

# *First Revision Draft of the 2002 IFOAM Basic Standards for Organic Production and Processing*

## **INTEGRATING THE DRAFT**

ISEES Qualified support

IOAS Integration is fine but it may not co-incide with the ACBs therefore screening is harder

All Should be kept separate Grolink

IOAS Separating the draft from the non draft

03-04-15

## **Definitions**

### **Direct source organism**

The specific plant, animal, or microbe that produces a given input or ingredient.

## **Chapter 2**

*A new section on Resource Use added to Chapter 2*

### **DRAFT 2.7 Resource Use (DRAFT)**

#### **General Principles**

Organic production and handling is based primarily on the sustainable use of renewable resources.

#### **Recommendations**

Renewable resources should be used whenever practical.

If non-renewable resources are used, they should be obtained from recycled sources.

Inputs should be recovered, manufactured, used, and disposed of in a way that takes into account animal welfare, environmental and social impacts throughout their life cycle.

Each enterprise or farm should develop an “ecological plan” that includes a program for the use of renewable and non-renewable resources.

Processing and handling operations should compost or otherwise recycle their agricultural and processing by-products.

Operators should minimize the energy expended in the production, preparation and distribution of organic products.

COOP Sweden Exception for fossil fuels

**Standards shall require that:**

#### **2.7.1**

Crop production, processing and handling systems shall recycle nutrients, carbon and other waste products generated through harvesting, processing and packaging respectively (IOAS). Make a recommendation Grolink

#### **2.7.2**

Management practices shall conserve non-renewable resources. Fibl????? Make a recommendation Grolink

*Changes to Chapter 4 Regarding Plant Multiplication*

## **4. Crop Production**

### **4.1. Choice of Crops and Varieties**

## **General Principles**

Species and varieties cultivated in organic agriculture systems are selected for adaptability to the local soil and climatic conditions and tolerance to pests and diseases. All seeds and plant material are certified organic.

## **Recommendations**

A wide range of crops and varieties should be grown to enhance the sustainability, self-reliance and biodiversity value of organic farms.

Plant varieties should be selected to maintain genetic diversity.

Varieties known to be suited to organic cultivation should be preferred.

Operators should use organically bred varieties. See Chapter 9 and Appendix 6 for the draft organic plant breeding standards.

## **Standards shall require that:**

### **4.1.1.**

Seed and plant materials shall be propagated under organic management for one generation, in the case of annuals, and for perennials, two growing periods, or 12 months, whichever is the longer, before being certified as organic seed and plant material.

### **4.1.2.**

Operators shall use organic seed and plant materials of appropriate varieties and quality.

### ***DEROGATION (IOAS)***

*Operators may use non-organic seed or plant material only when organic seed and plant materials are not commercially available, provided that they have not been treated with pesticides not otherwise permitted by these standards.*

Where untreated conventional seeds and plant materials are not commercially available chemically treated seed and plant material may be used. .

# **9. Plant Breeding and Multiplication**

## ***Draft Standards***

*Explanatory Note: This section refers to breeding of organic varieties, not simply use of organic seed*

## **General Principles**

Organic plant breeding and variety development is sustainable, enhances genetic diversity and relies on natural reproductive ability.

Organic plant breeding is a holistic approach that respects natural crossing barriers and is based on fertile plants that can establish a viable relationship with the living soil.

Organic varieties are obtained by an organic plant breeding programme.

The objectives of organic plant breeding are to maintain and further diversify organic production.

## **Recommendations**

Plant breeders should use breeding methods that are suitable for organic farming. All multiplication practices should be under certified organic management.

Breeding methods and materials should minimise depletion of natural resources.

## **Standards shall require that:**

### **9.1**

To be an organic variety, only suitable methods of breeding shall be used as listed in appendix 6. All multiplication practices except meristem culture shall be under certified organic management.

## Appendix 6 Draft Standards

### List of plant breeding methods and materials Draft Standard

Time limit for non organic seed should stay Biosuisse

Only seed/tuber treatments proscribed by law should be allowed

Evaluation of substances should begin Biosuisse

Keep crossing varieties a wider definition OMRI

Remove fertile F1 from list too restrictive OMRI

## Forest Management New Draft Standards

Doesn't want forestry standards GRolink

Forestry is proposed to be integrated into the standards rather than standing alone as it has in previous drafts. In so doing it is intended that the general provisions of the standards will apply to forestry e.g, conversion, crop production, ecosystems management, wild harvest (where applicable) and processing (where applicable)

The following section 13.2 previously titled "Environmental Impact" is proposed to be moved to Chapter 2, Ecosystem Management" and given the new number 2.5

### 2.5. Forest Ecosystems

#### General Principle

Organic forest management recognises and realises ecosystem potential, conserves and enhances biological diversity and its associated values, including the protection of water resources, soil conservation, maintaining threatened and endangered species, and conservation of unique and fragile forest ecosystems and landscapes, and provides longterm sustainable yields.

#### Recommendations

Forest management operations should provide multiple products and services and ensure ecological diversity, economic viability, and social equity.

Organic forests should be managed to maintain stable populations of non-economic species, including wildlife and native plants.

Organic forests should build organic matter, optimise standing biomass and diversity, encourage regeneration and permit successional forces to proceed ~~and maximise energy~~ OK to change

~~flow-~~ (FVO) The production area includes the entire food chain (Biosuisse and Fibl) "should maintain"?

#### Standards shall require that:

##### 2.5.1

Operators shall protect the soil by avoiding large scale tree felling and destructive harvest events leading to massive soil disturbance, land slip, erosion and leaching Biosuisse Fibl ??? do not understand their comment

##### 2.5.2

Operators shall assess the environmental impact of their forest management operations—including both timber and non-timber products—with respect to the biological diversity of the forests managed, including an inventory of soil and water resources, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, native people, and unique and fragile forest

ecosystems ~~and~~ landscapes and harvested species (FVO) accept. The rights of native people on the land and forest shall not be threatened in any case (Biosuisse) reject (why single out native people

### 2.5.3

Operators shall protect rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitats (e.g. nesting and feeding areas) by establishing conservation zones and protected areas appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management and the uniqueness of the affected resources. Hunting, fishing, trapping, and collecting that damages the ecosystem is prohibited.

### 2.5.4.

Operators shall maintain intact, enhance, or restore the ecological functions of the managed systems including:

- forest regeneration and succession
- genetic, species and ecosystem diversity
- natural cycles affecting the productivity of the forest ecosystem

### 2.5.5.

Operators shall protect representative samples of existing ecosystems in their undisturbed natural state. Such protected areas shall be identifiable within the landscape and recorded on maps.

*The following section previously numbered 13.3 and titled “Maintenance of natural forest” is proposed to be moved to 2.4. “Wild harvested products and common/public land management”*

## 2.6 Natural Forest Maintenance

### General Principle

Organic forestry improves and regenerates natural forest systems, and does not exploit, disturb, or simplify primary forest, well developed secondary forests and sites of major environmental, social or cultural significance.

### Recommendations

The use of replanting as a technique for regenerating stands of certain natural forest types may be appropriate under certain circumstances.

Human impact, including rubbish dumping or unregulated tour inappropriate recreational activity eg 4wd , rallying etc (Natureland question) should be avoided.

Trees should be managed in a way to improve the inter- and intra-species genetic diversity by leaving sufficient numbers of different species for regeneration.

Forest should be regenerated naturally whenever economically feasible, socially desirable, and ecologically viable.

Trees should be replanted only to supplement natural regeneration consistent with natural vegetation.

Operators should not introduce exotic species, and should remove invasive native exotic species when they threaten or endanger rare native species.

Invasive exotic species should be removed through biological, cultural, and physical means.

### Standards shall require that:

#### 2.6.1.

Organic forests shall be regenerated in a way that conserve genetic resources and restores the displaced native ecosystem function.

## 2.6.2

Operators shall not introduce invasive exotic species to the forest Ecosystem through historic and documentary evidence and monitored small scale test plots where applicable (FVO). Reject because it is a Criterion.

## 2.6.3.

Operators shall harvest forests according to a plan developed to ameliorate negative environmental impact including:

- Soil
- Rivers and streams
- Local communities
- Remaining plant, animal and genetic diversity

*The following section previously numbered 13.4 and titled “Plantations” is proposed to be moved to Section 4. Crop Production.*

## **4.7 Forest (Biosuisse) Plantations Accept**

### **General Principle**

In organic plantation forestry, species ~~are~~ Must be (Natureland) reject, not language of general principles suited to site, ~~no matter where they come from.~~ Drafters’ change

### **Recommendations**

Species selection should be native or endemic where possible.

Plantations should include wildlife corridors, permanent laneways, streamside zones and a mosaic of stands or blocks of different ages and rotation

Plantations should not replace well developed secondary forests (Natureland) accept

Suited species should be preferred to establish plantations that restore degraded ecosystems and conserve biological diversity.

Monocultural stands and blocks should be avoided) accept

Hydrological cycles should be considered when planning and establishing forestry plantations

### **Standards shall require that:**

#### 4.7.1

Operators shall manage plantations to conserve soil, mitigate against salinity, encourage diversity, and restore degraded ecosystems.

#### 4.7.2

Plantations shall not negatively impact regional hydrological cycles.

#### 4.7.3

Operators shall ensure that forest floors are protected from unnecessary traffic and disturbance?? Biosuisse reject

#### 4.7.4

Plantations shall be sufficiently diverse in their composition to enhance economic, ecological and social stability.

#### 4.7.5

Operators shall select species for planting based on their suitability for the site, their compatibility with the management plan, and genetic diversity.

#### 4.7.6

Operators who use fire as a management tool shall do so consistent with a management plan that based on traditional knowledge and careful consideration. Any burning shall be prohibited ( Biosuisse) reject fire part natural cycle – nutrient cycling, regeneration, fuel reduction.

#### 4.7.7

Plantations shall protect local customary rights of ownership, use or access.

*Entire section for conversion to be integrated into Section 3.1/4.2 with the following stand alone Standards in relation to Forestry conversion*

### ***3. General Requirements for Crop Production, Forestry and Animal Husbandry*** **Conversion to Organic Forest Management**

**Standards shall require that:**

#### **3.1.3**

Operators shall have a clear and documented plan that documents the conversion process. This plan shall be updated when necessary, and shall include:

- Recognition of Ecosystem Potential
- Suiting species and structure to the site
- Sustainability
- Persistent and intensive management Means is not organic by default (IOAS)
- Landscape recovery and re-integration
- Aspects and practices that shall be changed and implemented during conversion A minimum conversion period shall be applied, exceptions are stated under 3.1.4 (Biosuisse)

Unclear. Difficult to implement Fibl

Make a recommendation Grolink

#### **3.1.4**

No conversion period is required in case of natural and plantation forest that currently meets the ~~full-relevant~~ (IOAS) requirements of these Standards and has done so continuously for a period exceeding the conversion period stipulated in Should be the time between the start of organic management and the certification of the crop etc Grolink

*New plantation forest which has received unauthorised fertilisers and pest and disease control shall require a conversion period of 18 month. The start of the conversion period may be calculated from the date of last application of unapproved inputs provided that standard requirements have been met from that date on. In case of obvious difficulties with the realisation of relevant standard requirements, pre conditions must be imposed and must be fulfilled before the grant of the certificate (criteria).*

*No conversion period is required in case of natural and well managed secondary forests*

*Natureland accepted in part.*

4.2. This shall be supported by documentary evidence.

*No changes to language are proposed for 4.2*

*The following section previously numbered 13.5 and titled “Non Timber Forest Products” is proposed to be moved to Section 2.4 “Wild harvested products and common/public land management”*

**2.7 Non Timber Forest Products** The same as wild harvested products Grolink This is more specific.

## General Principle

Non-timber forest products especially the tropical- and subtropical (Natureland) accepted are integral parts of the forest ecosystem and their ~~management-harvest~~ is considered part of the overall sustainability of the forest.

## Recommendations

Operators are encouraged to adopt practices that integrate the sustainable harvest of diverse non-timber products in addition to the production of timber where it helps to conserve and enhance resource use.

## Standards shall require that:

### 2.7.1.

Where timber extraction is the priority in forest management, ~~operators shall devise~~ a management plan is required to that specifies-specify the products to be collected and ~~consider~~ the long and short-term impacts on non-timber forest products. products. Who are the operators? Grolink

### 2.7.2

~~Operators shall harvest~~ Management practices (Biosuisse and Fibl ) of non-timber forest products in a way that respects the cultural and religious significance of the forest and ,all of its human and non-human inhabitants, and products to local and indigenous communities. Accepted.

### 2.7.3

Non-timber forest products shall be harvested by appropriate methods for the species and ecosystem.

## *New Section. Handling and Processing*

## 6.6 Forest Products.

### General Principles

Organic Forestry products are handled and processed in ways that enhance products without negative while minimizing (FVO) impact on the environmentn or workers accepted.

### Recommendations

Extraction of (Fibl) Organic-organic forest products should not damage land and waters ~~in their extraction.~~

Transport should minimise impact on the environment and incorporate energy efficient methods

Processing should not lead to negative environmental impacts including generation of waste products

Where possible waste products should be re-cycled

### Standards shall require that:

#### 6.7.1

Timber products from organic forestry are handled and processed in ways that preserve the identity of the raw materials through to the finishd products. similarly-??? IOAS to organic food and fiber products, with the exceptions and additional requirements contained in this section.

#### 6.7.2

Organic forest products are processed in a way that ~~does not contaminate~~ minimizes contamination (FVO) of soil, water ~~or and finished~~ products. Do not regulate processing Grolink

# **Aquaculture: *New Draft Standards***

*Former Chapter 10. Now integrated into Chapters 2, 4 and 5.*

## **Definitions**

**SA Should be positive. Include outdoor.**

**POSA Remove outdoor**

Natureland Ambiguos

KRAV/DEBIO Remove outdoor only

Agro Eco Remove outdoor only

ISEES Too restrictive Remove outdoor only Include “integrated” Favor old definition

FVO Use controlled or managed or monitored

**Separate conversion for aquaculture Grolink**

Aquaculture: The managed production of aquatic ~~plants and/or animals~~ organisms (Natureland) in an enclosed

~~outdoor~~ Natureland environment. The direct products of either hydroponics or wild harvest from open

waters are excluded from this definition. Agree to keep wild harvest separate Grolink

SA Exclude open waters

POSA Include open waters

OCIA Exclude open waters

Natureland Exclude open waters including sessile

MSC Exclude open waters

Coop Sweden Exclude open waters

Biosuisse Exclude open waters

Exclude wild caught fish from organic or wild harvest

ISEES Leave option open for a separate chapter (standard)

FVO Wild fish should be certifiable.

Keep wild fish out GRolink

Hydroponics: The production of plants in water or liquid media without the use of soil.

KRAV/DEBIO Only free floating could be organic

ISEES Remove from here

FVO Only water plants

### **2.4.1.**

Wild harvested products shall be shall o Only be certified organic if they are derived from a stable and sustainable growing environment. The people who . . Move to wild harvest GRolink

### **2.4.2**

Operators shall not harvest, gather, or wildcraft plant, fungal or animal species shall not take any products at a rate that exceeds the sustainable yield of the ecosystem, or which threatens the existence of species not directly exploited. Move to wild harvest GRolink

*[Remember the rest of 2.4 consistently.]*

## **2.5 Aquatic Ecosystems**

## General Principles

Organic aquaculture (Agro Eco) maintains the biodiversity of natural aquatic ecosystems, the health of the aquatic environment, and the quality of surrounding aquatic and terrestrial ecosystem.

## Recommendations

Production should maintain the aquatic environment and surrounding aquatic and terrestrial ecosystem by using a combination of production practices that:

- Encourage and enhance biological cycles
- Use a wide range suitable (FVO) of methods for disease control
- Avoids the use of synthetic fertilisers, pesticides, and chemotherapeutic agents
- Provides for biodiversity through polyculture, maintenance of uncultivated buffers with wild areas.

~~Ideally, the production area has the entire food chain and no outside inputs are introduced.~~  
Mathies

## Standards shall require that:

### 2.5.1

~~Organic aquatic ecosystems shall meet the relevant requirements of terrestrial ecosystems and additional considerations contained in this~~ Remove relevant requirements Grolink section. Organic aquaculture operations shall be managed according to the principles of organic farming and additional considerations contained ion this section. Naturland.

### 2.5.2

Operators shall take adequate measures to prevent escapes of introduced, domesticated or cultivated species. All escapes must be documented (FVO)

## 4.8. Aquatic Plants ~~DELETE (Naturland)~~

### General Principles

~~Organic aquatic plants are grown and harvested sustainably without adverse impacts on natural areas. (FVO)~~

### Recommendations

~~The act of collection should not negatively affect natural areas. (FVO)~~

**Standards shall require that: The standards are for growing plants, but the recs are for wild harvest Grolink**

### 4.8.1

Organic aquatic plants shall meet the relevant crop production standards, and additional considerations contained in this section.

### 4.8.2

Aquatic plant production involves the use of soil and natural media in a defined and managed outdoor environment.

### 4.8.3

~~Hydroponic production is not organic Naturland (Not covered!)~~

Hydroponic is OK for water plants Grolink

## DEROGATION

Except for plants which are not rooted or live in a natural state of soillessness. (FVO)

### 4.8.4

~~Harvest of aquatic plants shall not disrupt the ecosystem or degrade the collection area or the surrounding aquatic and terrestrial environment. FVO~~

# ORIGINS

## **Recommendation**

Wild, sedentary aquatic organisms should be collected from open areas where the water is free-flowing and not contaminated by substances prohibited in these standards. Should be a standard Grolink

Brought-in conventional aquatic organisms should spend at least the last (KRAV)2/3ne full generation in the organic system (FVO) of their life in the organic system before being acceptable for certification. Should be a standard Grolink

### **5.3.3**

Artificially polyploid organisms are prohibited. (db:???????)

## **5.6. Animal Nutrition**

...

### **Recommendations**

Operators should design feed rations to supply most of the nutritional needs of the animal from organic plants and animals appropriate for the digestive system and metabolism of the species.

Feed brought into the operation should be comprised of by-products from organic and wild sources not otherwise suitable for human consumption.

Operators should maintain the biological diversity of areas that are grazed or managed.

~~Operators should good quality diet balanced according to the nutritional needs of the organism.~~ Operators should good quality diet balanced according to the nutritional needs of the organism. Mathies and Fibl

Operators should feed animals according to their natural feeding behaviour.

Operators should feed animals efficiently, with minimum losses to ~~wild species~~ Naturland and the environment.

### **Standards shall require that:**

#### **5.6.1.**

Animals shall be fed organic feed.

*Operators may feed a limited percentage of non-organic feed under specific conditions for a limited time in the following cases:*

- organic feed is of inadequate quantity or quality*
- areas where organic agriculture is in early stages of development*

*In no case may the percentage of non-organic feed exceed 10% dry matter per ruminant, and 15% dry matter per non-ruminant, and 5% Unfairly low (Agro Eco) for Keep separate and allow the feeding to develop itself Grolink aquatic animals. calculated on an annual basis.*

*Operators may feed a limited percentage of non-organic feed under specific conditions for a limited time in the following cases:*

*For aquatic animals, fishmeal/-oil derived from sustainable sources as defined in the IBS is permitted as feed ingredient. The percentage of non-organic agricultural (vegetal) ingredients shall be limited as far as possible, taking into account special geographic conditions. In no case, GMO or pesticide loaded agricultural products shall be fed to aquatic organisms; these requirements shall be verified by the certification program Naturland*

- unforeseen severe natural or man-made events extreme climatic or weather conditions*

KRAV DEBIO All certified sustainable or at least 50% by products  
ISEES Only feed fish to those species predisposed to fish consumption 1. Sustainable 2 Low  
contamination 3 Regional  
FVO Make the 50% a recommendation Not a standrad

#### 5.6.4.

The following substances ~~are prohibited~~ should not be fed (Grolink) in the diet of mammals (OCIA) :

ISEES No by catch or trimmings (sunset policy)

slaughter products from the same species/genus/family as the one

AGRO ECO Not possible

being fed (cannibalism).

### HEALTH

Why gone? Mathies

Use of antibiotics or veterinary synthetic drugs is not permitted in aquatic invertebrates Naturland

Dpont delete Animal Welfare

## 5.8 Transport and Slaughter

A person specifically responsible for the well-being of the animals should be present during transport.

Add to 5.8

To avoid unnecessary suffering, organisms should be in a state of unconsciousness before bleeding out.

### 5.8.3. (IOAS?)

~~Organic animals be provided with conditions during transportation and slaughter that reduce and minimise the adverse effects of: 5.8.3.~~

Organic animals be provided with conditions during transportation and slaughter that reduce and minimise the adverse effects of: Slaughter standards made weaker Grolink

- air and water quality
- time spent in transport
- stocking density
- toxic substances
- escape
- the specific needs of each animal Illogical Animal welfare

Organic animals must be provided with conditions during transportation and slaughter that

- Maximise air and water quality
- Minimise time spent in transport
- Use appropriate stocking density
- Avoid toxic substances
- Avoid escapes
- Consider the needs of each animal Mathies

### 5.8.8

Equipment used to stun animals shall be sufficient to remove sensate

ability and/or kill the organism and shall be maintained and monitored.

### 5.8.9

Animal slaughter shall:

- Provide animals a sufficient (Grolink) recovery period after transport *to maintain flesh quality.* (Mathies). Remove OCIA
  - Provide animals an interval between unconsciousness and bleeding where appropriate to the species (FVO). Disagree (Mathies) Ensure that stunning is effective Grolink Disagree Should be opposite (animal welfare) Remove (OCIA)
  - Use proper equipment to protect the quality of the flesh.
  - Prevent contact between living and slaughtered organisms.
- DEROGATION The above may include exceptions where local religion or customs dictate otherwise (IOAS)
- Respect local cultural customs. What would this allow? (Animal welfare) Hmong example

## 5.10. Additional requirements for Aquatic Animals

### General Principles

Organic aquatic animals shall meet the relevant animal production standards and additional considerations contained in this section.

### Recommendations

Operators should mitigate negative environmental impacts through the following practices:

~~The act of collection should not negatively affect any natural areas. Agro Eco Production units should be at appropriate distances from contamination sources and conventional aquaculture. Mathies~~

All feedstuff from aquatic animal origin should originate from the same geographical region as the aquaculture operation is located in". Naturland

**Standards shall require that:**

#### 5.10.1

Aquatic animals shall be born or hatched by natural methods. GENERAL DISAGREEMENT (Agro Eco, Is hatching in nursery natural Grolink

Need to state the sources (FVO)

Change to ... by methods as natural as possible, avoiding unnecessary distress and injury to animals or a recommendation Naturland

#### 5.10.2

~~Operators shall analyze and adjust the water quality as necessary in case of irregular behaviour by the organisms. Common Sense (Agro Eco) Impossible to fulfill in a coastal environment (Mathies) Only if the animal behaviour is irregular (Grolink)~~

#### 5.10.3

Operators who bring in feed that contain aquatic animal protein in a diet shall use only by-products not suitable for human consumption. All fish is fit for human consumption of some sort (agro Eco) Why Grolink

~~Operators may use a limited amount of aquatic animal protein fit for human consumption on an emergency basis. Such protein shall not exceed 50% of the fish diet. Anomalous Grolink~~

"Operators who bring in feed of aquatic animal origin shall use only fishmeal/-oil

- from fisheries certified independently as sustainable, taking into account as well impact on target species as on by-catch species and the ecosystem or
- from trimmings of fish processed for human consumption or
- from by-catches of captures for human consumption.

The use of fishmeal/-oil from other sources may be used solely on an emergency basis or due to restricted availability and only up to a limited amount (maximum 50% of total fishmeal/-oil).” Naturland

#### **5.10.4**

The operator shall handle live organisms in a way that ensures that harvest

respects the natural behavior of the organism. ???? IOAS

#### **5.10.5**

Production units should be at appropriate distances from contamination sources and conventional aquaculture. (Agro Eco)

PLUS ANTIOXIDANTS AND COLOURINGS KRAV

Stocking density KRAV O2 and fin biting

## **Cleaning and Disinfecting: *New Draft Standards***

*Formerly Chapter 11 now moved to Chapter 6*

### **6.6 Cleaning, Disinfecting, and Sanitizing** Unclear if full or draft Grolink

#### **General Principle**

Organic food is safe, of high quality, and free of substances used to clean, disinfect, and sanitize food-processing facilities.

#### **Recommendations**

Operators should develop a management system for cleaning and disinfecting.

Operators should design facilities, plant layout; install equipment; and devise a cleaning, disinfecting and sanitizing system that prevents the contamination of food and food contact surfaces by prohibited substances, non-organic ingredients, pests, disease-causing organisms, and foreign material.

Handlers and processors should use physical and mechanical means such as dry heat, moist heat, exclusion, and other non-chemical methods ,adequate water supplies (FVO) and substances that appear on

Appendix 4 to prevent microbiological contamination.

Allowed substances in Appendix 4 should be used with consideration to the environment

The use of cleaning compounds should minimize the disposal of effluent and the use of disinfectants. Consider greywater for off site use SA

Graywater recycling for uses other than handling or processing food is preferred over either recirculation or disposal.

**Standards shall require that: Not certifiable SA??**

#### **6.6.1.**

Operators shall take all necessary precautions to protect organic food against contamination by substances prohibited in organic farming and handling, pests, disease-causing organisms, and foreign substances.

#### **6.6.2.**

Only water and substances that appear in Appendix 44 may be used as cleaners or disinfectants in direct contact with organic food.

#### **6.6.3.**

Operations that use cleaners, sanitizers, and disinfectants on food contact surfaces shall use them in a way that maintains the food’s organic integrity. The operator is required to perform an intervening event between the use of any cleaner, sanitizer, or disinfectant and the contact of organic food with that surface. Acceptable intervening events include ~~a hot water~~

rinse washing any residual materials from food contact surfaces (FVO), a sufficient flush of organic product that is not sold as organic, or adequate time for the substance to volatilise.

#### 6.6.4.

Operators shall use filters, traps, or other means to prevent steam carrying boiler water additives residues to get in direct contact with organic food. Volatile Boiuler additives are prohibited if the steam directly contacts the organic food (FVO) Covered in 6.6.1 Grolink Cant be done (OCIA)

#### 6.6.5

Substances included in Appendix 4 shall be evaluated by the criteria for processing and handling substances that appear in Appendix 1.

NOT CLEAR ABOUT RINSE/NO RINSE SITUATION SA

Not certain if a list is needed if nthe rinse or other events are carried out SA

Very limited number of products could be used in a no rinse situation. Some that might be may have contaminants SA

Add to Appendix 4 REMOVE LIST, only criteria Grolink

(separate table?)

For use as food contact cleaners and disinfectants:

Chlorinated water (IOAS)??

Acetic acid

Alcohol, ethyl (ethanol)

Alcohol, isopropyl (isopropanol)

Calcium hydroxide (lime)

Calcium hypochlorite

Calcium oxide (quicklime)

Chloride of lime

Chlorine dioxide

Citric acid

Formic acid (restricted to a justified need (FVO)

Hydrogen peroxide

Isopropanol (only when ethanol is available or feasible) FVO

Lactic acid

Natural essences of plants

Oxalic acid

Ozone OMRI

Paeracetic acid (Only where free of prohibited stabilizers) FVO

Phosphoric acid (dairy equipment only) FVO

Plant extracts

Potassium soap

Sodium carbonate

Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda)

Sodium hypochlorite (e.g. as liquid bleach)

Sodium soap

Steam

Water

Sulfuric acid, nitric acid, soaps and detergents? FVO

Suggest criteria FVO

*New section on substances used in Food Processing (see*

Commentary)

**New subsection:**

6.3.5.

*Materials, methods, and techniques used in organic food processing that have a functional effect, Anything added to food has a functional effect Grolink or that modify, add, or remove constituents, or otherwise chemically change the composition of food shall be evaluated by the criteria in Appendix V and any substance that has a functional effect on food, such as ion exchange resins, must appear on Appendix IV. In all cases where such materials are allowed and isolates are produced, the organic isolated products may only be named by the isolated material, not by the original substrate (FVO)*

Not certifiable consider the text

◆ Filtration equipment or media must not contain asbestos.

◆ Filtration techniques or media shall not add detectable residues to the product.

Filtration techniques or media shall not add harmful residues to the product. SA

FURTHER COMMENTS/CLARIFICATION REQUIRED SA

## ***Processing of Textiles: New Draft Standards***

**Good and should include positive and negative lists KRAV**

*Formerly Chapter 12, now moved to Chapters 6 and 7*

### **6.7. Fiber Processing**

**General Principle** Keep textile standard alone. Is now much less detailed than old Grolink

Organic fiber is processed from organic raw materials in an environmentally sound way that considers the entire life-cycle of the substances used.

#### **Recommendation**

Organic fiber processing should use appropriate techniques that are least damaging to the environment.

Organic fiber products should be untreated with any chemical substance whenever possible.

Any substance used in organic fiber processing should be used in minimal amounts.

Operators should avoid the use of non-biodegradable, bio-accumulating input products and heavy metals.

Organic textiles should be used to the maximum extent possible and not blended with nonorganic fibers.

Equipment should be constructed, maintained, and operated in a way that avoids contamination of fibers and fiber products.

#### **Standards shall require that:**

##### **6.7.1**

Organic fiber and textile products are handled in ways which prevent comingling or contamination using spatial or temporal separation unless otherwise specified in these standards. Can remove if placed in ch 6 Grolink

6.7.2. Tensides used shall be readily biodegradable (OECD 301) and there

shall be an appropriate wastewater treatment. Should include more than tensides Grolink

6.7.3 When non organic natural or synthetic fibres have to be used they should not contain toxicologically relevant substances (e.g. chlorofiber, Teflon, etc.) or fibers which are, or whose production is, hazardous to

humans, workers or the environment

### 6.7.3.

The operator shall use only substances that appear in Appendix 4 Table D when processing organic fiber products. Don't make a list Grolink

### 6.7.4.

The operator may use any substance to process fiber products labelled as “made

with organic [specified fibers],” provided that:

- 1) The operator has the data required in Appendix 1 on file and documents that the substances used meets the criteria contained in that Appendix;
- 2) The application of the substances protects the environment and the final product from pollution by effluent within the parameters established in the standards; (note these remain to be defined)
- 3)

### 6.7.5

The Textile production unit record, monitor and account for :

- the use of chemicals, energy and water
- disposal of sludge and analysis of effluents

### 6.7.6 Grolink????

## 7.3. Fiber, Textiles and Apparel

### General principle

Organic fiber, textiles, and apparel are labelled in a way that accurately conveys the organic content of the product.

### Recommendations

Operators should include on the label any allergenic substances used in manufacture.

### Standards shall require that:

#### 7.3.1

Textiles are labelled consistently , with the following exceptions. ?? IFVO

#### 7.3.2

Fiber products labelled as ‘organic’ shall contain at least 95% organic raw materials, by weight, and shall not contain any non-organic agricultural products or processed using substances that are not on Appendix 4 Table D.

#### 7.3.3

Fiber products labelled as ‘made with organic [specified fiber]’ shall contain at least 70% organic raw materials by weight, and shall meet the standards specified for such products in Section 6.6.

- calculation shall exclude the weight of buttons, zippers, and other non-textile accessories;
- labels shall declare materials in non-textile accessories.

#### 7.3.4.

On products where all textiles comprise less than 50% of the weight of the final product, the textiles may be labelled as ‘made with organic [specified fibers]’ only if the label specifies that the organic claim refers only to the textiles.

## SECTION C APPENDICES

# Appendix 1

## Criteria for Materials Evaluation.

### General Principles

Organic production and processing systems are based on the use of natural, biological, renewable, and regenerative resources. Organic agriculture maintains soil fertility primarily through the recycling of organic matter. Nutrient availability is primarily dependent on the activity of soil organisms. Pests, diseases, and weeds are managed primarily through cultural practices. Organic livestock are nourished primarily through organically produced feed and forage, and are kept in living conditions that allow for

7.1

natural behaviour and avoidance of stress. Organic foods and other products are made from organically produced ingredients that are processed primarily by biological, mechanical, and physical means.

[Mention food safety Fibl](#)

### Input Lists

The following Appendices contain lists of the inputs, food additives, processing aids, and other substances that are allowed for use in organic production, handling, and processing. The *IFOAM Basic Standards* are limited (closed) to inputs that comply with these lists. These lists include broad categories and are not comprehensive or detailed. Compliant standards can only contain additional inputs that appear in these categories. Standards may also restrict the use of certain inputs based on the consideration of factors such as contamination, risk of nutritional imbalances, importation of inputs from outside the farm, and depletion of natural resources.

### Revision Procedure for Appendices

Any IFOAM member can request that IFOAM add, delete, or change the status of an input under the IBS. Requests from non-members may also be considered at IFOAM's discretion. IFOAM requires a dossier for any revision made to IBS Appendices 2, 3, and 4. The applicant who submits a dossier to add a substance or remove restrictions must address all of the appropriate criteria described below. An applicant who requests an input to be deleted or further restricted may address only the evaluation criteria where an input fails to meet a specific criterion.

IFOAM reviews the dossier and makes one of following decisions:

- Insufficient information.** The dossier is returned to the applicant with a request to provide more information.
- Clarification of existing standards.** The applicant is informed that the input is already covered (allowed, restricted, or prohibited) by the IBS.
- Reference to Experts.** IFOAM requires the opinion of recognized experts before it can make a decision. IFOAM refers the dossier to one or several experts for evaluation. If the experts require more information, the IFOAM requests this information and distributes it to the experts. The experts provide a recommendation to the Standards Committee. The SC informs the applicant of the experts' comments and recommendations, and offers the applicant the opportunity to respond. IFOAM then makes a decision based on the information contained in the dossier, the recommendation of experts, and response of the applicant.
- Recommendation for Change of Relevant Appendix.** IFOAM informs the applicant that the change is recommended by the IFOAM to be included into the IBS. The input then follows the procedure established to revise the IBS.
- Rejection of the Dossier.** IFOAM reserves the right to reject any dossier that fails to document that the substance is compatible with the evaluation criteria. This may be because the dossier is incomplete, because the substance fails to meet the

evaluation criteria below, or because the dossier makes false or misleading statements. IFOAM informs the applicant of the decision and the reason(s) why the input is not considered to be appropriate for inclusion in or deletion from the IBS.

Final decisions and recommendations are published by IFOAM.

### **Production Input Criteria**

Inputs used in organic production are consistent with the principles of organic farming outlined in

IBS and are evaluated against criteria based upon the Precautionary Principle:

‘When an activity raises threats of harm to human health or the environment, precautionary measures should be taken even if some cause and effect relationships are not fully established scientifically. In this context the proponent of an activity, rather than the public, should bear the burden of proof.

‘The process of applying the Precautionary Principle must be open, informed and democratic and must include potentially affected parties. It must also involve an examination of the full range of alternatives, including no action.’

### **The criteria used to evaluate organic production inputs are based on the following principles:**

*Necessity and alternatives:* Any input used is necessary for sustainable production, is essential to maintain the quantity and quality of the product, and is the best available technology.

*Source and manufacturing process:* Organic production is based on the use of natural, biological, and renewable resources.

*Environment:* Organic production and processing is sustainable for the environment.

*Human health:* Organic techniques promote human health and food safety.

*Quality:* Organic methods improve or maintain product quality.

*Social, Economic, and Ethical:* Inputs used in organic production meet consumer perceptions and expectations without resistance or opposition. Organic production is socially just and economically sustainable, and organic methods respect cultural diversity and protect animal welfare.

Dossiers for a given substance must address these criteria based on the data requirements and decision rules stated in the criteria below, and meet the criteria to be added to the Appendices.

### **Crop and Livestock Criteria**

#### **1. Necessity and Alternatives**

All dossiers shall document the necessity of the substance, its essential nature in organic production systems, and the availability of alternative methods, practices, and inputs.

1.1 The input is necessary to produce crops or livestock in sufficient quantity and of superior quality; to cycle nutrients; to enhance biological activity; to provide a balanced animal diet; to protect crops and livestock from pests, parasites, and diseases; to regulate growth; and to maintain and improve soil quality.

1.2 A given substance shall be evaluated with reference to other available inputs or practices that may be used as alternatives to the substance.

#### **10.55**

1.3 Every input shall be evaluated in the context in which the product will be used (e.g. crop, volume, frequency of application, specific purpose).

#### **2. Source and Manufacturing Process**

All dossiers shall document sources and manufacturing processes.

2.1 Biological substances require a description of the source organism(s), a verifiable statement that they are not genetically engineered as defined by IFOAM, and the processes required to breed, culture, produce, multiply, extract, or otherwise prepare

the substance for use. Naturally occurring plants, animals, fungi, bacteria, other organisms are generally allowed. Substances that undergo physical transformations, such as by mechanical or thermal processing, or biological methods, such as composting, fermentation, and enzymatic digestion are also generally allowed. Limitations and prohibitions may be set based on consideration of the other criteria. Substances that are modified by chemical reaction are considered synthetic and therefore subject to protocol 2.3 below.

2.2 Natural non-renewable resources—such as mined minerals—require a description of the deposit or occurrence in nature. Non-renewable resources are generally restricted or limited in their use. They may be used as a supplement to renewable biological resources, provided they are extracted by physical and mechanical means, and are not rendered synthetic by chemical reaction. Inputs with high levels of natural environmental contaminants, such as heavy metals, radioactive isotopes, and salinity, may be prohibited or further restricted.

2.3 Synthetic substances from non-renewable resources are generally prohibited. All of the criteria below shall be fully and positively documented in a dossier and review for an input to be allowed in organic production. Synthetic nature-identical products that are not available in sufficient quantities and qualities in their natural form may be allowed.

2.4 Inputs that are extracted, recovered, or manufactured by means that are environmentally destructive may be restricted or prohibited.

### **3. Environment**

All dossiers shall consider the substance's environmental impact.

3.1 The environmental impact of a substance includes, but is not limited to, the following parameters: Acute toxicity, persistence, degradability, areas of concentration; biological, chemical, and physical interactions with the environment, including known synergistic effects with other inputs used in organic production.

3.2 Effect of substance on the agro-ecosystem, including soil health; the effects of the substance on soil organisms; soil fertility and structure; crops and livestock.

3.3 Substances with high salt indexes, measured toxicity to non-target organisms, and persistent adverse effects may be prohibited or restricted in their use.

3.4 *Inputs used for crop production shall be considered for their impact on livestock and wildlife.*

### **4. Human Health**

#### **10.56**

All dossiers shall consider the impacts of the substance on human health.

4.1 Documentation about human health includes, but is not limited to: acute and chronic toxicity; half-lives, degradants, and metabolites. Substances reported to have adverse effects may be prohibited or restricted in their use to reduce potential risks to human health.

4.2. Dossiers shall consider any human who might be exposed by all possible pathways at every stage: workers and farmers who extract, manufacture, apply, or otherwise use the substance; neighbors who may be exposed through release into the environment; and consumers exposed by ingestion of food-borne residues.

### **5. Quality**

All dossiers shall consider the substance's effect on product quality.

1.1 Quality includes—but is not limited to—nutrition, flavor, taste, storage, and appearance of the raw product.

### **6. Social, Economic, and Ethical Considerations**

All dossiers shall consider the substance's social, economic, and cultural implications.

6.1 *Social and economic implications include, but are not limited to, the impact of the*

*substance on the communities where they are made and used, whether the use of the substance favors any economic structure and scale, the historical use of the substance in traditional foods.*

*6.2 Consumer perceptions of the compatibility of inputs shall be taken into account. Inputs should not meet resistance or opposition of consumers of organic products. An input might be reasonably considered by consumers to be incompatible with organic production in situations where there is scientific uncertainty about the impact of the substance on the environment or human health. Inputs should respect the general opinion of consumers about what is natural and organic– e.g. genetic engineering is neither natural nor organic.*

6.3 Inputs used for animal feed and livestock production shall be evaluated for the impact on animal health, welfare, and behavior. Medications must either alleviate or prevent animal suffering. Animal inputs that cause suffering, or have a negative influence on the natural behaviour or physical functioning of animals kept at the farm may be prohibited or restricted.

## **Processing and Handling Criteria**

### **Introduction**

These criteria apply to the evaluation of food additives and food processing aids. Substances used for technical, sensory, and dietary purposes are subject to these criteria. The criteria may also apply to substances in contact with food. For food processing, an input, non-organic ingredient, additive, or processing aid shall be essential to maintain or improve human health, environmental safety, animal welfare, product quality, yield, consumer acceptance, ecological protection, biodiversity, or landscape. Carriers and preservatives used in the preparation of additives and processing aids must also be taken into consideration. The following aspects and criteria should be used to evaluate additives and processing aids in organic food products. All of the criteria below shall be fully and positively documented in a dossier and review for an input to be allowed in organic processing.

### **1. Necessity and Alternatives**

All dossiers shall document the necessity of the additive, processing aid, or carrier, its essential nature in organic processing, and the availability of alternative methods, practices, and inputs.

Each *substance* shall be evaluated with respect to its specific uses and applications, and shall be used only when it is demonstrated to be absolutely essential and necessary for the production of a specific food that is consistent with organic principles stated in the IBS.

1.1. Where a processor or handler has a choice of ingredients and processing aids, these choices must be evaluated in the following order:

- a. Whole foods that are organically produced according to the IBS.
- b. Foods that are organically produced and processed according to the IBS.
- c. Purified products of raw materials of non-agricultural origin, e.g. salt.
- d. Purified products of raw materials of an agricultural origin that have not been organically produced and processed according to the IBS but appear on Appendix 4.

1.2 If a processed food product requires an ingredient to make a product to independently established minimum technical specifications recognized by consumers and no organic substitute is available, then a non-organic ingredient can be deemed essential.

1.3 A given additive, processing aid, or carrier shall be evaluated with reference to other available ingredients or techniques that may be used as alternatives to the substance.

1.4 A substance is considered essential if a processed food product requires that substance in order to meet established standards of identity, governmental regulations, or widely

accepted consumer expectations.

## **2. Source and Manufacturing Process**

All dossiers shall document the substance's sources and manufacturing processes.

2.1 Additives and processing aids from biological sources, such as fermentation cultures, enzymes, flavours, and gums must be derived from naturally occurring organisms by the use of biological, mechanical, and physical methods. Non-organic forms are allowed in organic products only if there are no organic sources.

2.2 Natural non-renewable resources—such as salt and mined minerals—must be obtained by physical and mechanical means, and are not rendered synthetic by chemical reaction. Inputs with measured levels of natural contaminants, such as heavy metals, radioactive isotopes, and salinity, may be prohibited or restricted.

2.3 Synthetic nature-identical products that are not available in sufficient quantities and qualities in their natural form may be allowed.

2.4 Synthetic substances from non-renewable resources are generally prohibited as additives and processing aids.

## **3. Environment**

All dossiers shall consider the substance's environmental impact.

3.1 Documentation for environmental impact:

The release of any harmful waste stream or by-products from both manufacturing and use in processing.

Food additives and processing aids that result in toxic by-products or polluting waste may be restricted or prohibited. This includes persistence, degradation, and areas of concentration.

## **4. Human Health**

All dossiers shall consider the impacts of the substance on human health.

4.1 Documentation about human health includes, but is not limited to: acute and chronic toxicity; allergenicity; half-lives, degradants, and metabolites. Substances reported to have adverse effects may be prohibited or restricted in their use to reduce potential risks to human health.

4.2. Dossiers shall consider any human who might be exposed by all possible pathways: workers and farmers who manufacture, apply, or otherwise use the substance; neighbors who may be exposed through release into the environment; and consumers exposed by ingestion of food-borne residues.

4.3. IFOAM will consider only processing aids and additives evaluated by the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) of the Codex Alimentarius.<sup>1</sup>

a. A food additive shall have an Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI) level that is either 'not specified' or 'not limited' to qualify for use without limitation.

b. A food additive with any other status shall either be prohibited or have specific use restrictions to limit dietary exposure.

c. Evaluation of food additives shall also consider known allergenicity and immunological responses.

4.4. Information about the practical daily intake of the substance by several groups of humans should be taken into account. It should be demonstrated that no group has a normal intake which is higher than the accepted ADI.

## **5. Quality (in processed products)**

5.1 All dossiers shall document the substance's effect on overall product quality, including but not limited to, nutrition, flavor, taste, storage, and appearance.

5.2 Additives and processing aids shall not detract from the nutritional quality of the product.

5.3 A substance shall not be used solely or primarily as a preservative or to recreate or

improve flavors, colors, textures, or nutritive value lost during processing, except where the replacement of nutrients is required by law.

5.4 Non-organic ingredients, additives, or processing aids used to process organic products shall not compromise the authenticity or overall quality of the product or deceive the consumer of the product's value.

5.5 Each additive shall be evaluated with respect to its specific uses and applications, and shall be used only when it is demonstrated to be absolutely essential and necessary for the production of a specific food that is consistent with organic principles stated in the IBS.

#### **6. Social, Economic, and Ethical Considerations**

6.1 All dossiers shall consider the substance's social, economic, cultural, implications.

6.2 Social, economic, implications include, but are not limited to: adverse impacts on communities caused by the manufacture and use of the substance; whether certain economic structures or scales are favored by the use of the processing aid; and the historical use of the additive or processing aid in traditional foods.

6.3 Consumer perceptions of the compatibility of additives and processing aids shall be taken into account. Additives and processing aids should not meet resistance or opposition of consumers of organic products. An input might be reasonably considered by consumers to be incompatible with organic production in situations where there is scientific uncertainty about the impact of the substance on the environment or human health. Inputs should respect the general opinion of consumers about what is natural and organic— e.g. genetic engineering is neither natural nor organic.

Comments on other IBS sections/topics

## ***Appendix 2***

### **Crop Protectants and Growth Regulators**

Substances Description, compositional requirements Conditions for use

#### **6.49**

#### **IV. Others**

- biodynamic preparations
- calcium hydroxide
- carbon dioxide
- ethyl alcohol
- homeopathic and Ayurvedic preparations
- iron phosphates For use as a molluscicide **fIBL!**
- seasalt and salty water
- soda
- soft soap
- sulphur dioxide

**Draft**

**Chapter**

**Section Title / Reference**