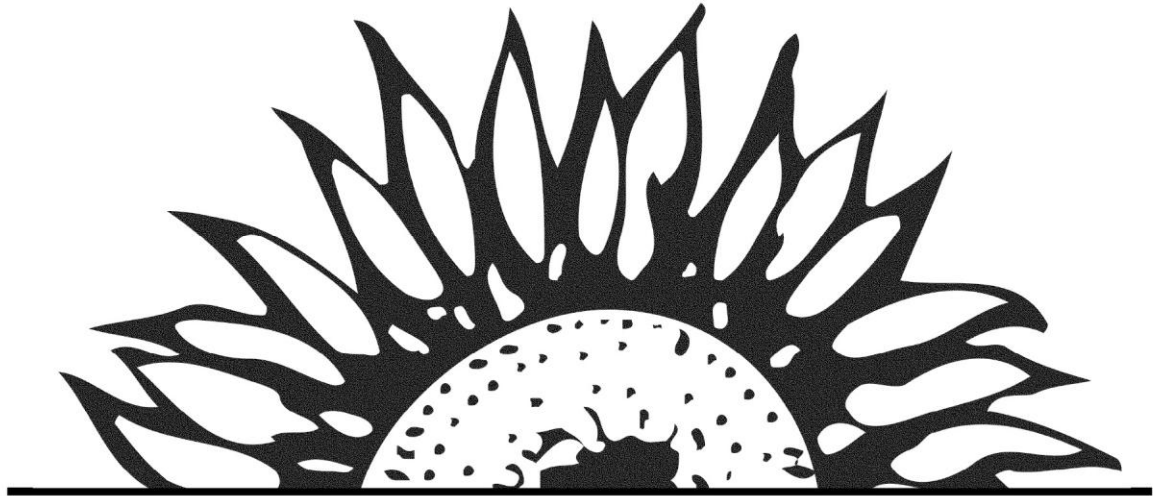




CCOF
Certification Services, LLC.

www.ccof.org



MANUAL THREE

CCOF International
A Guide to CCOF Global Market Access

Edition: September 2011

Acronyms Used:

CCOF CS:	CCOF Certification Services
COR:	Canadian Organic Regime
EEC:	European Economic Community
EU:	European Union
GMA:	Global Market Access Program
NOP:	National Organic Program
USDA:	United States Dept. of Agriculture

Introduction

The CCOF Global Market Access program was developed to provide CCOF clients with access to export markets not open with USDA NOP certification alone, such as the EU, Canada, Japan and Taiwan. All CCOF CS clients must first be certified to the NOP standards, and then can be verified to additional foreign standards as needed.

CCOF CS believes that the various standards are extremely similar to the US NOP and share essential core principles and values. However, EU, Canadian and other foreign standards differ from the NOP standards in specific areas, which are identified in this manual. All standards identified in this manual must be met in addition to the NOP Standards.

The additional requirements of CCOF GMA standards are baseline EU Standards, variances determined by the COR/ NOP Equivalency Arrangement, MAFF/USDA Export Arrangement between the US and Japan, Taiwan, and Quebec's organic requirements.

The contents of this manual also define procedures that CCOF employs for our own compliance to ISO Guide 65 requirements. For example, the appeal procedures defined under the NOP does not apply to a decision made by CCOF CS under the Global Market Access program.

As foreign countries develop new mandatory national standards or export requirements change, CCOF CS will continue to modify the GMA program to ensure access to foreign markets, and notify clients of these changes via our magazine and e-newsletters.

CCOF CS will notify producers of the changes to the CCOF GMA Standards

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and will provide clients with six months notice prior to enforcement of any standard change when possible.

Manual Contents:

1. Frequently Asked Questions
2. Participation Requirements
3. Certification Process
4. Term Definitions
5. Labeling Requirements
6. Crop Production Standards
7. Processing/ Handling Standards
8. Livestock Standards

1. FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

How much does the CCOF GMA program cost?

The GMA program is competitively priced at only \$250 at the time of initial enrollment and \$250 due January 1 thereafter. This includes review to all standards as requested by the client.

Am I eligible for CCOF GMA Certification?

If you are currently certified by or applying for certification with CCOF CS for USDA NOP certification, then you are eligible for enrollment in the GMA program.

Who needs to be certified to the CCOF GMA program?

Any CCOF CS client that may either export product directly or sell product to a handler that will export a processed product needs to enroll in the GMA program. Producers of the following products should especially consider enrolling in GMA: all nuts, tree fruit, grapes (for wine and raisin production), specialty lettuce, strawberries, dates and dairy (especially if dehydrated for milk powder).

Clients must enroll in the GMA program before harvest or production of the product in order to ensure that that compliance can be verified prior to export.

How do I obtain CCOF GMA Certification?

Step 1: Indicate on your application form or annual continuation of certification contract that you request enrollment in GMA, and submit it directly to CCOF CS.

Step 2: Pay the required fees. CCOF CS will invoice you at the time of application or continuation of certification. If you are applying before or after continuation of certification, CCOF CS will invoice you upon review of the application.

Step 3: Complete an inspection. After the inspection, CCOF CS will review the inspection and determine compliance.

What are the additional standards for CCOF Global Market Access?

The simple answer is that CCOF global market access is a condensed version of the European Union Regulation 834/2007 and other standards. It only identifies those standards that are "additional" to the USDA NOP, and often requested for the acceptance of US product being exported.

Do I have to enter my entire operation or can I enter a portion of my operation?

CCOF CS can review your operation to various GMA requirements on a field-by-field or product-by-product basis. However, the issues of whole farm conversion under the EU and the conversion time associated with various materials prohibited by the GMA program may at times make this impractical for farmers. CCOF CS will consider an application from a separate business entity or from a clearly defined division of a parent company as a separate entity.

Handlers and processors are not required to enroll the entire operation in the GMA program. CCOF CS can review individual products to the various GMA standards.

What are USDA Export Arrangements?

The USDA has mutual agreements with other countries and economic regions that outline their respective standards. Export arrangements currently have been made with Japan, New Zealand, Quebec, United Kingdom, Denmark and British Columbia. In some cases, such as Japan and Taiwan, additional standards must be met by US producers to export product.

What is the European Union Regulation (EEC) 834/2007?

All products sold as "organic" in the EU must have been grown and processed in accordance with EU Council Regulation No. 834/2007 and 889/2008, which are the minimum standards for certification (they are also known as EEC 834/2007 and EEC 889/2008). EEC 834/2007 gives individual member states the authority to adopt and enforce stricter regulations within the country, but not to restrict trade among other member states.

Organic producers, processors and handlers may need to meet additional

requirements established by individual member states or certification agencies in the importing country. CCOF CS cannot anticipate all the demands of each member state, but has a very strong reputation within the EU and can usually resolve questions raised by EU members.

CCOF CS will update changes to EEC Regulations and member state interpretations of the regulation as they become known. European Union Member States do interpret the EEC regulations in different ways and thus some countries may require additional documentation without prior notice.

What if my operation is located in the US but my product is shipped to Canada?

All food products sold as “organic” in Canada must meet the requirements of COR. For operations that are CCOF certified as NOP compliant, products may be exported to Canada under the terms of the NOP/ COR Equivalency Arrangement described below.

All ingredients in products destined for Canada must also meet COR or be COR equivalent in order for the final product to receive certification, as applicable under the equivalency arrangement¹.

On June 18, 2009 the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) and USDA signed a historic organic standards equivalency arrangement. This arrangement establishes the two country’s standards as equivalent with the exception of minor variances that must be addressed in the certification and/or import/export process. For NOP certified clients outside of Canada, the CCOF GMA program will document compliance with the US/Canada equivalency arrangement.

COR is overseen by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA). For information about the Canadian standards and regulatory structure, see www.ccof.org/canada.php.

What if my operation or a facility used by my operation is located in Canada?

Operations located in Canada who produce organic products covered under the scope of the COR regulations are required to be certified to COR standards directly.

CCOF maintains COR accreditation for certification of operators and their production fields or facilities located in Canada. Please see CCOF Canadian

Organic Regime Compliance Program Manual for details on COR certification.

2. PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENTS

2.0 CCOF USDA NOP Certification

All CCOF CS clients enrolled in the GMA program must be certified according to the NOP Standards, with the exception of Clients enrolled in the CCOF Private Retail Certification Program.

The NOP program is described in Manual One: A Guide to CCOF NOP Certification, and in Manual Two: A Guide to USDA Requirements for Organic Producers. The fee for this service is per Manual One: A Guide to CCOF NOP Certification Services.

2.1 Certificates of Compliance

If CCOF finds that a client meets the applicable standards for a foreign market (as set forth in this Manual Section 2.0 Participation Requirements, and Section 4.0 Additional Standards), CCOF will issue the following:

- CCOF EU 834/2007 Certificate of Equivalency, and/or
- CCOF Canadian Organic Regime Certificate of Equivalency, and/or
- CARTV (Quebec) compliance, and/or
- MAFF/USDA (Japan) Export Arrangement compliance
- Other standards or export arrangements as applicable.

2.2 Complaint Log Standard²

All CCOF CS clients enrolled in the GMA program must keep a record of all complaints received that relate to a product’s compliance with CCOF GMA standards. A record of all complaints must be made available to CCOF CS when requested. The record must show that appropriate action is taken with respect to each received complaint. This requirement is due to CCOF’s accreditation to ISO Guide 65 by the USDA Agriculture Marketing Services (AMS) and the International Organic Accreditation Service (IOAS).

2.3 Export Certificate (EC) Service

Only those CCOF CS clients granted a *Certificate of Compliance* as per Section 2.1 may receive Export Certificate Service for verification of shipments for domestic and international trade, particularly to the EU and its member states.

Export certificates may be requested in writing using the Export Certificate and Transaction Certificate Request Cover Sheet and Request Form available at www.ccof.org/forms.php.

The fee for this service is per Manual One: A Guide to CCOF CS.

CCOF CS will provide applicable export documentation as follows:

- European Union documentation (for EU member nations) including, but not limited to, Import authorization and Import Certificate for all clients with products certified as equivalent to EEC834/2007
- CCOF provides TM-11 export certificates where required by USDA export arrangements with foreign governments.

CCOF CS cannot guarantee that the CCOF GMA standards will meet the requirements of other unpublished or newly developing standards, nor can CCOF CS anticipate additional procedures or requirements that may be implemented by various regulatory bodies. However, at a client’s request, CCOF CS will provide all complete, accurate, and relevant information from a client’s file in order to demonstrate compliance.

3. CERTIFICATION

3.0 Certification Process

The CCOF CS GMA certification process is similar to the certification process outlined in Manual One: A Guide to CCOF CS, and is outlined below with specific references to Manual One: A Guide to CCOF Certification, with notations of additions and differences.

3.1 Application³

To request enrollment in the GMA program, indicate on the CCOF Application your desired scope of certification (producer, processor, livestock, etc) and expected or planned international markets. Applications are described per Manual One: A Guide to CCOF Certification and can be downloaded at www.ccof.org.

If a CCOF client is also certified by another certification agency for the same scope, the client must provide CCOF with written consent to receive from the other certifier or certifiers the following upon application:

- Current certification decisions,
- Any major non-compliances,
- Evidence of corrective actions(s),

¹ COR QMS 1.3.1
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² ISO Guide 65 §15

³ ISO/IEC Guide 65 4.1.4, 4.5.3.i.1-4.5.3.i.2, 4.6.1, 4.6.2.a
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- Copies of transactions certificates or information regarding sales, and/or
- Any denials or suspension/revocations.

For such dual or multiple certification operations, CCOF CS will make every effort to coordinate the inspection with the other certifier(s) to reduce costs to the client.

3.2 Application Review⁴

The application review is described per Manual One: A Guide to CCOF Certification, Section 2.2 Application Review and Cost Estimate. The findings of this review will be communicated to the client per Section 3.7 Certification Sanctions.

3.3 On-Site Inspection⁵

The on-site inspection is described per Manual One: A Guide to CCOF Certification, Section 2.3 On-Site Inspection.

CCOF reserves the right to make all inspection assignments. CCOF clients may not influence the choice of inspector or contact inspectors directly to solicit inspection assignments. Clients have the right to be informed about the identity of the inspector before the inspection visit, and may raise objections based on conflicts of interest or other reasons. CCOF will rule whether the reasons are accepted.⁶

CCOF CS may provide foreign accreditation agencies and/or import authorities with copies of inspection reports when required exclusively for the purpose of gaining import licenses for CCOF clients enrolled in GMA or their customers. When inspection reports etc. are provided CCOF will notify the client of this occurrence.

3.3.1.1 GMA Program On-site Provisions⁷

In addition to the on-site provisions in Section 2.3, GMA inspections for clients enrolled in the GMA program must also include identification and investigation of areas of risk, review of records and accounts, productions/sales reconciliation on farms, and input/output reconciliation and trace back audits in processing and handling.

3.3.1.2 EEC On-Site Provisions

In addition to the on-site provisions for inspections in CCOF Manual I, GMA inspections to verify compliance or equivalency with EEC 834/2007 will

also include the full inspection of all conventional storage areas, including, but not limited to, conventional input and seed storage facilities⁸.

Inspectors may take samples for testing of products not authorized for organic production or for checking production techniques not in conformity with the organic production rules. Samples may also be taken and analyzed for detecting possible contamination by products not authorized for organic production. However, such analysis shall be carried out where the use of products not authorized for organic production is suspected.⁹

3.3.2 Additional (Announced & Unannounced) On-site Inspections¹⁰

CCOF CS reserves the right to conduct additional on-site inspections of both applicants for certification and certified operations to determine compliance with the applicable international organic production and handling regulations. The documentation of additional inspections will be deemed necessary by CCOF CS based on risk analysis, taking into account factors such as the type of production, the operator's record of compliance and complexity of production.

The International Organic Accreditation Services (IOAS) may require that additional inspections be performed by CCOF CS for the purpose of determining compliance or equivalence with applicable international organic production and handling regulations. Additional inspections may be announced or unannounced at the discretion of the CCOF CS or as required by IOAS.

At minimum, CCOF CS must conduct unannounced inspections of at least 5% of the total GMA clients. CCOF CS will assign the inspection based on the following criteria:

- Identification of a possible non-compliance activity;
- Potential for drift;
- Achievement of geographic crop and seasonal diversity;
- Other logical reason(s), including random selection.

3.4 Granting of Certification¹¹

Granting certification is described per Section 2.1 Certificates of Compliance, Section 2.3 Export Certificate Service and per Manual One: A Guide to

CCOF Certification, Section 2.4 Granting Certification.

CCOF will inform clients, in writing, when they are affected by a change, modification (such as reduction, expansion, or extension), or withdrawal of certification in whole or in part¹².

3.5 Continuation of Certification¹³

Continuation of Certification is per Manual One: A Guide to CCOF Certification, Section 2.5 Continuation of Certification.

3.6 Modification of Certification¹⁴

Modification of Certification is per Manual One: A Guide to CCOF Certification, Section 2.6 Modification of Certification.

3.7 Certification Sanctions¹⁵

Certification Sanctions are per Manual One: A Guide to CCOF Certification, Section 2.7 Certification Sanctions.

3.7.1 Noncompliance Procedure

Noncompliance Procedure is per Manual One: A Guide to CCOF Certification, Section 2.7.1 Noncompliance Procedure.

3.7.2 Denial of Certification (Applicants)¹⁶

Denial of Certification is per Manual One: A Guide to CCOF Certification, Section 2.7.2 Denial of Certification.

3.7.3 Proposed Suspension or Revocation¹⁷

Proposed Suspension or Revocation is per Manual One: A Guide to CCOF Certification, Section 2.7.3 Proposed Suspension or Revocation.

3.7.4 Suspension or Revocation¹⁸

Suspension or Revocation is per Manual One: A Guide to CCOF Certification, Section 2.7.4 Suspension or Revocation.

3.7.5 Discontinuance of Certification¹⁹

Discontinuance of Certification is per Manual One: A Guide to CCOF Certification, Section 2.7.5 Discontinuance of Certification. Clients must also cease all claims of the CCOF logo and name, destroy or return all certificates, labeling and marketing materials containing reference to CCOF, and are liable for the costs of services provided up to the point of withdrawal.

⁴ ISO/IEC Guide 65 8.1.1, 8.1.3-8.1.4, 8.2.1.a-b, 8.2.2.a-b, 8.1.2.a-h, 9.0-9.3

⁵ ISO/IEC Guide 65 9.2, 9.4, 10

⁶ CAN QMS 4.5.3.I

⁷ EEC 889/2008 Article 32(d) and Article 66

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⁸ EEC 889/2008 Article 66(3)

⁹ EEC 889/2008 Article 65 (2)

¹⁰ EEC 889/2008 Article 63(1)(c) & 65(4) & COR QMS 13.01.a

¹¹ ISO/IEC Guide 65 4.2.b, 4.6, 11.b, 12-12.4

¹² COR QMS 14.1.3

¹³ ISO/IEC Guide Section 13

¹⁴ ISO/IEC Guide 65 4.6-4.6.2.c, 12.1, 12.4, 13-13.3

¹⁵ ISO/IEC Guide §4.6.1,4.6.2-4.6.2.c, 4.8.1, & 12.4

¹⁶ ISO/IEC Guide Section 4.2.b

¹⁷ ISO/IEC Guide 65 4.6

¹⁸ ISO/IEC Guide 65 4.6-4.6.2.a

¹⁹ ISO/IEC Guide 65 4.6.2.a

3.7.7 Reinstatement

Reinstatement is per Manual One: A Guide to CCOF Certification, Section 2.7.7 Reinstatement.

3.8 Appeals²⁰

An applicant for certification may appeal a CCOF CS notice of denial of certification, and a certified operation may appeal a CCOF CS notification of proposed suspension or revocation of certification or other adverse action or decision. CCOF CS will carry out the appeal pursuant to the following:

- All written communications between parties involved in appeal proceedings must be sent to the recipient's place of business by a delivery service, which provides dated return receipts.
- An appeal of a noncompliance decision must be filed as required in the notification or within 30 days from receipt of the notification, whichever occurs later. All appeals must include a copy of the adverse decision and a statement of the appellant's reasons for believing that the decision was not proper or made in accordance with EU 834/2007 or applicable standard.
- The appeal will be considered "filed" on the date received by CCOF CS. All appeals shall be reviewed in a timely manner, heard and decided by persons not involved with the decision being appealed. The CCOF CS Ad Hoc Appeals Committee shall render a final and non-appealable decision to sustain, deny, suspend or revoke certification. Alternatively, they may sustain or deny an appeal regarding an adverse action.

3.9 Complaints²¹

CCOF CS reserves the right to investigate complaints of noncompliance with applicable to CCOF GMA organic production and handling regulations including EEC, NOP/COR equivalency or other requirements, and/or complaints against the performance of CCOF CS as a certification body. CCOF CS is committed to investigating complaints that are submitted in writing and that provide evidence that supports the allegation(s). CCOF CS conducts investigations in a timely manner, confidentially and based only on documented evidence. If a certified party or applicant refuses to cooperate in an investigation, CCOF CS may deem this sufficient cause for denial or suspension and/or revocation of certification. A certified party must also maintain records of such complaints

per Section 2.2 Complaint Log Standard.

3.10 CCOF GMA Claims

No operation may represent product as organic or in compliance with GMA standards/programs or utilize the CCOF seal or other GMA, EU or COR seals until it has been informed, in writing, by CCOF CS that the products in question have been certified appropriately to the standard represented.²²

CCOF clients must disclose all labels and brands manufactured under CCOF certification(s). This must include any and all organic private labels or other brands not owned by the client²³. All labels used on packaging must be included in the Organic System Plan and approved by CCOF CS, preferably prior to printing

3.10.1.a EU 834/2007 Claims

CCOF GMA does not issue claim(s) for CCOF EU acceptance, only a certificate per Section 2.1 Certificates of Compliance.

3.10.1.b Seal/Logo Use

CCOF may utilize the logo below on GMA certificates or other documents to indicate the compliances/equivalencies achieved within the program. This seal may be utilized by CCOF clients to indicate GMA compliant products. The standard CCOF seal may also be used on any CCOF certified product.

CCOF GMA Seal



A client can only make certification claims which are consistent with the scope of the certification that has been granted by CCOF and as displayed on their GMA and NOP certificates.

Operations found to be COR equivalent may use either the NOP Seal or COR seal as limited by specific labeling restrictions, described in the CCOF Guide to COR Labeling Requirements, available at www.ccof.org/canada.php.

Clients that withdraw are decertified from the CCOF GMA program may be required by CCOF to immediately cease use of the CCOF name, logo and seal.

3.11 GMO Exclusion Program and Testing Policy²⁴

²² COR QMS 8.1.2.a

²³ COR QMS 8.1.2.b

²⁴ ISO/IEC Guide 65 7-7.1, 7.2.b-c,15, ; EEC 834/2007 Article 4(a)(iii)

3.11.1 Exclusion Program

The deliberate use or negligent introduction of genetically engineered organisms (GMOs) or their derivatives (traced back one step in biological chain) to organic farming systems or products is prohibited, including animals, seed, propagation material, pollen and farm inputs such as fertilizers, soil conditioners, crop protection and processing materials²⁵.

The GMA program incorporates procedures to verify that GMO exclusion is being achieved, and is documented and implemented primarily via the Organic System Plan (OSP) and Inspection Report. The OSP provides a framework by which clients identify and address GMO critical control points within their system. The CCOF Inspection Report prompts inspectors to verify relevant GMO critical control points. The OSP and Inspection Reports are periodically revised based on the latest available information regarding GMO crops and products.

CCOF CS periodically provides updates regarding GMO crops and materials in the marketplace in the CCOF Newsletter.

3.11.2 GMO Testing

CCOF CS does not require mandatory GMO testing for verification of organic production. Testing is only performed when there is a specific cause for concern, such as suspected negligence or fraud that may have resulted in GMO presence in organic products or production systems.

3.12.1 The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan (MAFF) Export Arrangement

CCOF CS operates in accordance to the USDA/MAFF-Japan Export Arrangement as published on the USDA website. Clients must meet NOP regulations and the relevant requirements of Section 6.0 Crop Materials. All ingredients in processed products must also be produced according to these restrictions.

3.12.2 The Conseil des Applications Agroalimentaires du Quebec (CARTV)

CCOF CS operates in accordance to the CARTV Export Arrangement as recognized by the CARTV website. Clients must meet NOP regulations and the relevant requirements of Section 10 Quebec Labeling Requirements.

²⁰ ISO/IEC Guide 65 7, COR QMS 4.2i

²¹ ISO/IEC Guide 65 7-7.1, 7.2.b-c,15, COR QMS 01 CCOF Manual 3, V4, R8 12/15/11

²⁵ EEC 889/2008 Article 9(1)

3.12.3 EEC 834/2007 Accredited Certification Agencies and Other Agencies Providing Certification to EEC Regulations

CCOF CS will only recognize an ingredient certificate from other certification agencies for EEC 834/2007 where those programs are accredited to the NOP and ISO Guide 65 or EN 45011 under:

- USDA ISO Guide 65 Accreditation (Required for suppliers located in the U.S.)
- EN 45011 Accreditation (Required for suppliers affected by EN45011)
- ANSI ISO Guide 65 Accreditation (Required for suppliers located outside the U.S.)

3.12.4 Taiwan

CCOF operates in accordance with the USDA/Taiwan Export Arrangement as published on the USDA NOP website. Note that USDA Export Arrangements only extend to products produced and/or shipped from the US. Products shipped to Taiwan must be produced "using zero prohibited substances".

Livestock and meat products must be produced without the use of systemic pain killers or analgesics; including the use of Lidocaine and Procaine. CCOF clients requesting export documents for Taiwan must verify these requirements in writing in their export document request. As these are at their core verification of compliance with US NOP standards, additional supplier verifications will not be required until further notice. CCOF clients should be aware that the Taiwanese organic authorities have strongly based their organic system on analytical testing and residue analyses are likely.

3.12.5 CCOF Private Retail Certification Program

Retail operations with locations in foreign countries or regions without clearly applicable national standards may participate in CCOF's Private Retail Organic Certification program. This program is offered as an optional addition under the CCOF GMA program.

Under this program CCOF CS will provide full inspection and certification to the best practices and standards of both CCOF's baseline NOP program

and applicable national standards in the country of operation.

Operations enrolled in the Private Retail Certification Program must maintain sufficient records to demonstrate that any product represented as "Organic" is certified organic by a qualified third party, such as an accredited certifying agent to an applicable organic standard (e.g. NOP, provincial standard).

Operations will be required to maintain appropriate and consistent labeling claims in subject departments and identify themselves as "certified organic" or "CCOF Certified Organic" or "Certified Organic by CCOF". Under the program, labeling provisions allowing the use of either the NOP or other national seals will not be applied. Products may be labeled per Section 9 Organic Product Labeling.

Certificates for this program will reference the CCOF Private Retail Certification Program and not reference or function as formal NOP certifications. All other applicable CCOF standards, policies, practices, and systems in both Manual II and III will apply.

To ensure consistency and the highest standards possible, operations enrolled in the CCOF Private Retail Certification Program will complete CCOF's standard retail OSP. CCOF inspections will verify NOP and additional relevant standards and best practices as relevant to the country of operation. CCOF GMA on-site, appeal, and other program provisions will apply.

Costs for this program will include standard fees as described in Manual 1 and GMA enrollment.

3.13. GMA Standards

Sections 5 through 9 below outline the additional standards for the following scopes of certification: Crop Production, Livestock, and Processing/Handling.

Based on the GMA enrollment information and scope of certification indicated in the client's Organic System Plan, CCOF CS will determine the client's equivalence or compliance to the applicable standards.

If the standard is "Determined to be equivalent to NOP", CCOF CS has

already assessed this standard as part of the entry-level NOP organic certification, and no additional compliance measures are required.

4. TERM DEFINITIONS

Factory Farm- A farm in which the animal spends its entire life indoors and there is a high stocking rate of animals in the facility.

Handle- To sell, process, or package agricultural products, except such term shall not include the sale, transportation, or delivery of crops or livestock by the producer thereof to a handler. A handling scope certification is required for anyone engaged in processing.

Handler- Any person engaged in the business of handling agricultural products, including producers who handle crops or livestock of their own production, except such term shall not include final retailers of agricultural products that do not process agricultural products. A handling scope certification is required for anyone engaged in processing.

Handling operation- Any operation or portion of an operation (except final retailers of agricultural products that do not process agricultural products) that receives or otherwise acquires agricultural products and processes, packages, or stores such products. A handling scope certification is required for anyone engaged in processing.

Primary Ecosystems- Land that is in its natural state and has not been cultivated within the last 100 years.

Conversion- The act of certification to organic standards of a conventional operation. The practices and requirements for certification are defined within each regulation.

Parallel Production- Growing the same crop variety both organically and non-organically within the same production unit. Prohibited under EU standards, with specific exceptions for perennial crops in conversion. Substantial separation of business operations and business identities may be required to ensure compliance. Alternately, full farm conversion of the business may be required.

5. ORGANIC PRODUCT LABELING

Copies of all labels utilized under the GMA program must be submitted and approved by CCOF CS prior to use. Labels should meet the organic label requirements of the export market.

5.1 COR Labeling Requirements

All labels for organic products sold in Canada, whether certified directly the COR Standards or approved products verified as meeting the NOP/COR Equivalency must be labeled in full compliance with COR labeling requirements. These requirements can be found in the CCOF Guide to COR Labeling Requirements, available at www.ccof.org/canada.php.

5.2. Quebec Labeling Requirements

All produce and products sold as organic in Quebec must identify the name of certified operator and CCOF. **CARTV labeling standards specify that²⁶:**

1. Organic fruit and vegetables, just as conventional fruit and vegetables, must whenever possible be individually labeled.
2. The name of certified operators (grower or handler) must be printed on a sticker affixed to each organic fruit or vegetable.
3. The name of the certifying body that attested the product's organic production mode must also to be printed on each sticker.
4. Hydroponic or Aeroponically produced organic products may not be sold in Quebec.


5.3 EU and CCOF Private Retail Certification Program Labeling Requirements

Label Type/ Feature	European Union Regulation 834/2007	CCOF Private Retail Certification Program
"100% Organic" ingredients	This labeling claim category is unique to the US NOP and does not have a precise corollary in most other standards. Therefore, it is typically not addressed in their regulations or labeling requirements.	
"100% Organic" ingredients	Category non-existent but labeling claim is not prohibited.	Claim prohibited, except retail packaged items produced by another Certified Operation.
At least 95% Organic Ingredients	NOP equivalent. Organic products may be labeled "Organic", "organically grown" etc. See "Organic Seal/ Logo section" below.	Products may be identified as "Organic" and Operation may use "Certified Organic", "CCOF Certified Organic, or "Certified Organic by CCOF" to identify the operation and/or individual products. No reference to the NOP or any other organic standard may be made by the Operation.
70- 95% Organic Ingredients	Identification of organic ingredients as organic is limited to ingredient panel. Front panel "Made With Organic (specified ingredients or food groups)" claims are prohibited. An indication of the total percentage of organic ingredients in proportion to the total quantity of ingredients of agricultural origin must appear in the ingredient panel. The reference to organic and percentage statement must appear in the same color and identical size and style of lettering as the rest of the ingredient panel ²⁷	Claims prohibited, except retail packaged items produced by another Certified Operation.
GMO-free Labels	NOP equivalent	Allowed.
Identification of Responsible Party	NOP equivalent.	Not applicable in the retail setting.
Registration of Labels²⁸	NOP equivalent.	Not applicable.

²⁶ Quebec Organic Reference Standard Section 9

²⁷ EEC 834/2007 Article 23(4)

²⁸ COR QMS 10.0

Label Type/ Feature	European Union Regulation 834/2007	CCOF Private Retail Certification Program
Wholesale Containers/ Produce Boxes/ non-retail containers²⁹	<p>Non-retail containers/produce boxes or accompanying documents (e.g. invoices, BOLs) must contain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the name and address of the certified operation b) the name of the product and its organic status c) CCOF's control number (US-BIO-660) or identify CCOF as the certifier d) and traceability information, such as lot numbers, where applicable <p>(When not in compliance with NOP requirements, containers & shipping documents must be labeled for "export only").</p>	Not applicable.
Wine Labels	The EU is currently developing wine production standards. US certified wines should generally meet EU requirements. Specific authorizations may be required from individual certifiers, members states, or other competent authorities.	Not applicable.
Private Labels and Brands not owned by CCOF clients.	NOP equivalent.	Not applicable.
Organic Seal/Logo EU Organic Seal: 	<p>EU organic seal may be used on products certified "organic" and exported in accordance with Title III of EEC 1235/2008. Use of the seal on such products is optional.</p> <p>The EU organic seal must be used in specific format and colors as defined by EEC 271/2010. The seal is a green (Pantone no. 376) rectangle with white stars in the shape of a leaf. Rectangle must be at least 9mm high by 13.5mm wide and maintain a height to width ratio of 1 to 1.5.</p> <p>Variations, such as modified color schemes (including black and white, different shades of green, delineating borders, etc) or smaller size, may be permissible in certain situations.³⁰</p> <p>If the EU organic seal is used, the CCOF's control number (US-BIO-660) and the term "non-EU agriculture" must appear in the same visual field as the seal. CCOF recommends that the CCOF control number is used to identify all products, boxes or labels used for organic products shipped to the EU under CCOF certification.</p> <p>Visit www.ccof.org/eu.php for a complete EU seal use guide and more information.</p>	Use of national seals prohibited. Use of CCOF logos allowed in reference to organic products and the Operation.

6. CROP PRODUCTION STANDARDS

6.1. COR/NOP EQUIVALENCY REQUIREMENTS FOR CROP PRODUCTION

Production Standard	COR/NOP Equivalency Requirements
Hydroponic and Aeroponic Production	Products produced using Hydroponic or Aeroponic production methods under the NOP may not be sold as organic in Canada.

²⁹ EEC 889/2008 Article 31 and EEC 834/2007 Article 23

³⁰ EEC 834/2007 Article 24(1)(c) and EEC 271/2010

Production Standard	COR/NOP Equivalency Requirements
Sodium Nitrate (Chilean Nitrate)	<p>Sodium (Chilean) Nitrate is prohibited for use in raw produce³¹ shipped to Canada under the NOP/COR equivalency arrangement. Clients must be prepared to demonstrate to USDA and/or Canadian personnel through auditable records that raw produce labeled for sale in Canada, represented as COR equivalent, or listed by CCOF on client profiles as COR equivalent are produced without Sodium Nitrate. Clients may use certifier affidavits, supplier attestations, or documentation from NOP certifiers, such as client profiles or similar documents, to ensure compliance.</p> <p>If a portion of the crops are produced without the use of Sodium Nitrate, they must be segregated from crops produced using Sodium Nitrate. Fields are not required to undergo transition after the use of Sodium Nitrate. It is the client's responsibility to ensure that they notify CCOF of changes to field compliance status due to the use of Chilean Nitrate.</p>

6.2 EU REQUIREMENTS FOR CROP PRODUCTION

Production Standard	European Union Regulation 834/2007
Conversion	<p>All sites, fields, and orchards must not have any prohibited substances applied within 36 months of the first organic harvest. CCOF CS will report the conversion date as the date of application to CCOF CS or the first date of certification of the operation under another certifier unless there is documentation as described below.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sites will be considered within the CCOF GMA program from the time of application for certification as either transitional or organic³² CCOF CS reserves the right to determine that an operation has converted according to EEC Annex 1 Section 1.2 (a) and (b) where there is documentation of conversion, including but not limited to, registration with the California Department of Food and Agriculture, Organic Program. All CCOF CS Clients should note that Switzerland is not a member of the EU and thus may require additional conversion requirements. Clients seeking to export to Switzerland should ensure that product is from an operation that has been certified by CCOF CS or another agency for at least three years.
Crop Rotation for the Production of Annual Crops.³³	<p>NOP Equivalent</p>
Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs)³⁴	<p>The following organic and non-organic crops grown or handled on an operation must be evaluated for the potential for GMO contamination from pollen drift, and producers must have documentation pertaining to purchase and planting, including brand and variety name:</p> <p>Corn, Potato, Tomato, Rape Seed/Canola Oil, Soybean, Zucchini, Alfalfa (including rhizobium inoculant Dormal Plus), Cotton, Other(s) TBA</p> <p>The deliberate use, or negligent introduction, of genetically engineered organisms or their derivatives (traced back one step in biological chain) to organic farming systems or products is prohibited. This shall include animals, seed, propagation material, pollen and farm inputs such as fertilizers, soil conditioners, or crop protection materials³⁵.</p> <p>Contamination by GMOs may alter the organic status of an operation, even if circumstances are beyond the control of the operator.</p>
Hydroponic and Aeroponic Production³⁶	<p>Prohibited</p>

³¹ U.S.-Canada Determination of Equivalency Directive from NOP to all USDA-ACAs

³² EEC 889/2008 Article 36(1)(2)

³³ EEC 889/2008 Article 12(1)

³⁴ EEC 834/2007 Article 4(a)(iii)

³⁵ EEC 889/2008 Article 9(1)

³⁶ EEC 889/2008 Article 4

Production Standard	European Union Regulation 834/2007
Parallel Production ³⁷	<p>Growing the same crop variety both organically and non-organically (parallel production) is prohibited. Operations that are able to evidence that organic and conventional production are physically, financially, and operationally separate, will not be considered to be engaged in parallel production. CCOF will make a determination as to the status with regard to parallel production based on the client OSP and inspection.</p> <p>Specific exceptions may exist for perennial crops in conversion. Perennial crops may be grown in parallel production if a plan is in place to bring the non-organic production into organic management.</p> <p>An exception can be made for seed production if the following is met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Measures are taken to ensure permanent separation of the seed; CCOF is notified at least 24 hours prior to harvest of seed; Upon harvest completion, the exact quantities, and other distinguishing features and confirmation of segregation activities are reported to CCOF.³⁸
Seeds and Planting Stock ³⁹	Producers must use organically grown seeds, annual seedlings, and planting stock as required by the NOP Regulation. CCOF CS has the authority to determine if equivalent organic varieties are available and thus require their use. CCOF CS may be required to use seed databases that are developed by EU member nations in accordance with Article 48.

6.3 MAFF/USDA (Japan) and EU CROP PRODUCTION MATERIALS

Clients must be careful to avoid use of prohibited substances that are listed on the USDA National Organic Program Materials List, and not allowed under the GMA program.

Crop Materials	MAFF-JAPAN	European Union Regulation 834/2007
Ammonium Carbonate	NOP equivalent.	May not contact crops or soil
Antibiotics (Streptomycin & Tetracycline)	NOP equivalent.	Prohibited
Boric Acid	NOP equivalent.	Allowed as a micronutrient and for structural pest control, provided there is no contact with organic product
Copper Salts and copper sulfate	NOP equivalent.	Restricted to a maximum of 6 ⁴⁰ kg/ha per year of elemental copper.
Gibberillic Acid	NOP equivalent.	Prohibited
Humic Acids	Prohibited (alkali-extracted types only).	NOP equivalent.
Hydrogen Peroxide	NOP equivalent.	Restricted to use as a cleaning agent in livestock buildings and installations
Lignin Sulfonate	Allowed as crop input material. Prohibited as flotation agent, which applies to post harvest handling only.	Restricted for use by processors and handlers only

³⁷ EEC 889/2008 Article 40(1)

³⁸ EEC 889/2008 Article 40(1)

³⁹ EEC 889/2008 Article 45(1)(b)

⁴⁰ EEC 889/2008 Annex II

Crop Materials	MAFF-JAPAN	European Union Regulation 834/2007																
Manure	NOP equivalent.	<p>Factory Farmed Manure is prohibited. This includes raw manure only. Manure that is an ingredient in processed products that contain manure, or compost that contains manure is not considered raw manure.</p> <p>Factory farmed manure includes:</p> <p>a) Manure from animals treated with genetically modified Bovine Growth Hormone.</p> <p>b) Manure from caged poultry (or other caged animals), as well as manure from poultry held at a stocking density in excess of 12 birds per square meter.</p> <p>CCOF CS requires that all manure sources be ⁴¹documented. Animal manures may be applied to organic land at a rate of no more than 156 lbs of nitrogen per acre/per year on a rolling average basis. Calculation:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>170</td> <td>kg of N</td> <td>1</td> <td>Hectare</td> </tr> <tr> <td>170</td> <td>kg of N</td> <td>2.4</td> <td>Acres</td> </tr> <tr> <td>374</td> <td>lbs of N</td> <td>2.4</td> <td>Acres</td> </tr> <tr> <td>156</td> <td>lbs of N</td> <td>1</td> <td>Acres</td> </tr> </table>	170	kg of N	1	Hectare	170	kg of N	2.4	Acres	374	lbs of N	2.4	Acres	156	lbs of N	1	Acres
170	kg of N	1	Hectare															
170	kg of N	2.4	Acres															
374	lbs of N	2.4	Acres															
156	lbs of N	1	Acres															
Peracetic Acid	NOP equivalent.	Restricted to use as a cleaning agent in livestock buildings and installations																
Peat	NOP equivalent.	Use limited to horticulture/nursery production																
Polyethylene, polypropylene or polycarbonates	NOP equivalent.	NOP equivalent.																
Sodium Nitrate (Chilean Nitrate)	NOP equivalent.	Prohibited																
Sodium Silicate	NOP equivalent.	NOP equivalent.																
Spinosad	NOP equivalent.	Restricted use only if produced by strains not genetically modified and used only when measures are taken to minimize the risk to key parasitoids and to minimize the risk of development of resistance																
Vitamins B₁, C, & E	NOP equivalent.	Prohibited																

7. PROCESSING/ HANDLING STANDARDS

7.1 COR/NOP EQUIVALENCY REQUIREMENTS FOR PROCESSING/HANDLING

Processing/Handling Regulations	Canadian Organic Regime (COR) Equivalency
Raw produce, ingredients in processed products, and processed products	<p>All raw produce, ingredients in processed products, and processed products:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Must not be produced with the use of sodium (Chilean) nitrate. 2. Must not be produced by hydroponic or aeroponic production methods. 3. Must only contain ingredients or processed products derived from animals where the animals have been produced according to livestock stocking rates as set out in CAN/CGSB 32.310-2006 (amended October 2008). For stocking rates, see the table below in section 8, Livestock.

7.2 EU REQUIRMENTS FOR PROCESSING/HANDLING

Processing/Handling Regulations	European Union Regulation 834/2007
Audit Control ⁴²	All handlers, including importers, must be certified.
Cleaning & Sanitizers ⁴³	Chlorine, hydrogen peroxide, ozone, and peracetic acid must not be added to water contacting organic products; except, municipal water or water treated with chlorine to meet drinking water standards is allowed.

⁴¹ EEC 889/2008 Article 3(2), Annex 1

⁴² EEC 834/2008 Article 82

⁴³ EEC 889/2008 Annex VIII B

Processing/ Handling Regulations	European Union Regulation 834/2007
Genetically Modified Organisms ⁴⁴	The deliberate use or negligent introduction of genetically engineered organisms or their derivatives (traced back one step in biological chain) to organic farming systems or products is prohibited. This shall include ingredients and processing aids. Contamination by GMOs may alter the organic status of an operation even if circumstances are beyond the control of the operator.
Ingredients and processing aids ⁴⁵	All ingredients must comply with the EEC regulations 8.2.1 All ingredients claimed as organic under the CCOF GMA program must comply or be recognized as equivalent with the European Regulation 834/2007. For certification transference and recognition, call CCOF CS. 8.2.2 All processing aids used in processed products must be included in EEC 889/2008 Annex VIII Section A: Food Additives, including Carriers, and Section B: Processing Aids and Other Products. 8.2.3 Where products contain non-organic agricultural ingredients, these ingredients must comply with Article 19(2) of EEC834/2007 and appear on Annex IX of EEC889/2008 or be provisionally allowed by a member state. CCOF has provided a listing below of substantive differences between materials allowed by NOP but restricted or prohibited under EEC Annexes. Materials that do not appear on the list below but are allowed under the NOP are generally allowed for use under CCOF's EU Equivalency program. ⁴⁶
Parallel or Split Production	NOP equivalent
Storage and Warehouse Facilities	NOP equivalent. CCOF will inspect all storage and warehouse facilities for all products subject to control. ⁴⁷

7.3 EU PROHIBITED & RESTRICTED PROCESSING/HANDLING MATERIALS

Clients must be careful to avoid use of prohibited substances that are listed on the USDA National Organic Program Materials List, and not allowed under the CCOF GMA program. The following chart lists are those materials that are prohibited and/or restricted for processing for the EU.

Processing Materials	NOP Status	European Union Regulation 834/2007
Beeswax	Agricultural, non-organic allowed in "Made with organic..." products.	Allowed as processing aid-releasing agent
Boiler Chemicals: Cyclohexylamine Diethylaminoethanol Octadecylamine	Allowed for boiler water in packaging sterilization.	Prohibited
Calcium Phosphates	Monobasic, Dibasic and Tribasic calcium phosphates are allowed synthetics.	Allowed as monocalciumphosphate Dibasic and tribasic forms are prohibited.
Calcium sulfate	Allowed synthetic restricted to mined sources only.	Allowed as additive carrier and processing aid coagulation agent
Carnauba wax	Allowed	Allowed as processing aid-releasing agent
Casein	May only be used in products labeled "Made With Organic (specified ingredients)".	Allowed as processing aid
Colors	Nonsynthetic sources allowed and colors derived from non-organically produced agricultural sources (for list see 205.606.d.)	Must be organic or allowed list of non-organic agricultural products.
Ethanol	Prohibited unless organic.	Allowed as processing aid-solvent.
Ferrous Sulphate	Allowed for iron enrichment or fortification of foods when required by US regulations or recommended (independent organizations).	Prohibited

⁴⁴ EEC 834/2007 Article 4(a)(iii) and 889/2008 Article 9(1)

⁴⁵ EEC 834/2007 Article 19(2), EEC 889/2008 Article 27(1), 28, 29

⁴⁶ EEC889/2008 Article 32, 63, 66

⁴⁷ EEC889/2008 Article 31, 63, 66, 67

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Processing Materials	NOP Status	European Union Regulation 834/2007
Glucono delta-lactone	Listed as a Nonagricultural (nonorganic) substances allowed as ingredients in or on processed products labeled as “organic” or “made with organic (specified ingredients or food group(s) but prohibited if produced by the oxidation of D-glucose with bromine water.	Prohibited
Lignin sulfonates⁴⁸	Allowed for the flotation of tree fruit.	Lignin sulfonates used for floating tree fruit are prohibited.
Magnesium stearate	Prohibited in agricultural products labeled as organic. Only allowed use in products labeled “made with organic” (specified ingredients or food groups).	Prohibited
Magnesium Sulphate	Only nonsynthetic sources allowed.	Prohibited
Potassium hydroxide	Allowed synthetic prohibited for use in lye peeling of fruits and vegetables.	Prohibited
Potassium Iodide	Prohibited in agricultural products labeled as organic. Only allowed use in products labeled “made with organic” (specified ingredients or food groups).	Prohibited
Potassium phosphate	Prohibited in agricultural products labeled as organic. Only allowed use in products labeled “made with organic” (specified ingredients or food groups).	Prohibited
Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate	Allowed as leavening agent.	Prohibited
Sodium citrates	Allowed	Prohibited
Sodium hydroxide	Allowed synthetic prohibited for use in lye peeling of fruits and vegetables.	Allowed for sugar production and oil production from Brassica rape seed (<i>Brassica spp</i>)
Sodium phosphate	Allowed synthetic restricted for use only in dairy foods.	Prohibited
Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate	Allowed-Texturizer in meat analog products.	Prohibited.

⁴⁸ EEC 889/2008 Annex VIII
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8. LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION STANDARDS

8.1 TAIWAN REQUIREMENTS FOR LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

The CCOF GMA program provides verification to USDA/Taiwan export arrangement standards applicable to livestock products.

Livestock Standards	Taiwan
Pain Killers and Analgesics	The use of systemic pain killers and analgesics, including Lidocaine and Procaine, is prohibited. These two materials, and, other topical analgesics and painkillers may be used in topical applications.

8.2 COR/NOP EQUIVALENCY REQUIREMENTS FOR LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

The CCOF GMA program provides verification to COR Equivalency requirements. For all animal products exported directly to Canada as ingredients, or as processed products, the animals must have been raised according to the livestock stocking rates below, as set forth in the Canadian Standard.⁴⁹

Livestock	Indoor Space		Outdoor Runs and Pens	
	Canadian Measurement	US Equivalent	Canadian Measurement	US Equivalent
Adult cows	6 m ² /head	64.6 sq.ft./hd.	9 m ² /head	96.8 sq. ft. hd.
Calves	Incremental increase of 2.5 m ² /head for young calves to 5 m ² /head for growing (1-year old) steers and heifers	26.9 sq.ft./hd. for young calves to 53.8 sq.ft./hd. for growing (1 year old) stock	5 m ² /head to 9 m ² /head, depending on the size of animals	53.8 sq.ft to 96.8 sq.ft./hd. depending on the size of animals
Sheep and goats	1.5 m ² /head plus 0.35 m ² /head for each additional lamb/kid	16.1 sq.ft./ hd., plus 3.8 sq.ft./ hd. for each additional lamb/kid	2.5 m ² /head plus 0.5 m ² /head for each additional lamb/kid	26.9 sq.ft./hd., plus 5.4 sq.ft./hd.
Sows and piglets (up to 40 days' old)	7.5 m ² for each sow and litter	80.7 sq. ft. for each sow & litter	2.5 m ² for each sow and litter	26.9 sq. ft. for each sow & litter
Growing pigs				
a. up to 30 kg. (66#)	0.6 m ² /head	6.5 sq. ft./hd.	0.4 m ² /head	4.3 sq. ft./hd.
b. 30 – 50 kg. (66# - 110#)	0.8 m ² /head	8.6 sq. ft./hd.	0.6 m ² /head	6.5 sq. ft./hd.
c. 50 – 85 kg. (110# - 187#)	1.1 m ² /head	11.8 sq. ft./hd.	0.8 m ² /head	8.6 sq. ft./hd.
d. > 85 kg (> 187#)	1.3 m ² /head	14 sq. ft./hd.	1.0 m ² /head	10.8 sq. ft./hd.
Sows in group pens	3 m ² /head	32.3 sq. ft./hd.	3 m ² /head	32.3 sq. ft./hd.
Boars in individual pens	9 m ² /head	96.8 sqft./hd.	9 m ² /head	96.8 sqft./hd.
Laying hens	6 birds/1 m ²	6 birds/10.8 sq.ft.	4 birds/1m ²	4 birds / 10.8 sq.ft.
Broilers	Maximum 21 kg./1m ²	46 # /10.8 sq.ft.	4 birds/1m ²	4 birds / 10.8 sq.ft.
Turkeys, geese and large birds	Maximum 26 kg./1m ²	57.2 # /10.8 sq.ft.	17 kg./1m ²	37.4 # / 10.8 sq.ft.
For pasture based operation and mobile poultry units (moved daily)				
Laying hens			2000 / hectare	800 / acre
Broilers			2500 / hectare	1000/ acre
Large Birds			1300 / hectare	540 / acre
Young rabbits	0.3 m ² /head	3.2 sq. ft./head	2 m ² /head	21.5 sq.ft./head
Pregnant Does	0.5 m ² /head	5.4 sq. ft./head	2 m ² /head	21.5 sq.ft./head

⁴⁹ CAN/CSB 32310-2006.
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Livestock	Indoor Space		Outdoor Runs and Pens	
	Canadian Measurement	US Equivalent	Canadian Measurement	US Equivalent
Does and offspring	0.7 m ² of floor space /doe and offspring	7.5 sq. ft. of floor space /doe and offspring	2 m ² /head	21.5 sq.ft./head
Bucks	0.3 m ² /head	3.2 sq. ft./head	2 m ² /head	21.5 sq.ft./head

8.3 EU REQUIREMENTS FOR LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

Livestock Standards	European Union Regulation 834/2007
Animal Identification	Livestock must be identified permanently using techniques adapted to each species, in the case of large mammals, individually or in the case of poultry and small animals, individually or by batch. ⁵⁰
Artificial Lighting for Poultry⁵¹	Laying hens may only receive a maximum of 16 hours of light per day with a continuous nocturnal rest period without artificial lighting of at least 8 hours.
Conversion	Animals brought onto the farm from non-organic sources should not exceed 10%, based on approval from CCOF CS. Conversion may be up to 40% of the herd if there is a breed change or an extension of the farm.
Livestock Production	Artificial reproduction, such as cloning and embryo transfer are prohibited.
Feeding of Young⁵²	Young mammals must receive a diet based on organic milk for not less than 90 days for bovines and equidae, 45 days for sheep and goats, and 40 days for pigs. Organic milk from the animal's mother (maternal milk) is preferable.
Health and Feed	Herbivores daily feed rations must consist of at least 60% roughage, fresh or dried fodder or silage. However, CCOF may permit a reduction to 50% for dairy animals for a maximum period of three months in early lactation ⁵³
Housing/Herd Management	<p>Landless operations are not allowed. Animal production must be an integrated part of the soil and land management associated with the farm. Use of pasture must be maximized.</p> <p>Livestock grazed on Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land must be segregated from conventional animals. Stocking rates must take any conventional livestock grazing on the same land in account and be consistent with sustainable pasture management described by EEC1698/2005 or EEC 1257/1999.⁵⁴</p> <p>Livestock housing must have smooth, non- slippery floor. At least half of the total floor area must be solid and not slatted or grid flooring.⁵⁵</p> <p>Livestock housing must be provided with comfortable, clean, and dry laying/rest are of sufficient size, consisting of a construction which is not slatted.⁵⁶ The housing of calves in boxes is forbidden after the age of one week.⁵⁷</p> <p>Buildings housing poultry must be emptied, cleaned and disinfected between flocks. Runs should be left empty to allow for grass to re-grow. Exceptions to this rule are free range poultry.⁵⁸</p> <p>Housing, pens, equipment and utensils must be properly cleaned and disinfected to prevent cross-infection and the build up of disease carrying organisms⁵⁹.</p> <p>Indoor finishing of meat (final fattening stage) animals may not exceed 1/5 of the animals' total life or a maximum period of 3 months.⁶⁰</p>
Methionine	Prohibited.
Parallel Production	<p>Conventional livestock must be of a different species. The animals must be reared in separate buildings and parcels which are clearly separate from organic livestock</p> <p>Non-organic livestock may utilize organic pastures as long as animals are not from concentrated animals feeding operations and are segregated from organic livestock. Stocking rates must take any conventional livestock grazing on the same land in account and be consistent with sustainable pasture management described by EEC1698/2005 or EEC 1257/1999.⁶¹</p>

⁵⁰ EEC 889/2008 Article 75
⁵¹ EEC 889/2008 Article 12(4)
⁵² EEC 889/2008 Article 20(1)
⁵³ EEC 889/2008 Article 20(2)
⁵⁴ EEC 889/2008 Article 17(3)
⁵⁵ EEC 889/2008 Article 11(1)
⁵⁶ EEC 889/2008 Article 11(2)
⁵⁷ EEC 889/2008 Article 11(3)
⁵⁸ EEC 889/2008 Article 23(5)
⁵⁹ EEC 889/2008 Article 23(4)
⁶⁰ EEC 889/2008 Article 46
⁶¹ EEC 889/2008 Article 17
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Livestock Standards	
European Union Regulation 834/2007	
Stocking Densities and Manure ⁶²	<p>Stocking densities must consider the requirement that animal manures cannot be applied to organic land in excess of 156 lbs of nitrogen per acre/per year. All land in the organic system can be applied to the ratio. Maximum stocking densities are described by Annex IV of EEC889/2008</p> <p>From annex IV: Dairy cows - there should not be more than .8 adult cows per acre (2.5 animals per hectare). Laying hens should not be more than 93 birds per acre (230 birds per hectare).</p>
Transport and Slaughter	<p>The duration of livestock during transport shall be minimized. Loading and unloading of livestock must be carried out with caution and without the use of any types of electrical stimulation to coerce the animals. The use of any allopathic tranquilizers, prior to and during transport is prohibited⁶³</p> <p>Poultry must be at the following minimum age before slaughter⁶⁴: Chickens-81 days, Capon-150 days, Peking ducks-49 days, Muscovy Ducks (F)-70 days, Muscovy Ducks (M) -84 days, Mallard Ducks-92 days, Guinea fowl- 94 days, Turkeys (M) and Geese-140 days, Turkeys (F) -100 days.</p> <p>Where producers do not apply these minimum slaughter ages, they must use slow-growing breeds/varieties.</p>
Veterinary Allopathic Drugs	<p>Storage of allopathic veterinary medicine and antibiotics is permitted as long as they have been prescribed by a veterinarian in connection with a treatment referred to in Annex I, and stored in a supervised location and are documented.⁶⁵</p> <p>Records and documentation for livestock veterinary treatments must include the following information: The active pharmacological ingredient in the treatment, the diagnosis, dosage & duration, method of administration and legal withdrawal period.⁶⁶</p>

⁶² EEC 889/2008 Article Article 15(2) and Annex IV

⁶³ EEC 889/2008 Article 18(4)

⁶⁴ EEC 889/2008 Article 12(5)

⁶⁵ EEC 889/2008 Article 35(3)

⁶⁶ EEC 889/2008 Article 76(e)