Notes/restrictions: Includes cider vinegar from certified sources.</p>	<p>Material: Acetic acid Status: R Notes/restrictions: Natural sources only (non-GM).</p>
	<p>Material: Amino acids - Natural Status: A Notes/restrictions:</p>	<p>Material: Amino acids - Natural Status: R Notes/restrictions: Non-GM</p>
	<p>Material: Amino acids - Synthetic Status: R Notes/restrictions: Amino acids - Synthetic R - methionine only, for poultry general use is allowed. For pigs, a specific Derogation is required from the CB prior to use.</p>	<p>Material: Amino acids - Synthetic Status: R Notes/restrictions: Restricted to Methionine for Poultry and Porcine only. Prohibited for other use. Restricted to domestic only use for porcine.</p>
		<p>Material: Analgesics Status: R Notes/restrictions: The appropriate use of analgesics will not result in loss of organic or biodynamic status. Required for certain surgical treatments. Withholding periods apply.</p>
	<p>Material: Anaesthetics Status: R Notes/restrictions: Required for some surgical treatments. Withholding periods apply.</p>	<p>Material: Anaesthetics Status: R Notes/restrictions: The appropriate use of anaesthetics will not result in loss of organic or biodynamic status. Required for certain surgical treatments. Withholding periods apply.</p>
	<p>Material: Aquatic plant products Status: R Notes/restrictions: From natural sources.</p>	<p>Material: Aquatic plant products Status: R Notes/restrictions: From natural sources or allowed aquaculture only.</p>
	<p>Material: Ayurvedic preparations Status: R Notes/restrictions: For pest and disease management.</p>	<p>Material: Ayurvedic preparations Status: R Notes/restrictions: For pest and disease management only. All other organic requirements still apply.</p>
	<p>Material: Bentonite Status: R Notes/restrictions:</p>	<p>Material: Bentonite Status: A Notes/restrictions:</p>
	<p>Material: Boric acid Status: R Notes/restrictions: For pest and disease management.</p>	<p>Material: Boric acid Status: R Notes/restrictions: For pest and disease management only.</p>
	<p>Material: Brewer's yeast Status: R Notes/restrictions:</p>	<p>Material: Brewer's yeast Status: R Notes/restrictions: Non-GM only.</p>
	<p>Material: Botanical products, plant extracts Status: R Notes/restrictions: Including but not limited to pyrethrum, quassia, neem. Tobacco extract and strychnine prohibited.</p>	<p>Material: Botanical products, plant extracts Status: R Notes/restrictions: Including but not limited to pyrethrum, quassia, neem. Tobacco extract and strychnine prohibited. See "Herbal preparations".</p>
	<p>Material: Clay Status: R Notes/restrictions: For pest and disease management.</p>	<p>Material: Clay Status: A Notes/restrictions:</p>
	<p>Material: Cleaning agents Status: R Notes/restrictions: Includes alcohol, natural soaps.</p>	<p>Material: Cleaning agents Status: R Notes/restrictions: For external treatment only. Limited to alcohol (ethanol and isopropanol) natural soaps, hydrogen peroxide, iodine. Iodophor and sodium chlorite are permitted for treat treatments only.</p>
	<p>Material: Copper sulphate Status: R Notes/restrictions: For topical use and as an essential nutrient.</p>	<p>Material: Copper sulphate Status: A Notes/restrictions:</p>
	<p>Material: Diatomaceous earth Status: R Notes/restrictions:</p>	<p>Material: Diatomaceous earth Status: A Notes/restrictions:</p>
	<p>Material: Electrolytes Status: R Notes/restrictions: May not contain antibiotics or other prohibited substances.</p>	<p>Material: Electrolytes Status: R Notes/restrictions: May not contain antibiotics or other prohibited substances. For non-natural sources of electrolytes see "Minerals, Synthetic".</p>
	<p>Material: Fluorosilicate Status: R Notes/restrictions: Magnesium or monosodium forms.</p>	<p>Material: Fluorosilicate Status: R Notes/restrictions: Magnesium or monosodium forms only.</p>
	<p>Material: Garlic, extract or crushed Status: R Notes/restrictions: For pest and disease management.</p>	<p>Material: Garlic, extract or crushed Status: R Notes/restrictions: See "Herbal preparations". For pest and disease management only.</p>
	<p>Material: Herbal preparations Status: R Notes/restrictions: Herbs and herbal preparations taken internally by livestock must be certified organically grown and prepared.</p>	<p>Material: Herbal preparations Status: R Notes/restrictions: Herbs and herbal preparations taken internally by livestock must be certified organically grown and prepared where available. Residue testing of non-certified product required.</p>
	<p>Material: Homeopathic preparations Status: R Notes/restrictions: Ingredients must comply with this Standard.</p>	<p>Material: Homeopathic preparations Status: R Notes/restrictions: Ingredients must comply with this Standard with the restriction on product depending on restriction on individual ingredients.</p>
	<p>Material: Iodine Status: A Notes/restrictions: Allowed as a feed supplement and as a topical disinfectant.</p>	<p>Material: Iodine Status: R Notes/restrictions: Iodine as a feed supplement is limited to Anhydrous calcium iodate, hexahydrate calcium iodate and sodium iodide. These products as well as potassium iodide, Iodophor and elemental iodine are permitted as a topical disinfectant.</p>
	<p>Material: Magnesium sulphate Status: R Notes/restrictions:</p>	<p>Material: Magnesium sulphate Status: R Notes/restrictions: See "Minerals, Synthetic".</p>
	<p>Material: Meat meal Status: R Notes/restrictions: Prohibited for ruminants and herbivores. In markets such as EU and US, prohibited for all animal feeds.</p>	<p>Material: Meat meal Status: R Notes/restrictions: For monogastrics only. Feeding like species meal is Prohibited. International market restrictions apply.</p>
		<p>Material: Mined minerals Status: R Notes/restrictions: Natural sources only, and not chemically treated to increase solubility, or for any other purpose.</p>
	<p>Material: Minerals, non-synthetic Status: R Notes/restrictions: Includes mined minerals.</p>	<p>Material: Minerals, non-synthetic Status: R Notes/restrictions: See mined minerals.</p>
	<p>Material: Molasses Status: R Notes/restrictions: Non-organic molasses is allowed as a feed supplement where no organic molasses is available. See feed rations section of Standard.</p>	<p>Material: Molasses Status: A Notes/restrictions: Non-organic molasses is allowed as a feed supplement where no organic molasses is available. See feed rations section of Standard.</p>
	<p>Material: Probiotics Status: R Notes/restrictions:</p>	<p>Material: Probiotics Status: R Notes/restrictions: Verified non-GM.</p>
	<p>Material: Sea salts, salty water Status: R</p>	<p>Material: Sea salts, salty water Status: R</p>

	<p>Notes/restrictions: For pest and disease management.</p> <p>Material: Selenium</p> <p>Status: R</p> <p>Notes/restrictions: May be fed or injected to livestock to treat for documented deficiencies.</p> <p>Material: Soap</p> <p>Status: R</p> <p>Notes/restrictions: May be used as a disinfectant for livestock and facilities.</p> <p>Material: Sodium bicarbonate</p> <p>Status: R</p> <p>Notes/restrictions: For pest and disease management.</p> <p>Material: Sodium chloride</p> <p>Status: R</p> <p>Notes/restrictions: Allowed as a feed supplement.</p> <p>Material: Vitamins</p> <p>Status: R</p> <p>Notes/restrictions: Limited to those approved for animal use in cases of documented deficiency.</p> <p>Material: Vaccines</p> <p>Status: R</p> <p>Notes/restrictions: May be used for specific diseases that are known to exist on the farm or in the region, or where there is a mandate from relevant authorities.</p> <p>Material: Zinc sulphate</p> <p>Status: R</p> <p>Notes/restrictions: Mineral lick</p> <p>Explanation to annexes for processing aids & additives, and sanitisers</p>	<p>Notes/restrictions: Natural sources only.</p> <p>Material: Selenium</p> <p>Status: R</p> <p>Notes/restrictions: May be fed or injected to livestock to treat for documented deficiencies only.</p> <p>Material: Soap</p> <p>Status: R</p> <p>Notes/restrictions: See "Cleaning agent".</p> <p>Material: Sodium bicarbonate</p> <p>Status: R</p> <p>Notes/restrictions: For pest and disease management only.</p> <p>Material: Sodium chloride</p> <p>Status: A</p> <p>Notes/restrictions: Salt.</p> <p>Material: Vitamins</p> <p>Status: R</p> <p>Notes/restrictions: Natural vitamins allowed, synthetic vitamins allowed with CB approval in cases of documented deficiency.</p> <p>Material: Vaccines</p> <p>Status: R</p> <p>Notes/restrictions: Restricted to non-GMO, and only where diseases are known to exist in the area, or region, or where there is a mandate from relevant authorities.</p> <p>Material: Zinc sulphate</p> <p>Status: R</p> <p>Notes/restrictions: See "Minerals, Synthetic".</p> <p>Removed entire 'Explanation to annexes for processing aids & additives, and sanitisers' section</p>
Annex III	<p>Processing aids & additives</p> <p>Materials allowed in organic processing include organic ingredients, allowed non-organic ingredients, allowed additives, and allowed processing aids. Where used, additives and processing aids must not compromise the authenticity or quality of the organic product. See section 6 for the processing Standard. The following list contains materials that are explicitly allowed, restricted or prohibited for use as ingredients, additives or processing aids. Any material allowed as an ingredient is also allowed as an additive, processing aid, cleanser or pest control.</p> <p>Note that many ingredients are not listed here. Written permission must be obtained from the CB for products not listed below or not clearly specified as conforming to this Standard.</p>	<p>Processing aids & food additives</p> <p>Materials allowed in organic processing include organic ingredients, allowed non-organic ingredients, allowed additives and allowed processing aids. Where used, additives and processing aids must not compromise the authenticity or quality of the organic product. See section 6 for the processing Standard.</p> <p>The following list contains materials that are explicitly allowed, restricted or prohibited for use as ingredients, additives or processing aids. Any material allowed as a food ingredient is also allowed as an additive, processing aid, cleanser or pest control. The following annex is a non-exhaustive list. Processing aids and food additives intended for use in certified organic food products (not currently listed in the ACOS) are permitted for use following written permission from the CB.</p>
		<p>For products conforming to this Standard;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> In all instances the first preference is for sourcing of certified organic products in whole form or used in processing in a natural way – eg. organic flour as a thickening agent. However, in some instances, additional food additives and processing aids may be required. Additives and aids must not compromise the authenticity or overall quality of the certified organic finished product in which they are being used. Processing aids must be traced back one step in the biological chain to the direct source organism from which they were produced to verify that they are not derived from GMOs. Isolated food substances produced physically or by enzymes (eg. starches, tartrates, pectin) or purified products of non-agricultural origin (eg. microorganism starter cultures, natural extracts or enzymes) can be approved for use if they adhere to the additional requirements of this Standard. Aids and ingredients shall be assessed upon the basis of necessity for organic production and shall only be used in the absence of other acceptable technologies to preserve or process the product. Non-agricultural natural products shall be prepared only with physical or mechanical processes, eg. salt. All flavours must be derived from organic or non-synthetic sources only. They may not be produced using synthetic solvents and carrier systems or contain any artificial preservatives. Flavours may not be recategorised as flavour enhancers or substances that have an exclusively sweet, sour, or salty taste (e.g. sugar, nutritive sweeteners, vinegar, and table salt) for the purpose of ingredient certification and formulation calculations.
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Permitted conventional (non-certified) ingredients in processing aids and food additives intended for use in certified organic food products are restricted to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Naturally occurring substances of agricultural origin that cannot be sourced from commercially viable certified sources (in such instances the organic management plan must outline how attempts will be made to source certified organic as this becomes available). Such products must not have arisen from GMO sources and must not have been irradiated. Other products as listed in this Standard as Allowed: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Total non-organic ingredients adding up to less than 5% mass/mass of end certified product (not including water and salt). NB the 5% does NOT permit any or all non-organic ingredients. This rule is extremely restrictive and onus is on the operator to ensure that such products still comply with the allowances of this Standard; Minerals (including trace elements), vitamins and similar isolated ingredients shall not be used unless they are listed in these Annexes and/or their use is legally required or where severe dietary or nutritional deficiency can be demonstrated; Drinking (potable) water; Salt (sodium chloride and potassium chloride as the basic components). Permitted preparations of microorganisms are grown on substrates that consist entirely of organic ingredients and substances listed in Annex III, if available. This includes cultures that are prepared or multiplied in-house. Genetically modified organisms are prohibited. Non-permitted additives and aids include the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Nature identical substances; Synthetic substances judged as unnatural – such as acetylated cross-linked starches; Synthetic colouring and synthetic preservatives; GE or GMOs. Filter materials for all processing must be free from asbestos. Post-harvest ionising radiation on ingredients is prohibited. The assessment of products such as aids and additives shall require consideration of all other regulatory requirements including international organic regulations. Regulations such as food safety override all the above in regard to assessment.
	<p>Permitted conventional (non-certified) ingredients are restricted to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Naturally occurring substances of agricultural origin that cannot be sourced from commercially viable certified sources (in such instances the organic management plan must outline how attempts will be made to source certified organic as this becomes available). Such products must not have arisen from GMO sources and must not have been irradiated; <p>Other products as listed in this Standard as Allowed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total non-organic ingredients adding up to less than 5% mass/mass of end certified product (not including water and salt). NB the 5% does NOT permit any or all non-organic ingredients. This rule is extremely restrictive and onus is on the operator to ensure that such products still comply with the allowances of this Standard; Minerals (including trace elements), vitamins and similar isolated ingredients shall not be used unless they are listed in these Annexes and/or their use is legally required or where severe dietary or nutritional deficiency can be demonstrated; Drinking (potable) water; Salt (sodium chloride and potassium chloride as the basic components). 	<p>Permitted conventional (non-certified) ingredients are restricted to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Naturally occurring substances of agricultural origin that cannot be sourced from commercially viable certified sources (in such instances the organic management plan must outline how attempts will be made to source certified organic as this becomes available). Such products must not have arisen from GMO sources and must not have been irradiated; <p>Other products as listed in this Standard as Allowed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total non-organic ingredients adding up to less than 5% mass/mass of end certified product (not including water and salt). NB the 5% does NOT permit any or all non-organic ingredients. This rule is extremely restrictive and onus is on the operator to ensure that such products still comply with the allowances of this Standard; Minerals (including trace elements), vitamins and similar isolated ingredients shall not be used unless they are listed in these Annexes and/or their use is legally required or where severe dietary or nutritional deficiency can be demonstrated; Drinking (potable) water; Salt (sodium chloride and potassium chloride as the basic components).
	<p>Preparations of Microorganisms and Enzymes</p> <p>These may be used as processing aids with approval based on the Aids & Additives Selection Criteria (section 9.3).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparations of microorganisms accepted for use in food processing. Genetically modified organisms are excluded. Processors must use microorganisms grown on substrates that consist entirely of organic ingredients and substances listed in Annex III, if available. This includes cultures that are prepared or multiplied in-house. Baker's yeast produced without bleaches or synthetic solvents. Flavouring and Colouring Agents Volatile (essential) oils produced by means of solvents such as oil, water, ethanol, carbon dioxide and mechanical and physical processes are permitted. Natural smoke flavour is permitted. Natural flavouring and colours are allowed. 	<p>Preparations of Microorganisms and Enzymes</p> <p>These may be used as processing aids with approval based on the Aids & Additives Selection Criteria (section 9.3).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparations of microorganisms accepted for use in food processing. Genetically modified organisms are excluded. Processors must use microorganisms grown on substrates that consist entirely of organic ingredients and substances listed in Annex III, if available. This includes cultures that are prepared or multiplied in-house. Baker's yeast produced without bleaches or synthetic solvents. Flavouring and Colouring Agents Volatile (essential) oils produced by means of solvents such as oil, water, ethanol, carbon dioxide and mechanical and physical processes are permitted. Natural smoke flavour is permitted. Natural flavouring and colours are allowed.
Additives		<p><i>*note: the list has been alphabetised for ease of reading and convenience</i></p>
	<p>Int'l no. System: INS 400</p> <p>Material: Alginic acid</p> <p>Status: GA</p> <p>Notes/restrictions:</p>	<p>Int'l no. System: INS 400</p> <p>Material: Alginic acid</p> <p>Status: GA</p> <p>Notes/restrictions: For use in wine fining.</p>
		<p>Int'l no. System: M/ME/W</p> <p>Material: Arabic gum</p> <p>Status: M/ME/W</p> <p>Notes/restrictions: Milk, fat and confectionery products and wine. Derived from organic material if available. For use in wine fining.</p>
	<p>Int'l no. System: INS 300</p> <p>Material: Ascorbic acid</p> <p>Status: GA</p> <p>Notes/restrictions: if not available in natural form.</p>	<p>Int'l no. System: INS 300</p> <p>Material: Ascorbic acid</p> <p>Status: GA</p> <p>Notes/restrictions: Non-GM. Natural form unrestricted. if not available in natural form.</p>
		<p>Int'l no. System: INS 170</p> <p>Material: Calcium carbonate</p> <p>Status: GA</p> <p>Notes/restrictions:</p>
	<p>Int'l no. System: INS 333</p> <p>Material: Calcium citrates</p> <p>Status: M/ME</p> <p>Notes/restrictions: Also egg whites.</p>	<p>Int'l no. System: INS 333</p> <p>Material: Calcium citrates</p> <p>Status: M/ME</p> <p>Notes/restrictions: Also allowed in egg whites.</p>

	<p>Int'l no. System: INS 407a Material: Carrageenan Status: M/ME Notes/restrictions: Natural sources.</p>	<p>Int'l no. System: INS 407a Material: Carrageenan Status: M/ME Notes/restrictions: Natural sources only.</p>
	<p>Int'l no. System: INS 412 Material: Guar gum Status: GA Notes/restrictions: Milk, meat and egg products.</p>	<p>Int'l no. System: INS 412 Material: Guar gum Status: GA Notes/restrictions: Milk, meat and egg products only.</p>
	<p>Int'l no. System: INS 410 Material: Locust bean gum Status: GA Notes/restrictions: Milk and meat products.</p>	<p>Int'l no. System: INS 410 Material: Locust bean gum Status: GA Notes/restrictions: Milk and meat products only.</p>
	<p>Int'l no. System: INS 410 Material: Locust bean gum Status: GA Notes/restrictions: Milk and meat products.</p>	<p>Int'l no. System: INS 410 Material: Locust bean gum Status: GA Notes/restrictions: Milk and meat products only.</p>
		<p>Int'l no. System: Material: Natural smoke flavour Status: GA Notes/restrictions:</p>
		<p>Int'l no. System: Material: Natural flavouring and colours Status: GA Notes/restrictions:</p>
	<p>Int'l no. System: INS 332 Material: Potassium citrates Status: M/ME Notes/restrictions: Also egg whites.</p>	<p>Int'l no. System: INS 332 Material: Potassium citrates Status: M/ME Notes/restrictions: Also allowed in egg whites.</p>
	<p>Int'l no. System: INS 224 Material: Potassium metabisulphite Status: W Notes/restrictions: Wine only.</p>	<p>Int'l no. System: INS 224 Material: Potassium metabisulphite Status: W Notes/restrictions: Refer to table 7a for permissible amounts.</p>
		<p>Int'l no. System: Material: Salt Status: GA Notes/restrictions: Sodium chloride and potassium chloride only.</p>
		<p>Int'l no. System: Material: Sodium bicarbonate Status: GA Notes/restrictions:</p>
	<p>Int'l no. System: INS 331 Material: Sodium citrates Status: M/ME Notes/restrictions: Also egg whites.</p>	<p>Int'l no. System: INS 331 Material: Sodium citrates Status: M/ME Notes/restrictions: Also allowed in egg whites.</p>
		<p>Int'l no. System: Material: Sodium hydroxide Status: C Notes/restrictions:</p>
	<p>Int'l no. System: INS 220 Material: Sulphur dioxide Status: W Notes/restrictions: Wine only.</p>	<p>Int'l no. System: INS 220 Material: Sulphur dioxide Status: W Notes/restrictions: Refer to table 7a for permissible amounts.</p>
		<p>Int'l no. System: Material: Tannic acid Status: W Notes/restrictions: Derived from plant origin only.</p>
		<p>Int'l no. System: Material: Tannins Status: W Notes/restrictions: Derived from plant origin only.</p>
		<p>Int'l no. System: Material: Volatile (essential) oils Status: GA Notes/restrictions: Produced means of solvents such as oil, water, ethanol, carbon dioxide and mechanical and physical processes are permitted only.</p>
		<p>Int'l no. System: Material: Yeast Status: GA Notes/restrictions: Produced without bleaches or synthetic solvents.</p>
Processing Aids		<i>*Note: table heading changed from 'Additives' to 'Processing Aids'</i>
		<p>Int'l no. System: Material: Activated carbon Status: GA Notes/restrictions: For processing plant products. From vegetative sources only for wine.</p>
	<p>Int'l no. System: INS 901 Material: Beeswax Status: GA Notes/restrictions: Releasing agent for plant products.</p>	<p>Int'l no. System: INS 901 Material: Beeswax Status: GA Notes/restrictions: Waxing of citrus fruit only allowed where required by importing country.</p>
	<p>Int'l no. System: Material: Bentonite Status: C/CB/CO/FV/S/JO/W Notes/restrictions:</p>	<p>Int'l no. System: INS 558 Material: Bentonite Status: C/CB/CO/FV/S/JO/W Notes/restrictions: See "Mined materials". For use in wine fining.</p>
	<p>Int'l no. System: INS 511 Material: Calcium chloride Status: M/F/FV/SO/S/C/CB/CO Notes/restrictions: As a coagulation or firming agent.</p>	<p>Int'l no. System: INS 509 Material: Calcium chloride Status: M/F/FV/SO/S/C/CB/CO Notes/restrictions: As a coagulation or firming agent.</p>
	<p>Int'l no. System: INS 551 Material: Calcium hydroxide Status: C/CB/CO/FV/S/JO/W Notes/restrictions:</p>	<p>Int'l no. System: INS 526 Material: Calcium hydroxide Status: GA Notes/restrictions:</p>
	<p>Int'l no. System: INS 524 Material: Calcium sulphate Status: GA Notes/restrictions:</p>	<p>Int'l no. System: INS 516 Material: Calcium sulphate Status: GA Notes/restrictions: As a coagulation or firming agent.</p>
	<p>Int'l no. System: INS 290 Material: Carbon dioxide Status: GA Notes/restrictions:</p>	<p>Int'l no. System: INS 290 Material: Carbon dioxide Status: GA Notes/restrictions: Food grade</p>
	<p>Int'l no. System: INS 903 Material: Carnauba wax Status: GA Notes/restrictions: Releasing agent for plant products.</p>	<p>Int'l no. System: INS 903 Material: Carnauba wax Status: GA Notes/restrictions: Waxing of citrus fruit only allowed where importing country requirements.</p>
	<p>Int'l no. System: Material: Casein Status: C/CB/CO/FV/S/JO/W Notes/restrictions:</p>	<p>Int'l no. System: Material: Casein Status: C/CB/CO/FV/S/JO/W Notes/restrictions: Derived from organic material if available. For use in wine fining.</p>
		<p>Int'l no. System: Material: Cellulose Status: W Notes/restrictions: Food grade only.</p>
		<p>Int'l no. System: Material: Chitosan Status: W Notes/restrictions: Derived from <i>Aspergillus niger</i>. For use in wine fining.</p>
	<p>Int'l no. System: INS 500 Material: Di-ammonium phosphate Status: W Notes/restrictions: Only for wines destined for EU, according to Annex VI.</p>	<p>Int'l no. System: INS 342 Material: Di-ammonium phosphate Status: W Notes/restrictions: Permitted only if Yeast Assimilable Nitrogen (YAN) is <150mg/L, with maximum dose 100g/hL. For use in wine fermentation.</p>
	<p>Int'l no. System: Material: Diatomaceous earth Status: C/CB/CO/FV/S/JO/W Notes/restrictions:</p>	<p>Int'l no. System: Material: Diatomaceous earth Status: C/CB/CO/FV/S/JO/W Notes/restrictions: Food grade only. See "Mined materials".</p>
	<p>Int'l no. System: Material: Egg white albumen Status: W Notes/restrictions:</p>	<p>Int'l no. System: Material: Egg white albumen Status: W Notes/restrictions: Organic if available.</p>
	<p>Int'l no. System: Material: Ethanol Status: GA Notes/restrictions:</p>	<p>Int'l no. System: Material: Ethanol Status: GA Notes/restrictions: Verified non-GM. For use as a solvent only.</p>
		<p>Int'l no. System: Material: Gelatin Status: GA Notes/restrictions: Derived from organic material only if available. For use in wine fining.</p>

		<p>Int1 no. System: Material: Grape Juice Concentrate Status: GA Notes/restrictions: Organic only. For wine chapitalisation/enrichment.</p>
		<p>Int1 no. System: Material: Hazelnut Shells Status: GA Notes/restrictions: For use in wine fining.</p>
	<p>Int1 no. System: Material: Kaolin Status: GA Notes/restrictions: Extraction of propolis.</p>	<p>Int1 no. System: Material: Kaolin Status: GA Notes/restrictions: Extraction of propolis only. For use in wine fining.</p>
		<p>Int1 no. System: Material: Lactic Bacteria Status: GA Notes/restrictions: Non-synthetic and non-GM only. For use in wine fermentation.</p>
	<p>Int1 no. System: INS 524 Material: Magnesium chloride Status: SO Notes/restrictions:</p>	<p>Int1 no. System: INS 511 Material: Magnesium chloride Status: SO Notes/restrictions:</p>
	<p>Int1 no. System: INS 941 Material: Nitrogen Status: GA Notes/restrictions:</p>	<p>Int1 no. System: INS 941 Material: Nitrogen Status: GA Notes/restrictions: Packing gas. Food grade only.</p>
		<p>Int1 no. System: Material: Oak chips/staves/beans Status: W Notes/restrictions: Untreated with prohibited materials only. Wood of Quercus species.</p>
		<p>Int1 no. System: Material: Oxygen Status: GA Notes/restrictions: Food grade only.</p>
		<p>Int1 no. System: Material: Pea or Wheat protein Status: W Notes/restrictions: Derived from organic material if available. For use in wine fining only.</p>
		<p>Int1 no. System: Material: Pectolytic Enzymes Status: W Notes/restrictions: For assistance in juice extraction during crushing and settling the juice (fining).</p>
	<p>Int1 no. System: Material: Perlite Status: GA Notes/restrictions:</p>	<p>Int1 no. System: Material: Perlite Status: GA Notes/restrictions: Food grade only.</p>
		<p>Int1 no. System: Material: Phosphoric acid Status: S Notes/restrictions: Food grade only. For initial sugar cane processing only.</p>
	<p>Int1 no. System: INS 513 Material: Potassium carbonate Status: FV Notes/restrictions:</p>	<p>Int1 no. System: INS 501 Material: Potassium carbonate Status: FV Notes/restrictions: Drying agent for raisins, use must be indicated on labelling.</p>
		<p>Int1 no. System: Material: Potassium Bicarbonate Status: W Notes/restrictions: Acidity regulator.</p>
	<p>Int1 no. System: INS 526 Material: Potassium hydroxide Status: S Notes/restrictions:</p>	<p>Int1 no. System: INS 525 Material: Potassium hydroxide Status: S Notes/restrictions: Traditional saponification. pH adjustment for sugar processing.</p>
	<p>Int1 no. System: INS 553b Material: Silicon dioxide Talc Status: C/CB/CO/FV/S/SO/W Notes/restrictions:</p>	<p>Int1 no. System: INS 551 Material: Silicon dioxide Status: C/CB/CO/FV/S/SO/W Notes/restrictions: For use in wine fining.</p>
	<p>Int1 no. System: INS 509 Material: Sodium carbonate Status: M/S Notes/restrictions: Neutralising agent for milk products.</p>	<p>Int1 no. System: INS 500 Material: Sodium carbonate Status: M/S Notes/restrictions: Neutralising agent for milk products.</p>
	<p>Int1 no. System: INS 334-7 Material: Sodium hydroxide Status: S Notes/restrictions:</p>	<p>Int1 no. System: INS 524 Material: Sodium hydroxide Status: S/C Notes/restrictions: Traditional saponification. pH adjustment for sugar processing.</p>
	<p>Int1 no. System: INS 220 Material: Sulphur dioxide Status: W Notes/restrictions:</p>	<p>Int1 no. System: INS 220 Material: Sulphur dioxide Status: W Notes/restrictions: Refer to Table 7a for permissible amounts.</p>
	<p>Int1 no. System: INS 516 Material: Sulphuric acid Status: S Notes/restrictions:</p>	<p>Int1 no. System: INS 513 Material: Sulphuric acid Status: S Notes/restrictions:</p>
		<p>Int1 no. System: INS 553b Material: Talc Status: C/CB/CO/FV/S/SO/W Notes/restrictions:</p>
	<p>Int1 no. System: INS 184 Material: Tannic acid Status: W Notes/restrictions:</p>	<p>Int1 no. System: INS 184 Material: Tannic acid Status: W Notes/restrictions: Filtration aid. Derived from plant origin only.</p>
	<p>Int1 no. System: INS 181 Material: Tannin Status: W Notes/restrictions:</p>	<p>Int1 no. System: INS 181 Material: Tannin Status: W Notes/restrictions: Derived from plant origin only.</p>
	<p>Int1 no. System: INS 342 Material: Tartaric acid & salts Status: GA Notes/restrictions:</p>	<p>Int1 no. System: INS 334-7 Material: Tartaric acid & salts Status: GA Notes/restrictions: Stabiliser and sequestrant.</p>
		<p>Int1 no. System: Material: Thiamine Hydrochloride (vitamin B1) Status: W Notes/restrictions: For use in wine fermentation.</p>
	<p>Int1 no. System: Material: Vegetable oil Status: GA Notes/restrictions:</p>	<p>Int1 no. System: Material: Vegetable oil Status: GA Notes/restrictions: Organic if commercially available.</p>
		<p>Int1 no. System: Material: Yeast Status: GA Notes/restrictions: Non-GM and non-synthetic only. For use in fermentation.</p>
		<p>Int1 no. System: Material: Yeast autolysates (Autolysates of yeast) Status: W Notes/restrictions: Derived from organic material if available.</p>
		<p>Int1 no. System: Material: Yeast Hulls Status: W Notes/restrictions: Derived from organic material if available.</p>
		<p>Int1 no. System: Material: Yeast inactivated (Inactivated yeast) Status: W Notes/restrictions: Derived from organic material if available.</p>
		<p>Int1 no. System: Material: Yeast Manno proteins Status: W Notes/restrictions: Derived from organic material if available. For use in wine fining.</p>
		<p>Int1 no. System: Material: Yeast Protein Extracts Status: W Notes/restrictions: Derived from organic material if available. For use in wine fining.</p>
	<p>Int1 no. System: Material: Asbestos-free filter materials Status: GA Notes/restrictions:</p>	<p>Int1 no. System: Material: Asbestos-free filter materials Status: GA Notes/restrictions:</p>

Conversion 1	The start of the conversion period shall be the date that an application has been accepted by the CB. Only with written approval from the CB, the conversion period may be calculated retroactive to the application date only where evidence of full compliance with this Standard for the required timeframes.	The start of the conversion period shall be the date that an application has been accepted by the CB. Only with written approval from the CB, the conversion period may be calculated retroactive to the application date only where there is evidence of full compliance with this Standard for the required timeframes.
Conversion 2	For perennial systems (other than pastures and meadows), certification of farm units as "In Conversion to Organic" may be given where the operator has a verified minimum of 18 months of conformance with the Standard.	The length of the conversion period shall be at least: 12 months before sowing or planting in the case of annual production, 12 months before grazing or harvest for pastures and meadows. For perennial systems (other than pastures and meadows), certification of farm units as "In Conversion to Organic" may be given where the operator has a verified minimum of 18 months of conformance with the Standard
Livestock 20	Those responsible for transportation and slaughtering of livestock shall avoid contact (sight, sound or smell) of each live animal with dead animals or animals in the killing process.	Those responsible for transportation and slaughtering of livestock shall avoid contact (sight, sound or smell) of each live animal with dead animals or animals in the killing process. Organic animal management avoids animal stress and suffering during the movement, handling and slaughter of animals. The use of any injurious devices such as electric prods, tranquilisers and stimulants is not allowed.
Processed products 28	Equipment surfaces and utensils that might come into contact with organic products shall be free of nanomaterials, unless there is verified absence of contamination risk.	Equipment surfaces and utensils that might come into contact with organic products shall be free of nanomaterials, unless there is verified absence of contamination risk. This includes packaging material such as reused bags or containers that have been in contact with any substance likely to compromise the organic integrity.
	Other	General
Other 53	Land preparation by burning vegetation or crop residues is only allowed in exceptional cases, for reasons such as disease control or to stimulate seed germination, and only with approval from the CB.	53 Stocking densities and grazing shall not degrade land or pollute water resources. This applies also to all manure management and applications.
		General
		54 Thermal sterilisation of soils is prohibited. Land preparation by burning vegetation, crop residues or thermal sterilisation of soils is only allowed in exceptional cases, for reasons such as disease control or to stimulate seed germination, and only with approval from the CB.
Other 54	Multicomponent products, live or unprocessed (such as vegetable boxes), may be sold or marketed as organic only if all the components are organic.	General
		55 Multicomponent products, live or unprocessed (such as vegetable boxes), may be sold or marketed as organic only if all the components are organic.
		<i>*note: # 55-56 under Yeast production changed to 56-57</i>
		<i>*note: # 57 under Mushroom production changed to 58</i>
		<i>*note: # 58-60 under Crop inputs, post-harvest inputs changed to 59-61</i>
		Aquaculture
		62 Synthetic hormones and growth promoters are prohibited for use to artificially stimulate growth or reproduction.
		Wild Harvest
		63 Operators shall take measures to ensure that wild, sedentary aquatic species are collected only from areas where the water is not contaminated by substances prohibited in these standards.
		Apiculture
		64 Following conversion, comb foundations require certified organic (and organically handled) beeswax.
Annex VIII		Removed entire Annex VIII section.