

Ohio Ecological Food and Farm Association



OEFFA Certification Policies & Procedures

2025 Version

Purpose

The purpose of this manual is to provide detail and instruction for navigating the certification process and to share OEFFA Certification policies and procedures with OEFFA-certified operations. The USDA National Organic Program (NOP) Standards can be found in the accompanying book labeled as such. OEFFA's policies in this book serve to interpret and to make clearer certain sections of the NOP rules. Since our policies are also written in technical language to some degree, additional explanation is provided in common language, where appropriate (*in italics*). We value your feedback on the certification process, our services, and on our publications. Copies of all standards, guidance documents, and recommendations referenced in this manual are available upon request. Please contact us with any questions you have after you review this manual.

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**New sections for 2025 and those with substantive changes are marked with a star*

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ORGANIC CERTIFICATION PROCESS & PROCEDURES

Certifying your operation to the National Organic Program (NOP) standards is a partnership between you and OEFFA. We are responsible to verify compliance with the organic standards, provide technical assistance, uphold the integrity of the organic label, and provide the best service to you that we can. It is your responsibility to comply with the standards, provide us the information we need in a timely fashion, and to implement the plan you send us on your operation. Communication at every step in the process is essential for success. Though organic certification is a commitment, it does not have to be difficult or daunting. We strive to make the process as straightforward and transparent as possible.

The Organic System Plan (OSP)

The certification process begins when an operation submits an Organic System Plan (OSP) to OEFFA. Application forms including the current deadlines and fees are available on our website or by contacting us. The OSP is the cornerstone of the certification process; it should present a complete and accurate picture of your plans for your operation for the current year and beyond. It is used by OEFFA staff and inspectors to verify compliance with NOP rules. As your plans change, updates may be made directly to the OSP or as supplementary documents submitted throughout the year. Keep a copy of the OSP and all supporting documentation you send to OEFFA. The “Scopes” of certification are as follows: crop, wild crop, livestock, and handling. Different forms are used for different types of operations. The OSP must be updated at least annually. We will automatically send you the forms required to renew your certification. Certified operations must submit certification fees complete renewal forms each year.

Pre-Inspection Review

When we receive your OSP, OEFFA Certification staff will review it for completeness and compliance with NOP rules. You may be asked to supply additional information to complete the OSP, verify compliance with the rules, or correct areas of noncompliance. Requests for further information and noncompliance letters are common; please do not feel criticized or singled out if you receive one. The letter will explain what OEFFA needs from you to move your file to the next step and you will be given a deadline. Contact us with any questions you have about what to send. OEFFA will notify you in writing when your application is complete and ready to be sent to an inspector.

On-Site Inspection

Both OEFFA staff and independent contractors conduct inspections. We assign operations with complete OSPs to inspectors based on a number of factors, including the types of products requested for certification, nature of the operation, geographic location, previous inspections, and previous issues. Although the timing of your inspection may be affected by these factors, considering them helps us to keep certification fees low and largely avoid the need to bill inspection costs separately (with the exception of handlers). The first inspection occurs before harvest or production to verify your OSP, but subsequent inspections may occur before, during, or after harvest/production in order to observe relevant activity on the operation each year. An inspector will contact you to schedule an on-site inspection of your operation at a time that is convenient for both you and the inspector. Please make an effort to schedule this inspection in a timely manner and keep the appointment. During the inspection, the inspector will tour the operation, review your records and recordkeeping practices, ask for documentation to verify compliance with the standards,

and complete a report verifying the information in the OSP you submitted. The inspector does not make the final certification decision and cannot directly assist you in complying with NOP rules.

Final Review & Certification Decision

Following your inspection, the inspector will send a report to OEFFA. Staff will review your OSP, the inspector's report, and all other supporting documents. Additional information may be requested to fulfill requests by the inspector, to clarify items or issues noted at the time of inspection, or to correct areas of noncompliance. A decision to grant, deny, renew, suspend, or revoke organic certification will be made based on all of this information. If certification is granted or renewed, a letter summarizing all relevant issues will accompany the certificate. This letter may also describe areas to improve on before the next inspection. If certification is denied, or if OEFFA proposes to suspend or revoke your certification, you have the right to request mediation or appeal our decision, as detailed in the NOP standards. Certification may be renewed prior to inspection.

Timeframe

OEFFA Certification works hard to provide professional and timely service at a reasonable cost. The time it takes from application to decision varies based on a number of factors. In all cases, submitting a complete and accurate OSP, and having complete, organized, and accurate supporting documentation for your inspector to review will make the process as smooth and as quick as possible. Each time more information is requested or a noncompliance is issued, it adds about a month to the process. If certification is needed by a certain date, please notify us of this at the time of application and request rush service if necessary. If situations arise during the certification process, we do our best to accommodate requests for prioritization. We prioritize the inspection of new applicants, as new applicants must receive a certificate before selling organic products. Generally, a certificate can be issued to a new applicant in 4 months if the OSP is complete upon submission and the operation meets the NOP standards. Inspection must take place prior to production/harvest and no products may be marketed as organic prior to certification.

Which Forms Do I Need?

If you do not have the necessary forms or have questions about which forms apply to your operation, please contact us. We will automatically send the appropriate forms to renew certification to operations certified the previous year. A separate OSP is required for each legal entity (i.e. operation or business) that wants to be certified. Here are some examples of the forms (OSPs) required for various kinds of operations:

Dairy Farm – Producer and Livestock

Layers and/or Broilers - Producer and Livestock

Grain Production, Hogs, and On-Farm Feed Mixing for sale – Producer, Livestock, and Handler

Grain Production, Food Products produced at a separate facility – Producer and Handler

Maple Syrup – Producer and Handler

Greenhouse – Producer

Mixed Vegetables with Berries harvested from wild plants – Producer (including Wild Crop section)

Coffee Roasting – Handler

Broker/Trader/Importer/Exporter – Non-Processing Handler. Product Lists and labels will also be required, if applicable. If the broker/trader or an uncertified entity under contract physically handle products before they are sold other than storage, transport, and distribution, they should complete the entire Handler OSP.

Fees

Producer Certification (Crop/Wild Crop scope) - Includes \$400 Inspection Base Fee (designed to cover most annual/initial inspection costs).	
<i>*Use total income from sales of certified products and certified services provided. Exempt activities are excluded from gross sales.</i>	
* Tier 1 – Prior Year Gross Organic Sales ≤ \$9,999	\$ 1,150
* Tier 2 - Prior Year Gross Organic Sales \$10,000-\$29,999	\$ 1,250
* Tier 3 - Prior Year Gross Organic Sales \$30,000-\$49,999	\$ 1,350
* Tier 4 - Prior Year Gross Organic Sales \$50,000-\$69,999	\$ 1,450
* Tier 5 - Prior Year Gross Organic Sales \$70,000-\$89,999	\$ 1,550
* Tier 6 - Prior Year Gross Organic Sales \$90,000-\$109,999	\$ 1,600
* Tier 7 - Prior Year Gross Organic Sales \$110,000-\$129,999	\$ 1,650
* Tier 8 - Prior Year Gross Organic Sales \$130,000-\$149,999	\$ 1,750
* Tier 9 - Prior Year Gross Organic Sales \$150,000-\$169,999	\$ 1,800
* Tier 10 - Prior Year Gross Organic Sales \$170,000-\$209,999	\$ 1,850
* Tier 11 - Prior Year Gross Organic Sales \$210,000-\$249,999	\$ 1,900
* Tier 12 - Prior Year Gross Organic Sales \$250,000-\$299,999	\$ 1,950
* Tier 13 - Prior Year Gross Organic Sales \$300,000-\$399,999	\$ 2,050
* Tier 14 - Prior Year Gross Organic Sales \$400,000-\$499,999	\$ 2,300
* Tier 15 - Prior Year Gross Organic Sales \$500,000-\$599,999	\$ 2,550
* Tier 16 - Prior Year Gross Organic Sales \$600,000-\$699,999	\$ 2,800
* Tier 17 - Prior Year Gross Organic Sales \$700,000-\$799,999	\$ 3,050
* Tier 18 - Prior Year Gross Organic Sales \$800,000-\$899,999	\$ 3,300
* Tier 19 - Prior Year Gross Organic Sales \$900,000-\$999,999	\$ 3,550
* Tier 20 - Prior Year Gross Organic Sales \$1,000,000-\$1,499,999	\$ 3,800
* Tier 21 - Prior Year Gross Organic Sales \$1,500,000-\$2,499,999	\$ 4,050
* Tier 22 - Prior Year Gross Organic Sales \$2,500,000-\$4,999,999	\$ 4,550
* Tier 23 - Prior Year Gross Organic Sales ≥ \$5,000,000	\$ 5,000

Additional Certification/Application Fees for Producers - Includes inspection	
*Livestock Organic Certification	<i>*Based on type of livestock</i>
-Less than 50 dairy adults or less than 15,000 birds	\$400
-50-99 dairy adults or 15,000 - 24,999 birds	\$450
-100+ dairy or 25,000+ birds	\$550
-Beef, sheep, swine, etc. (No poultry or dairy adults)	\$400
OPT Grass-Fed Certification	\$325
* Handling Organic Certification for Producers:	<i>*Based on type/complexity of handled products and services.</i>
-Single-Ingredient Products Only or Service Provider for Single-Ingredient Products Only (e.g. roasting, seed cleaning)	\$450
-Multiple-Ingredient Product(s)	\$550

Handler/Processor Certification (Inspection Fee Billed Separately)	
<i>*Use total income from sales of certified products and certified services provided. Exempt activities are excluded from gross sales.</i>	
Prior Year Gross Organic Sales ≤ \$50,000	\$750
Prior Year Gross Organic Sales \$50,001 - \$249,999	\$1,400
Prior Year Gross Organic Sales \$250,000 - \$499,999	\$2,550
Prior Year Gross Organic Sales \$500,000 - \$699,999	\$3,750
Prior Year Gross Organic Sales \$700,000 - \$899,999	\$5,000

<i>Prior Year Gross Organic Sales \$900,000 - \$2,499,999</i>	\$6,250
<i>Prior Year Gross Organic Sales \$2,500,000 - \$4,999,999</i>	\$7,750
<i>Prior Year Gross Organic Sales \$5,000,000 - \$9,999,999</i>	\$9,250
<i>Prior Year Gross Organic Sales ≥ \$10,000,000</i>	\$12,250

Early Bird Discount & Late Fees for Producers:	
<i>* Application postmarked by January 15</i>	\$50 discount from base fee
<i>* Application Postmarked February 16-April 15</i>	\$150
<i>* Application Postmarked April 16-June 15</i>	\$350
<i>* Nonrenewal Fee (Application postmarked after June 15)</i>	\$500
<i>OEFFA may waive late fees for first-time producer applicants that produce and/or handle organic products outside the normal growing/ grazing season.</i>	
Late Fees for Handlers:	
<i>* Application Postmarked 1 month past deadline</i>	\$200
<i>* Application Postmarked 2 months past deadline</i>	\$350
<i>New handlers may apply at any time. There are no late fees for handlers to apply for the first time.</i>	

Additional Certification/Application Fees for Handlers	
<i>* New/ Separate Facility (per each location inspected other than primary address; if rushing certification, pay Rush Fee Tier 1 or 2)</i>	\$250
<i>International Equivalency</i>	\$150
<i>* Certificate Addition for Handlers (includes product reformulations and/ or label review for reformulated products)</i>	\$50 flat fee covers up to five products. Add \$10 for each product after fifth product.
<i>* Additional Request Fee - requests requiring over 30 minutes of review time, not combined with annual certification process (e.g. label review for non-reformulated products, new suppliers)</i>	\$75
<i>* Additional Request Rush Fee - for requests requiring review, requested less than ten business days from date the item is needed, and not combined with annual certification process (e.g. label review for non-reformulated products, new suppliers)</i>	\$100 (in addition to Additional Request fee)

Other Service Fees	
<i>Rush Fee Tier 1 (for Producers and/ or Handlers)</i>	\$1,000
<i>Rush Fee Tier 2 (for Producers and/ or Handlers)</i>	\$500
<i>Transaction Certificate</i>	\$100
<i>Rush Transaction Certificate</i>	\$150
<i>Export/ Import Certificate</i>	\$100
<i>Rush Export/ Import Certificate</i>	\$150
<i>Rush Certificate Addition (any scope)</i>	\$150
<i>Outside of Service Area Fee</i>	.5% of gross income from organic products & services
<i>Transitional Verification Fee</i>	\$450 (\$150 can be deducted from first application)
<i>Mediation</i>	\$400
<i>Reinstatement Fee (whole operation)</i>	\$500
<i>Reinstatement Fee (partial or administrative issue)</i>	\$300
<i>* Investigations</i>	\$75/hour

	<i>Follow-up on complaints and serious compliance issues outside of the application and annual renewal process.</i>
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Inspection Fees	
<i>Handlers</i>	Actual fees billed by contractor. See below for OEFFA staff inspection rates.
<i>Outside of service area</i>	Actual fees billed by contractor. See below for OEFFA staff inspection rates.
<i>* Additional time or travel costs for producers</i>	Actual fees billed by contractor. See below for OEFFA staff inspection rates. <i>Occasionally required for operations that are complex, have multiple locations, or otherwise require additional time spent on-site, or have high travel costs. The producer base fee includes \$400 for inspection costs. Inspection costs above \$400 for the annual/initial inspection will be billed after inspection.</i>
<i>Spot Inspections</i>	\$50 administrative + actual fees billed by contractor. See below for OEFFA staff inspection rates. <i>Additional inspection to add, change, or verify compliance. Requested by operator or required by OEFFA.</i>
<i>Sampling</i>	\$100 + actual cost of testing <i>Not billed for operations sampled pursuant to §205.670(d).</i>
<i>OEFFA Staff Inspections (Only billed in conditions described in this table, above.)</i>	Inspection time - \$60/hour Office time - \$35/hour Travel time - \$20/hour Mileage – current federal rate Travel expenses – actual cost
<i>Cancelled Inspection with less than 48 hours' notice</i>	\$50 <i>Non-refundable travel and lodging already booked by the inspector may be billed additionally.</i>

Administrative Fees	
<i>Returned Check Fee</i>	\$20
<i>Overdue Invoice Fee</i>	2.5% of invoiced amount per month; starting after 60 days from invoice issued date
<i>* Payment Plan Setup and Processing Fee</i>	\$25 one-time fee for 4 or fewer installments; \$2 per month for monthly installments as part of milk check or egg check
<i>* Credit Card Processing Fee</i>	3.5% of transaction amount
<i>Failure to Respond by Deadline Fee</i>	\$50
<i>Incomplete OSP Fee</i>	\$100
<i>Certification Verification Request, per 25 certificates</i>	\$35 (does not apply to ACAs)
<i>* Other complex verifications requested by operations, performed at OEFFA's discretion</i>	\$75 per hour
<i>* Pesticide Residue Testing Results</i>	\$75 per hour
<i>* OSP Copy Fee</i>	\$15

Referral Discount
<i>An OEFFA-certified operation or an applicant in the process of being certified that refers a new applicant to OEFFA will receive a discount of \$100 (via a refund) from their certification fee once the new applicant applies for certification. Certified operations that refer multiple new applicants will receive the \$100 discount once per applicant (for example, an operation that</i>

*refers three new applicants would receive a \$300 discount in the year those applicants apply).
A new applicant who was referred by an OEFFA-certified operation and names that referrer on their fee sheet will receive a \$100 discount on their certification fee in the year they apply for certification. Applicants can name only one referring operation.
Discount does not apply to operations that must be reinstated after suspension or revocation.*

Refunds

If an application is withdrawn or certification is surrendered after payment and before inspection, a refund of 80% of application fees may be granted for each withdrawn or surrendered scope. A higher percentage may be retained by OEFFA for additional services rendered between submission and withdrawal/surrender. No refunds will be given after inspection or for loss of certification due to denial, suspension or revocation. Refunds will not be issued to renewing operations after the following dates: September 1 for producers, October 1 for Group A handlers, and March 1 for Group B handlers. If the operation withdraws or surrenders after inspection or after the above dates for renewing operations, the full balance of certification fees for the year are still owed.

OEFFA Certification may use discretion to charge fees for services or situations not covered in this fee schedule.

OEFFA CERTIFICATION POLICIES

Section I: Definitions

Commercial Availability - The ability to obtain or source a production input or ingredient in an appropriate form, quality, or quantity to fulfill an essential function in the organic production or handling system, as determined by OEFFA in the course of reviewing the Organic System Plan (OSP).

On-Farm - On the site of the certified organic land, managed by the producer who is certifying the land.

Off-Farm – At a different site from the certified organic land, and/or managed by someone other than the producer who is certifying the land.

Organic System Plan (OSP) - A plan of management that has been agreed to by the producer or handler and the certifying agent and that includes written plans concerning all aspects of agricultural production and/or handling. The OSP must be negotiated, enacted, and amended through an informed dialogue between certifying agent and producer or handler, and it must be responsive to the unique characteristics of each operation. The OSP is the forum through which the producer or handler and certifying agent collaborate to define, on a site-specific basis, how to achieve and document compliance with certification requirements. The OSP commits the operator to a set of practices and procedures that when executed result in compliance with the regulations.

Site - The physical location of an organic operation where products are produced and/or handled, such as fields, plots, wild crop harvest areas, processing or storage facilities.

Section II: General

1. Organic Certificates [NOP §205.406]

Certificates are valid until surrendered (voluntarily given up), suspended, or revoked. The certification cycle is an annual process.

- The effective date of certification is the date as of which an NOP-accredited certifier first verified the operation was in compliance with the NOP standards.
- The anniversary date is the date by which an operator must submit his/her annual renewal paperwork and fees to OEFFA in order to remain in compliance. It is not an expiration date.

Even though organic certification is an annual process, your certificate does not expire after a year. However, you must renew your certification by OEFFA's annual deadlines to remain in good standing. If you do not plan to renew, you must surrender your certificate to avoid being suspended.

2. Cleaners & Sanitizers [NOP §205.272]

Cleaners, disinfectants, and sanitizers used on equipment, surfaces, or facilities are allowed as long as cleaning procedures completely remove residues of cleaners before contact with organic products. Documentation must be in place to show that the procedures are proven to remove all residues of prohibited substances. Cleaning and sanitizing materials that are allowed for organic product contact on the National List of Allowed and Prohibited Substances are excluded from this requirement (no rinse/purge/etc. is required). For some cleaners, a clear water rinse or product purge is enough. For quaternary ammonium (“quat”) sanitizers, a robust intervening event followed by a zero test strip reading on contact surfaces or a documented standard operating procedure that is proven to reliably remove all residues of the substance is required before contact with organic products. Cleaners and sanitizers used in aspects of organic facilities that do not contact any organic products (floor cleaners, employee sanitation, etc.) should be included in the OSP, but in most cases do not need to meet the criteria described above.

3. Confidential & Public Information [NOP §205.504(b)(4-5); §205.670(f)]

All information shared with OEFFA is considered confidential, except for information we are required to release to representatives of the USDA National Organic Program (NOP) as well as all information considered to be public information by NOP. Information may also be shared with other USDA-accredited certifiers, as necessary. The NOP requires that certificates for the current year and three previous years, and all the information contained therein, must be available to the public. OEFFA provides information listed on the current organic certificate to the USDA to be listed in the Organic Integrity Database. Anonymized results of all analyses and testing performed are available for public access unless the testing is part of an ongoing compliance investigation. OEFFA may disclose proprietary information as required by other laws of the United States, State law or other laws of local governments. All organic production and sales information is held strictly confidential except that OEFFA makes this information available to the USDA Secretary or applicable State Organic Program's Governing State Official in order to carry out its obligations under the USDA NOP. Confidential information from an operation's file may be released to the public only with written permission from the operation.

If you would like the details of your file to be discussed with someone other than yourself for any reason, please contact us and ask for an Information Release Form. If you would like an individual to edit your OSP and/or conduct inspections, please list this person in the box on your OSP that reads “Name(s) of others who can discuss this OSP.”

Refer to the *Responsibly Connected Persons* policy for how to list people who can receive information about your operation or edit your OSP.

4. Prevention of Contamination & Commingling [NOP §205.272(a), §205.103(a)]

Equipment and storage areas must be cleaned between use in non-organic and organic production to ensure that no commingling (mixing of organic and nonorganic product) or contamination of certified land or products occurs. Documentation of the procedure(s) used and a record of the cleaning events must be in place to verify compliance.

Best practices include clear labeling of storage areas with respect to the organic status of products and/or inputs.

If you use equipment for both organic and non-organic production or handling, you must verify and document that equipment is clean before use with organic products or land. There are many ways to accomplish this, but guidelines for adequately cleaning some types of farm equipment are as follows:

- *If there is potential for contamination from prohibited substances, equipment with soil contact must be adequately cleaned.*
- *Spray equipment previously used with prohibited spray material or equipment in contact with seed treatments should be washed with water and a cleaning agent followed by a clean water rinse. Nozzles and meters should be removed and manually cleaned of any chemical residue.*
- *Equipment that is not readily washable (such as combines, square balers, augers, feed grinders, and roasters) should be cleaned of residue manually or with high pressure air followed by a product purge adequate to remove all nonorganic material.*

5. Operations with Multiple Production Units (“Grower Groups”) [NOP §205.2, §205.201, §205.400, §205.403]

A Producer Group is a group of producers whose farms are uniform in most ways and who are organized under one management and marketing system. Application for certification as a producer group requires pre-approval by OEFFA Certification. Please contact us if you are considering this approach to discuss the fee structure, required documents, and related issues.

To be considered a producer group, the following conditions must be met:

- The crops and farming practices of all producers in the group must be uniform and reflect a consistent process or methodology, using only the practices and inputs as listed on a single comprehensive Organic System Plan (OSP).
- The group must be managed as a single legal entity under one central administration. Producers who are certified as part of a producer group do not possess individual certificates. Rather, the producer group is certified as a unit.
- Producer groups must ensure that all members understand the NOP standards and how they apply to their specific operations.
- The producer group employs personnel adequately trained to verify that the individual production units are in compliance.
- Producer groups must utilize centralized processing, distribution, marketing, and finance facilities and systems. Participation in the group shall be limited to producers who sell all of their organic product(s) through the group.
- Recordkeeping protocols must be consistent. Individual production units, sites, or facilities may not differ significantly in their recordkeeping methodology.
- The producer group operation must establish and implement an Internal Control System (ICS), with supervision and documentation of production practices and inputs used at each

sub-unit, and collected at each production unit, site, or facility to ensure compliance with the NOP standards.

The Role of the Internal Control System (ICS)

An Internal Control System is equal to the function of the Quality Assurance department of a large operation. Its mandate is to maintain consistency in compliance with the regulations as well as more traditional product quality concerns. The various components of a producer group operation all are governed by the same Organic System Plan and the ICS must maintain sufficient oversight to ensure all personnel are consistently following the plan. It is in the interest of this body to safeguard the organic status of the entire operation and the eligibility of the group as a whole for organic certification.

Within a production unit, the administrator of the ICS is charged with conducting surveillance and reviews of every smallest divisible part of the production unit, site or facility every year, including on-site inspections. For instance, for a single sub-unit of a farming operation that is made up of multiple production units, the ICS surveillance and review should focus on critical organic control points such as buffer areas, condition of growing crops, soil quality indicators, input and equipment storage areas, and level of understanding of organic requirements by the operator(s).

While it is the certifier's role to inspect at the level of production units, sites, and facilities and ensure that the ICS is functioning properly, the administrator looks deeper into each of these production units, sites, or facilities. For the operation seeking organic certification to be in compliance with the NOP, all non-compliances detected at the production unit, site, or facility or at the sub-unit or member level are required to be reported to the certifier (per NOP §205.400 (f)). All notices issued by OEFFA Certification for non-compliances perceived at the ICS or sub-unit level will be issued to the group as a whole.

For each producer group OEFFA certifies, the following shall undergo annual inspection:

- Witness audits of some inspections by ICS inspectors
- A minimum of 1.4 times the square root or 2% of the total producer group members
- All handling facilities
- All new production sites must be inspected before being added to the group.

Many more detailed requirements for producer groups are described at NOP §205.400(g).

6. Input Evaluation by OEFFA for Compliance with NOP Standards (“Materials Review”)

All input products must be reviewed before a certified operation uses them. Use without pre-approval could lead to suspension or denial of certification of the affected land, animals, and/or products depending on the nature of the product and the use. OEFFA reviews inputs in the process of reviewing OSPs to protect the integrity of the organic food system and for the benefit of operations we certify. Documentation for approved inputs is updated at least every three years. Reviews of inputs are only conducted under the following conditions: a) the product is submitted in or with an application for certification or recertification, b) an operation submits a request directly to OEFFA, or c) a manufacturer submits a request with a substantiated claim that an OEFFA-certified operation wishes to use the product. OEFFA does not offer a fee-for-service input review program. As such, the Approved Products List (and the information contained therein) is not to be published or used for marketing purposes in any way. We also generally accept organic product approvals made by the Organic Materials Review Institute (OMRI), the Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA) Organic Program, the California Department of Food & Agriculture (CDFA), and the US Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) “For Organic Production” label for the scope and use that these agencies have listed them as approved for. If an operation wishes to use a

product listed by one of these organizations for a scope/purpose/application different than the listing, OEFFA will conduct a review to determine if the product is compliant for that use.

List all inputs you will use on your OSP. You must provide the exact, full product name and the manufacturer name (not supplier) for all inputs you plan to use or would like us to review. Before using new products, check the OEFFA and OMRI lists to see if they are pre-approved. If a product is not on either list, contact us before you use it and we will review it for compliance. We are happy to conduct product reviews for you throughout the year, but please consider that these reviews often take some time to complete.

7. Inspection Scheduling [NOP §205.403]

An inspector or OEFFA staff member will contact the manager or authorized representative of each operation by phone, email, or mail to schedule the operation's initial or annual on-site inspection and spot inspection(s) if applicable. The operator and inspector should make every reasonable effort to find a time that is convenient for both. If the inspector is not successful in reaching an authorized representative within a reasonable period of time, s/he may choose to visit the operation without notice and proceed with inspection if an authorized representative is available. Cancellation of a scheduled inspection appointment should be reserved for emergency situations only. The operation may be issued a noncompliance if a scheduled inspection is cancelled by the operator, or if the operation fails to make an authorized representative available for full inspection of the operation. Increased inspection expenses may be incurred by the operation if an inspector must make multiple attempts to conduct the inspection.

8. Unannounced Inspections & Sampling [NOP §205.670, §205.671]

OEFFA conducts unannounced inspections and takes samples to test for residues of prohibited substances and/or genetically modified (GM) DNA on at least five percent of OEFFA-certified operations annually. Unannounced visits may count as the annual inspection if all aspects of the operation are inspected, but they are generally short visits that cover only a portion of the operation in addition to the annual inspection. Samples may be collected at the annual inspection or at an unannounced inspection. Remote (virtual) inspections and records audits may also be conducted unannounced. Operations are selected for unannounced inspections and sampling based on perceived risk to organic integrity, previous compliance issues, to verify corrective actions have been implemented, and at random.

If residues of pesticides or other prohibited substances are found on organic products, OEFFA will conduct an investigation. Depending on the reason(s) for contamination and the source, nature, and amount of contaminants discovered, the certification of a specific product or the entire operation may be affected.

9. Multiple Individuals and/or Sites on One OSP [NOP §205.2, §205.100(a)]

Each operation OEFFA certifies must submit an OSP and the appropriate fees each year. An "operation" must be a single legal entity and may be an individual/sole proprietorship, family, partnership, cooperative, LLC, trust or non-profit, public entity, association, or corporation. For operations with multiple sites and/or individuals involved, the OSP must describe the management of the entire operation. This includes all crops, livestock, and products at all phases of production, all inputs, infrastructure and equipment, conservation practices, pest management, transportation, sales, and marketing. Decision-making and finances must be centralized and coordinated. All records for all parts of the operation must be available for inspection.

If applicants do not meet these criteria or are not a single legal entity, they will be considered multiple operations and must certify separately, with OSPs, fees, and certificates for each operation. In order to certify together, complex operations on a single OSP with multiple operators and/or

sites may be required to certify as a grower group. For more details on grower groups, see the Grower Group policy in this manual.

Multiple family members or neighbors may certify together only when they are in business together. If the multiple individuals or locations cannot demonstrate that they are a single legal entity, they must certify separately. If an operation contains many individuals and/or is very complex, they may need to develop an internal control system and certify as a grower group.

10. Recordkeeping [NOP §205.103, §205.201(a)(4)]

All organic producers and handlers are required to keep detailed records about the production and handling of organic products. A recordkeeping system that is easily understood and auditable must be developed and maintained in a way that demonstrates full compliance with the NOP standards. Records may be hand-written, visual (such as drawings or photographs), and/or electronic. In some instances, standard operating procedures may be used to substitute for or augment records of ordinary activities. All records must be made available at the time of inspection and upon request by OEFFA staff or a representative of the USDA NOP. Records must be kept for at least 5 years after they are created.

The NOP sets a high standard for recordkeeping. Records should trace crops through production from seed to sale or use, livestock from birth or purchase to death or sale, and products from raw ingredients through production/handling to sale (and/or from a final product back to the ingredients). Records must show organic compliance back to the last certified entity in the supply chain. Your inspector will conduct a traceability audit and an in/out (“mass balance”) audit. If complete and accurate records are not in place or effectively maintained, a noncompliance may be issued.

11. Soil & Water Testing [NOP §205.200, §205.105(a), §205.203(a, c, d), §205.201(a)(3)]

Soil and water tests can help operations manage soil quality and promote food safety. Although NOP rules do not explicitly require either, these tests can help verify compliance with several areas of the rule and may be necessary to demonstrate that restrictions on certain inputs have been observed.

Water Tests

Water tests are necessary when there is reason to believe that the source of water for irrigation, foliar feeding, cleaning of organic products or equipment, livestock, or that is otherwise in contact with organic products is contaminated with prohibited substances or pathogenic organisms. A notable potential source of contamination is runoff from other farms or facilities. Water tests may also be useful to ensure practices on a certified operation do not contaminate surface water. OEFFA Certification staff will determine on a case-by-case basis when a water test is necessary to verify compliance.

Soil tests may:

- be part of a required monitoring program per NOP §205.201(a)(3).
- demonstrate maintenance or improvement of soil quality per NOP §205.200 and §205.203(a).
- be used to show plant and animal materials are not contaminating the soil as per NOP §205.203(c, d).
- be used to show crop rotation practices are maintaining or improving soil organic matter content and managing deficient or excess plant nutrients as per NOP §205.205(a, c).
- provide documentation that fixed copper and copper sulfate are being used in a way that minimizes accumulation in the soil per NOP §205.601(i).

- document the deficiency of a micronutrient to justify the use of a synthetic micronutrient per NOP §205.601(j)(7). Tissue tests may also justify the use of synthetic micronutrients.

OEFFA Certification may require soil tests when there is reason to believe inputs have caused an accumulation of restricted or prohibited materials in the soil such as copper, chloride, or heavy metals.

12. Timeline of Certification [NOP §205.202(b), §205.403(a)(1-2)]

This policy describes the order of activities for several scenarios where new applicants, or new facets of a certified operation, are requested for certification. See the “Certificate Additions” policy for what to send to OEFFA when requesting that additional items be listed on the organic certificate outside of the annual application, inspection, and review cycle. Crops, animals, and products may not be marketed as organic until they are listed on an operation’s organic certificate. OEFFA cannot list any item on an organic certificate until compliance with the organic standards is verified. Though in limited cases a desk audit is adequate to do so, generally an inspection is necessary. The effective date of certification will be listed on the organic certificate. Usually, the effective date is the date of inspection unless organic integrity of crops harvested and/or products produced between inspection and certification cannot be verified. In these cases, the effective date will be the date OEFFA can ensure full compliance with organic standards.

- A. A farm requesting certification for the first time must be inspected at a time when activities that demonstrate the operation's ability to comply can be observed and before crops requested for certification are harvested for the harvested product(s) to be considered organic. An organic crop may only be harvested from land after 36 months (3 years) have passed since the last prohibited substance was applied.
- B. A new crop grown on land previously included in an operation’s OSP and inspected may be added to the operation’s certificate upon request with adequate documentation on all inputs including seeds, fertilizers, and pest control products. This may be accomplished by submitting the necessary documentation with the annual OSP or, if outside the regular application and inspection cycle, by requesting a certificate addition. OEFFA staff will review the information submitted and issue a revised certificate after compliance is verified. New crops must be substantially similar to those previously certified by the operation and the portions of the operation pertinent to the organic integrity of the new crop must be in full compliance for a crop to be added without an inspection.
- C. A crop grown by a certified operation on land that was not previously included in that operation’s OSP, inspected, and certified will only be added to the organic certificate after an inspection has occurred. The crop must not be marketed, fed, or grazed as organic until the updated certificate is issued. If the land was managed by anyone other than the certified entity at any time during the preceding 3-year period, the request for certification must be accompanied by a *Prior Land Use Statement* or equivalent signed and dated documentation stating that the land has received no application of a prohibited substance during that time. In most cases, inspection must take place during the current growing season and before the harvest of the crop requested for certification, except:

- Land coming out of transition that has been listed on the OSP of the operation and previously inspected may be added to the organic certificate after the transition period is over and OEFFA has verified compliance.
- The land is in forage (pasture, hay, silage, baleage, wheatlage, oatlage), the operation is currently certified to manage the crop requested for certification on the new land, and the inspector is able to verify that the land was free of prohibited substances for three years before the date of harvest. Crops harvested from such fields may not be fed or marketed as organic until after the fields are added to the organic certificate.
- Land that has been certified by another operation currently certified with OEFFA up to the point of management transfer, and for which documentation demonstrates continuous organic management, may be added to the new manager's certificate before inspection once OEFFA verifies compliance.

Under high-risk or time-sensitive circumstances, a spot inspection at the producer's expense may be recommended by OEFFA or requested by the producer instead of waiting for the annual inspection.

- D. A certified organic livestock producer or a livestock operation certifying for the first time may use pasture land eligible for certification but not yet inspected if their OSP lists the land and includes supporting documentation that it has been free of prohibited substances for 3 years. Livestock may also be housed in facilities that are included on the OSP but have not yet been inspected. In these cases, the producer assumes the risk of suspension or denial of certification if OEFFA finds during the inspection and certification decision process that livestock were fed non-certifiable crops or housed in noncompliant facilities. Livestock will not be added to the organic certificate until an inspection with animals present is conducted and a final certification decision is made by OEFFA. Livestock may not be slaughtered, marketed, or represented as organic until they have been added to the certificate. Herds with a conversion date in late winter or early spring may need two inspections: the first in spring to observe growing hay before first cutting and a second ('Spot' inspection) later in the year for livestock no more than six months prior to the herd eligibility date. A portion of the Livestock certification fee will go toward the Spot inspection but any additional inspection cost will be billed separately (see also the *Spot Inspections* policy).
- E. A handling/processing operation requesting certification by OEFFA for the first time must not label, sell, or otherwise represent products as organic until the facility has been inspected, the specific services and/or products have been certified, and OEFFA has approved labels to be used on the products. The operation must be inspected when activities that demonstrate the operation's ability to comply can be observed and before production occurs for the product(s) to be considered organic.
- F. A new product requested for certification by a certified handling/processing operation may be added to the certificate upon request if the following conditions are met:
- it was produced in facilities and with equipment already verified by OEFFA through inspection and certification

- adequate documentation is provided on all inputs used including ingredients and processing aids
- labels are approved by OEFFA
- it is substantially similar to those previously certified by the operation
- the portions of the operation pertinent to the organic integrity of the new product are in full compliance

This may be accomplished by submitting the necessary documentation with the annual OSP or, if outside the regular application and inspection cycle, by requesting a certificate addition. OEFFA staff will review the information and issue a revised certificate after compliance is verified.

G. A product produced by a certified handling/processing operation using new equipment or facilities must not be marketed as organic until the updated certificate is issued (in the case of a facility) or compliance is verified. Labels must be approved by OEFFA in cases where operation information has changed. In most cases, inspection must take place during or before production of the item requested for certification, except:

- Products produced in accordance with the approved OSP on replacement and/or additional, substantially similar equipment already in the OSP and inspected may be considered organic once OEFFA has verified compliance.

Under high-risk or time-sensitive circumstances, a spot inspection at the handler's expense may be recommended by OEFFA or requested by the handler instead of waiting for the annual inspection.

Generally, the “order of operations” for organic certification is OSP then inspection then certification then sale or use. For operations certifying with OEFFA for the first time or adding new scopes, inspection must always take place before harvest or production but when it is possible for the inspector to verify the operation’s ability to comply. Typically, this is when crops are growing in the ground, livestock are using the facilities, and/or handling facility equipment is set up and functioning. OEFFA may use the date of inspection as the “effective date” of certification if compliance is verified, or a later date if it is appropriate. If a certified operation wants to add something new to their OSP and ultimately their organic certificate, there are many pathways. The route to success begins by contacting OEFFA and explaining your situation as soon as you know about the change. OEFFA must ensure that all items to be listed on organic certificates are in compliance before they can be added, which may require any combination of documentation, correspondence, and on-site inspection. Using any land or facilities that have not been inspected and certified as part of your operation carries a risk that the resulting products could be found to be noncompliant and could have serious implications for your operation. Products that have not been added to the certificate cannot be marketed as organic. OEFFA may require, or a certified operation may request, a spot inspection to avoid the risk or delay associated with waiting for the annual inspection (refer to Spot Inspections policy).

13. Certificate Additions [NOP §205.102]

In order to represent or label any raw or processed product as organic or with other organic labeling claims, that product must first be reviewed, approved, and added to your certificate by OEFFA. For new products to be certified outside of the annual application, inspection, and review cycle, send the following documentation:

- Crop(s)/Land:
 - *Certificate Addition Request Form (for Producers)*
 - Field history information for the previous 3 years and plans for the current year

- *Prior Land Use Statement* or equivalent documentation (for crops grown on land not managed by you for 36 continuous months)
- A map of the new field
- Seed documentation (organic or non-GMO/untreated status verification and a purchase receipt)
- A list of inputs used to produce the crop
- Livestock:
 - *Certificate Addition Request Form (for Producers)*
- Handled/Processed Products (including label review for reformulated products):
 - *Certificate Addition Request Form (for Handlers)*
 - Color label proofs for each product

Note: Have labels approved by OEFFA before finalizing/printing.

- Organic certificates for all organic ingredients
- For all nonorganic ingredients: Signed documents showing that all ingredients are non-GMO, non-irradiated, and produced without sewage sludge (ex: *Non-Organic Ingredient Form*)
- Other required documentation as needed (ex: *Organic Ingredient Search Record for Handlers*, *Natural Flavor Statement*, supplier label for sub-ingredient verification, etc.)

Once OEFFA has verified compliance, we will add the product to your certificate so you may begin marketing the product as organic. In some cases, a spot inspection at the certified operation's expense may be required to determine compliance. Notify OEFFA as soon as possible about changes to certificates that are needed; certificate additions requiring an inspection may take a month or more to complete. Additions requiring only a desk audit generally take one to two weeks after OEFFA receives complete information. A rush fee will be charged for the certificate addition in urgent situations where new items were not included on the operation's renewal OSP or fee sheet.

14. Transaction Certificates (TCs)

A TC can be part of the audit system to track certified organic products from the grower to the end user. A TC shows the origin of the product and confirms the specific product was produced and handled in accordance with NOP standards. They may also verify additional information such as the "100% Organic" status of a specific load or batch of organic product. TCs are not required by OEFFA Certification. However, they are available if requested by the buyer or preferred by the seller. To begin the process, an OEFFA-certified operation must complete a Transaction Certificate Application and submit it with the appropriate fee. A TC is prepared, the original is sent to the buyer, and a copy is sent to the seller. There is a limit of five transactions with a single buyer per TC. TCs will not be issued for transactions that occurred more than one year before the date of request. Please note that Transaction Certificates may take up to one week to process after OEFFA receives complete information. Rush service is available at an additional fee for TCs needed within one business day after complete information is received.

15. International Trade & Marketing

Products and ingredients that are eligible to be exported or imported as organic are limited. Those that are eligible carry restrictions as well as additional verification, recordkeeping, and labeling requirements. The USDA has trade agreements with other regulatory bodies that allow some products certified under the USDA standards to be marketed as organic in other countries and some products certified to other standards to be marketed as organic in the U.S. Each agreement includes

specifications and restrictions around what can be traded as “organic.” Each agreement also has its own labeling and documentation requirements for import and export of organic products.

Trade agreements take on several forms including Equivalency Arrangements, Recognition Agreements, and Export Trade Relationships. Equivalency Arrangements mean that if the terms of the arrangement are met, organic products certified to organic regulations in both countries may be labeled and sold as organic in both countries. Recognition Agreements allow foreign governments to accredit certifying agents in that country to USDA standards. These foreign certifiers are authorized to certify organic operations to the USDA organic standards. The resulting products can then be imported to the U.S. Lastly, an Export Trade Relationship allows USDA Organic products to be sold as organic in the destination country. *See “Appendix A” regarding the specific international trade agreements in place and corresponding requirements.*

Auditable records must be kept which show compliance with the relevant trade agreement(s). Exported products must meet the labeling requirements of the destination country. Some labeling requirements are not fully detailed in “Appendix A;” contact OEFFA for details and label proof review.

Imported organic products treated with ionizing radiation or a substance (such as a fumigant) prohibited by the USDA organic regulations may not be sold, labeled, or represented as organic or organically produced or handled. Agricultural products are commonly treated at point of origin, in transport, or at the point of entry.

The first certified entity to receive the shipment must have an organic control system to verify and maintain the following documentation for each import event:

- NOP Import Certificate (generated by certifier of exporting operation in the Organic Integrity Database)
- For processed or unprocessed plant products not listed in Table 3-2 of APHIS Miscellaneous and Processed Products Import Manual:
 - Documentation of inspection and any relevant treatment at all non-domestic ports [Phytosanitary Certificate(s)]
 - Documentation of inspection and any relevant treatment at domestic ports [USDA APHIS Plant Protection and Quarantine directed treatments (documented on form PPQ 523 – Emergency Action Notice and PPQ 429 Fumigation Record)].
 - These PPQ forms are only issued if treatment has occurred. If the shipment was released without treatment, obtain a governmental record documenting this.
- Standard import documentation. Organic imports must be clearly identified and marked as organic on all import documents including but not limited to invoices, packing lists, bills of lading, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection entry data.

Due to the complex nature of international trade agreements, it is important to understand the requirements prior to arranging an organic trade. Standard Operating Procedures on the relevant trade requirements for recurring import or export events should be a part of the OSP. OEFFA must verify and approve these procedures before import or export of a given type of organic product under a specific trade arrangement begins. See “Appendix A” regarding the specific International Trade Policies in place and corresponding requirements.

Requesting International Verifications and Export Certificates:

A. Import: Requests may take up to one week to process after OEFFA receives complete information. If submitting the request with your annual renewal, note this new aspect of your operation under the *Organic Plan Update* section of your OSP.

- PRODUCERS: Contact OEFFA to discuss your specific import scenario.
- HANDLERS: Complete or update the relevant product forms as described on the *Product Lists, Product Profiles, & Labels* page of your OSP. Then, on the *Material Inputs Details* page, complete *Section D: Import* and include corresponding attachments such as Standard Operating Procedures.

B. Export: OEFFA staff will review the information. After compliance is verified OEFFA will issue an export certificate, attestation statement, and/or revised organic certificate as relevant. Requests may take up to one week to process after OEFFA receives complete information. OEFFA bills the appropriate fee for export certificates after issuance. Export certificates may be generated and issued through the mail for all destinations except the EU which requires that they be issued through the TRACES System. Operations exporting to Japan, Taiwan, South Korea, and Mexico may request that export certificates be issued electronically in the USDA's Electronic Trade Document Exchange System (eTDE).

If submitting the request with your annual renewal, note this new aspect of your operation under the *Organic Plan Update* section of your OSP.

- Fill out the *International Markets* section in your OSP and include any updates to the information detailed below as well as any relevant Standard Operating Procedures.

Documentation Required for Export Verifications:

- PRODUCERS (most of this is included in the standard OSP forms):
 - › For each crop/agricultural product you wish to export:
 - Input and field history documentation
 - › For each labeled product you wish to export (e.g. produce in boxes):
 - Label proofs (retail or non-retail)
 - › For each agricultural product derived from animals (with the exception of ruminants) you wish to export to Canada:
 - Record of livestock stocking rates
 - › For each livestock or meat product you wish to export to Taiwan:
 - Record of healthcare and drug inputs
- HANDLERS:
 - › For each agricultural ingredient in the product(s) you wish to export (i.e. flour in pasta shells):
 - Organic Certificates from your suppliers that show compliance with the desired equivalency arrangement or certification to the desired standards
 - or-
 - Statements, signed by your suppliers' certifying agents, which show compliance with the specific equivalency arrangement (*Contact us to request a sample form.*)
 - › For each labeled product you wish to export (e.g. pasta shells):
 - Label proofs (retail and/or non-retail)

16. Treated Wood [NOP §205.206(f)]

Wood or lumber treated with prohibited materials may not be used for any application where contact with certified land, animals, or products may occur. Infrastructure made from or with treated wood that exists on the premises before organic management begins may remain, but all repair, replacement, and new construction must be done with compliant materials. Coatings and/or physical barriers that prevent contact of treated wood with certified land, animals, and products may be approved, on a case-by-case basis, if there is sufficient evidence that the coating or barrier will a) prevent contact with treated wood over the life of the structure, b) not contribute to the contamination of any certified entity with prohibited substances, and c) not contribute to contamination of crops, soil, or water. If any of these conditions are not met, an appropriate buffer may be established between the noncompliant structure and the certified growing area, animal, or product. Adequate buffers will be determined based on the nature of the operation, potential for contamination, and on-site evaluation by the inspector. Sawdust or shavings from treated wood or that contain prohibited substances from gluing, staining, etc. are not allowed as animal bedding on organic operations.

Treated wood is prohibited by the NOP rules for new construction and replacement/repair. OEFFA has not reviewed any treated wood product that is acceptable for use in organic production and handling. Use of treated wood will result in a noncompliance and additional measures will be necessary to prevent contamination of organic products and land.

17. “USDA Organic” Seal, “OEFFA Certified Organic” Seal, & OEFFA Logo Usage

[NOP §205.303-.304, §205.311]



Use of the USDA organic seal is optional. The use of the seal must be according to NOP regulations and must be pre-approved by OEFFA Certification. It may only be included on certified organic raw or processed agricultural products, or in marketing information for those products. The USDA seal may only be used on products that fall in the “organic” or “100% organic” categories. It must *not* be used on products that fall in the “made with organic [ingredients]” category. Usage must comply with NOP §205.311 and the font must be Helvetica Neue Condensed. Other forms of the seal are noncompliant. If using the transparent version of the seal described at §205.311(b)(2), all components not displayed in black, including the word “organic,” must be transparent.



The OEFFA Certified Organic seal is optional and is intended for use only on certified organic raw or processed agricultural products, or in marketing information for those products. The use of the seal must be according to NOP regulations and must be pre-approved by OEFFA Certification. The OEFFA Certified Organic seal may be used on products labeled as “100% organic,” “organic,” *and* “made with organic [ingredients].” The OEFFA Certification seal may be used to satisfy the “Certified Organic by...” statement requirement per NOP §205.303(b)(2) if the words, “OEFFA Certified Organic” at the top of the circle are readable, and the seal is placed directly below the certified operation’s identification information on the information panel. If the OEFFA Certified Organic seal is used on the same product as the USDA seal, the OEFFA seal must not be displayed more prominently than the USDA seal (i.e. the OEFFA seal cannot be larger than the USDA seal, the OEFFA seal cannot be on the front of the package (principal display panel) while the USDA seal is on the side or back of the package, etc.).



Given the unique niche that OEFFA occupies as a grassroots membership and advocacy organization and a separate but related accredited organic certifying agent, we affirm that it is in everyone’s best interests to ensure that use of the OEFFA logo does not in any way lead to misunderstandings about the certification status of a given operation or compliance of a given input. To that end, non-certified OEFFA

members who wish to display the OEFFA logo on websites, labels, products, or promotional materials should use the provided image that includes the logo and the clarifying "Proud Supporter" designation. The OEFFA logo may not be used to imply OEFFA certification or approval of any product.

Both the USDA and OEFFA Certification seals are intended to be used to represent organic products. You must ensure that seal versions are compliant and usage does not misrepresent non-certified aspects of your operation. If using on marketing materials (i.e. websites, brochures, signs, etc.), the seal(s) must not be used in association with nonorganic products. Contact OEFFA to have seal and logo usage approved prior to printing, displaying, etc.

18. Pest Management in Facilities & Storage [NOP §205.271]

Pest Prevention

Pest control in organic facilities requires a multi-tiered approach. First, operations must use management practices to prevent problems before they happen. These include preventing pest access to facilities and organic products and removing food sources, shelter, and breeding areas for pests by maintaining clean production and storage areas.

Pest Control

- When prevention is not enough, mechanical or physical means may be used to control pests. Lures and repellents using nonsynthetic or synthetic substances consistent with the National List may also be used.
- If problems persist, nonsynthetic materials and synthetic materials listed in the National List may be used. Placement and containment of these substances must be such that contact with certified products, land, or livestock is not possible. OEFFA Certification allows the use of bait boxes outside the facility or production area if there is no risk of contamination of organic products.
- If the practices provided for above are not effective to prevent or control pests, a synthetic substance not on the National List may be used, provided that the certified entity and OEFFA agree on the substance, method of application, and measures to be taken to prevent contamination of certified products.
- Prior to using a pest management substance not on the National List (i.e. pesticides and rodenticides), a certified operation must first:
 - Document the need to use that substance. Include the specific preventative measures taken, any relevant pest monitoring results, etc., and
 - Document a plan to protect organic integrity while using the substance, including the name of the substance, where the substance will be applied & for how long, the method of application, and any other important details.

Other Regulations

If NOP or OEFFA requirements conflict with any federal, state, or local health or safety regulations in any way, the certified operator should contact OEFFA to resolve the issue. For details regarding federal and state emergency pest and disease treatment programs see NOP §205.672.

Managers of organic facilities must try to prevent rodents and other pests from accessing facilities and organic products. If this does not work, techniques (such as trapping) and substances (such as Vitamin D3 and boric acid) that are approved for organic production may be used, in that order. If these also do not work and additional measures to

prevent or remedy infestation are necessary, you must contact OEFFA for approval before use and prevent contact with organic products.

19. Service Area

OEFFA Certification offers producer certification services in a defined service area in the Midwest and Mid-Atlantic United States. We accept new producer applicants located and/or headquartered in the following states: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. Depending on administrative capacity, OEFFA Certification may also accept applications for certification from producers outside of our service area but in nearby states, such as Minnesota or Nebraska. If you are a producer outside of our service area, please contact us to see if we are currently accepting producer applications from outside the service area.

OEFFA Certification offers handling certification services to handlers in the service area listed above, as well as New Jersey. Depending on administrative capacity, OEFFA Certification may also accept applications for certification from handlers outside of our service area but in the contiguous United States. If you are a handler outside of our service area, please contact us to see if we are currently accepting handler applications from outside the service area.

20. Transition to Organic

Operations transitioning land to organic production must manage the land without prohibited substances for three years before it is eligible for certification. Records to demonstrate the land is eligible for certification will be verified during the initial review of your application for certification and at the first inspection. OEFFA recommends developing an Organic System Plan during the transition period to ensure your operation is ready to be certified when the transition period is over.

OEFFA proudly offers support to transitional operators through many avenues. One service is the review of an Organic System Plan by certification staff for compliance with National Organic Program Standards. Certification staff will work with an operation to identify areas where the plan is incomplete and/or does not comply with the standards. If the operation submits a complete and compliant plan or adjusts the initial plan to demonstrate compliance, certification staff will write a letter to the operation and/or an entity of their choosing indicating that OEFFA has reviewed and verified the Organic System Plan. OEFFA Certification does not offer a Transitional Certification program at this time. Transitional verification does not include an on-site inspection or a certificate. The verification letter does not imply or guarantee organic certification. Transitional operations are prohibited from marketing their products as organic before certification. Fees for transitional verification are specified on OEFFA Certification's Producer Fee Sheet and are due with the Organic System Plan. OEFFA's education staff offers a broad range of services and support beyond this verification program. Contact us for more details.

21. Uncertified Entities in the Supply Chain [NOP §205.101, §205.103(b)(4)]

Certified organic operations must maintain records sufficient to demonstrate compliance of all purchased organic inputs. There are additional requirements when purchasing from operations that are not required to be certified due to exemptions at §205.101. Such uncertified operations are required to maintain records that:

- “(i) Demonstrate that agricultural products identified as organic were organically produced and handled; and
- (ii) Verify quantities of organic agricultural products received and shipped or sold.”

Exempt operations must pass these records along to their buyers when requested.

Documentation must demonstrate full traceability back to the last certified operation for each shipment of products from exempt handlers, brokers, and distributors. This typically means:

- Audit trail records must link directly back to the last certified operation, including transport, storage, processing/handling, shipping, and/or distribution. Documents generated by the last certified operation proving purchase/delivery/transfer of the specific lot number to the uncertified entity must be available.
- The last certified operation must be listed on invoices and/or lot numbers applied by the last certified operation must match lot numbers on uncertified entity audit trail records.
- For each delivery, uncertified entities must provide a complete, current organic certificate for the last certified operation, as well as import documentation if relevant.
- Purchase invoices, BOL, and other audit trail records must designate products as organic and include a description of the product and amount transferred.

For packaged and labeled organic inputs, documentation must sufficiently link the product with an organic certificate.

All certified and uncertified suppliers must be approved by the certifier. Traceability will be verified as a part of the certified operation's audit and review. If organic product cannot be traced back to the last certified operation, the certified organic operation making purchases will not be allowed to source organic inputs from the uncertified entity. Products handled or processed by an exempt operation outside of its exemption lose their organic status and cannot be represented or used as organic.

Review your supply chain to ensure that your suppliers are either exempt or certified for the products and/or services they supply. If your operation conducts uncertified activities that involve organic agricultural products, ensure they fall under the exemptions at §205.101.

22. Responsibly Connected Persons [NOP §205.2, §205.662(f)(2)]

NOP defines “responsibly connected persons” who can represent an operation, but it can be confusing to sort out which individuals have which privileges and responsibilities and where they should be listed in an OSP. There are three categories of people who can discuss or make changes to the OSP and/or be listed on the certificate.

- The individual(s) listed in the OSP as “Operation/Business Name,” and/or “Owner/Operator” (including partner, incorporator, sole proprietor, etc.) are considered *responsibly connected persons*. These people may be listed on the certificate and make changes to the OSP, including adding or removing names from the list of responsibly connected parties and changing certification status (e.g. adding or surrendering scopes). OEFFA may request documentation supporting claims of who is, and is not, a responsibly connected party.
- There may be additional *authorized representatives* of the business (e.g. manager, Quality Assurance/Compliance contact, employee, family member involved in operating a family farm, etc.) who may all be listed in the OSP as “Others who can discuss this OSP.” These individuals are generally not listed on the certificate itself. They may make changes to the OSP and conduct inspections but may not add or remove names of responsibly connected parties and may not add or remove scopes.
- Finally, individuals or businesses listed on an *Information Release Form* may receive information about the operation but may not conduct inspections, make changes to the OSP, or be listed on the certificate.

OEFFA does not discuss OSPs or inspections with anyone not listed in the OSP or identified in an Information Release Form except other certifiers and the NOP, as necessary.

23. Spot Inspections [NOP §205.403(a)(2), §205.102]

OEFFA may conduct on-site inspections in addition to the annual inspection to determine compliance. Spot inspection expenses are usually paid by the operation. Operations may request a spot inspection or OEFFA may require one. OEFFA may require a spot inspection to ensure that each operation is inspected once per calendar year, or for other circumstances, such as if compliance could not be verified during the annual inspection due to weather, unavailable personnel, etc. or to verify correction of serious compliance issues (see also *Timeline of Certification* policy). Spot inspections are often necessary when an operation is adding the following outside of the annual renewal cycle:

- New field (land that is not already listed on the operation's current organic certificate)
- New livestock type
- New crop type (e.g. vegetables vs. row crops)
- New storage location if not substantially similar to location(s) already in the OSP and previously inspected
- New processing equipment if not substantially similar to equipment already in the OSP and previously inspected
- New farm/facility location (e.g. livestock housing, sugar shack, milking parlor, off-site greenhouse)
- Other major changes in the operation – if in doubt, contact OEFFA.

Operations should use the *Certificate Addition Request Form* to add these new items or submit OSP updates to OEFFA. Refer to the *Certificate Additions* policy for details.

If a new facility or storage area is being built or new equipment is being installed, the spot inspection should occur after it is built/installed (when compliance can be verified) and before it is used for organic products or livestock. Operations are responsible for communicating with OEFFA regarding their construction and production timelines.

24. Infrastructure Projects [NOP §205.200, §205.202, §205.272]

Infrastructure projects (energy/utility, public works, industrial, etc.) on or near organic operations can create compliance challenges. Their installation can entail earth moving, construction practices, remediation, wastewater production, and other activities that may be out of alignment with organic standards. The construction, ongoing operation, and maintenance may also be sources of contamination for organic crops or livestock when projects are installed on or near organic land.

Examples of industry that may compromise certification include:

- Surface mining operations, including concrete manufacturers
- Surface/sub-surface coal mining extraction operations
- Oil and natural gas exploration and transportation (e.g. oil & gas wells, pipelines)
- Residential and commercial land development projects
- Highway/road construction projects including paving and bridge development
- Commercial/governmental manufacturing facilities
- Utility construction and maintenance (e.g. powerlines, telephone pole, cell tower)
- Other major infrastructural changes unrelated to the organic operation

Land disturbed and at risk of contamination by industry may have to be removed from certification for at least three years and will need to be evaluated for contaminants prior to recertification. An on-site inspection may be needed to assess the impact to the organic operation, verify the risk and prevention of contamination, and look at factors such as adequate buffers or

required monitoring. OEFFA will review the Organic System Plan and the Inspection Report, including specific conditions found at each site, in order to determine eligibility of land with existing infrastructure and consequences for organic land where infrastructure development has occurred.

Guidance for infrastructure projects on certified organic operations:

- Operator’s Responsibility
 - Submit project description and/or updated Organic System Plan to include:
 - What activity is planned and over what timeline?
 - What fields or facilities are impacted? Indicate on maps areas that are being impacted by the project(s).
 - When will testing, drilling, construction, etc. begin?
 - Testing or other monitoring of soil, water, or crop quality and presence of contaminants.
 - A buffer area around activity is required, including sufficient fencing for livestock. Fencing must be NOP compliant.
 - Reclamation activities must be done with NOP compliant inputs (seed, fertility, etc.). Soil brought from off-farm must be documented to be free of prohibited substances.
 - If a spill or other contamination occurs, the affected land will be removed from certification for a minimum of 3 years.
 - Refer to the *Agricultural Impact Mitigation Provisions for Organic Farms* for specific guidelines on commonly-used substances in infrastructure projects.

The operator should have their approved Organic System Plan available to present to the contractor to establish a clear understanding of organic certification requirements and maintenance of organic integrity during activity. Some infrastructure companies have organic mitigation protocols that can be implemented as part of their lease contract and may be monitored by personnel familiar with organic certification requirements.

- OEFFA’s Responsibility
 - Review and approve updated Organic System Plan.
 - Conduct on-site inspections as needed.

As it is impossible to predict all potential contamination occurrences, OEFFA may issue non-compliances associated with infrastructure projects after approving the updated Organic System Plan.

25. Rush Service

OEFFA is dedicated to providing efficient, professional, cost-effective service. All applications and special requests are processed in accordance with our priority system and, from there, in the order received. Due to the importance and complexity of the application review, inspection, and compliance review process, OEFFA recommends that certification applications are submitted at least 120 days prior to organic production or other deadlines. For special situations with short certification time frames, OEFFA provides rush services to meet operation needs.

Operations that may want to take advantage of this service include those with impending harvests, market releases, or product launch deadlines, and operations who wish to finish the certification process as soon as possible. OEFFA may request that an operation pay for rush service when contacted by a prospective applicant or client with a significant change who presents a short timeframe. Rush service is required if an operation submits a request to add something new to their certificate that requires inspection (new land, new crop type, new scope, new facility, etc.) if that request is received less than 60 days prior to the requested certification/approval date.

When an operation requests rush service, OEFFA provides top priority processing by placing these files in the front of the line, generally assigning personnel to work on the file as soon as it is ready to proceed to the next step.

- **Rush Tier 1** - OEFFA will assign an inspector as soon as possible after the receipt of the complete OSP and payment. The inspector must submit their report within 2 business days of inspection. Once the inspection report is received, OEFFA will notify the operator of compliance issues or issue a certificate within 5 business days.
- **Rush Tier 2** - Inspection logistics are considered as soon as the rush request is received and OEFFA aims to complete the certification process within 90 days.

Despite moving the process forward as quickly as possible, OEFFA cannot guarantee certification by a certain date. Many factors affect the timing of the final certification decision -- compliance on-site, quality of the application, the inspector's findings, and timeliness of response by the operation. Reduction from approximately 90 days to 30 days is possible when all of these pieces fall into place and when no issues are discovered through the certification process.

26. Changes of Management or Ownership

[NOP §205.2, §205.400(f)(2), §205.401(b), §205.406(a)]

Organic certificates may be issued to only one “person” (farm or business) as defined in 205.2. Refer to the *Multiple Individuals and/or Sites on One OSP* policy for a description of what qualifies as a “person” or single legal entity. The owner and/or business name listed on the first page of the OSP (Operation Name) is considered the “person” and is listed on the certificate. A corporation or co-op will have only the business name listed on the certificate, a partnership will have all partners listed, and a sole proprietorship will have just one name listed. The entity listed on the certificate is the relevant entity when ownership or management is changing. A “Doing Business As” (dba – fictitious name) can be added to an OSP and does not constitute a change in ownership if all other aspects of the operation stay the same. Changes to the “Others who can discuss” list do not constitute a change in ownership. For example, a business (corporation, LLC, etc.) that hires a new manager but has consistent ownership may update its primary contact for organic certification while otherwise maintaining the same OSP and ongoing certification for its products and/or handling activities.

Organic certificates are not transferrable to new owners in cases of mergers, acquisitions, or other changes in ownership (such as buying a farm from another certified grower). In these cases, the new owner/manager should apply for certification as a new applicant. Operations are responsible for notifying OEFFA Certification in a timely manner of planned changes in ownership or management so that the new operation can complete the certification process (see *Timeline of Certification* policy) by the time they are ready to begin production and/or handling under their own management. The prior operation should surrender its organic certificate when their management under the approved OSP ends. Products must not be sold, labeled, or represented as organic by the new entity until the new certificate is issued. New applicants do not need to resolve noncompliances or adverse action from the previous operation *per se* but do need to show full compliance or ability to comply. As appropriate, additional scrutiny may be applied to previously identified problems during the inspection and review process when facilities, equipment, or personnel involved in the compliance issue are transferred to the new operation.

Under some circumstances in which the previous manager oversees the transition to the new manager, it may be appropriate for the operation to continue producing or selling product under the old certificate until they complete the certification process for the new manager. In these cases, a documented transition plan, including continuous management according to the practices laid out in

the original OSP, should be submitted to OEFFA for approval prior to the change in management. Transfer of ownership within a family may happen gradually over several years (e.g. prior to a parent's retirement); when the responsible parties are all included in the OSP and maintain consistent practices, such transfers may be treated similarly to a business hiring a new manager. These situations will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

Organic certification is granted to a single legal entity and is not transferrable to another legal entity. If you are planning changes to the ownership or management of your operation, contact OEFFA ahead of time and describe thoroughly in writing the changes you plan to make.

27. Water Quality for Use in Organic Production

[NOP §205.2, §205.200, §205.203, §205.239, §205.301]

NOP Standards require producers to provide clean water to animals and to maintain or improve natural resources, including quality of surface or ground water. However, water quality is not defined and water use as an ingredient, input, or cleaner is not addressed by the standards. This policy addresses common questions about water quality as used in organic systems, including the use of treatments and additives.

Organic operations use a range of water sources, including municipal, rural, distilled, and ground- or surface-water. Livestock must have access to clean water and potable water should be used as an ingredient or as wash water for organic crops or products. Municipal water is allowed. Non-potable water may be used for irrigation if it does not contaminate crops. Organic farmers and handlers commonly use water treatments to bring water up to potable or municipal standards, often in response to water test results. (See also *Soil & Water Testing* policy.) Treatments may include softening, removing heavy metals, minimizing mineral buildup in pipes or corrosion of equipment, or eliminating pathogens. UV treatment for pathogens and ion-exchange resins may be used to bring water up to standard. Treatments of all sorts that are used to bring water up to standard do not need to be reviewed for compliance with NOP standards and do not need to be listed in the OSP.

However, treatments that are meant to have a technical or functional effect on organic crops, livestock, or products must be listed in the OSP and reviewed for compliance with the standards. For example, substances used to prevent algal buildup in irrigation lines must be nonsynthetic or on the National List for this purpose. Additives to livestock water that are meant to improve the health of the livestock must be allowed for daily use in livestock feed or as healthcare products. Treatments or additives meant to have a functional effect on an organic product must be approved as ingredients, if the water is used as an ingredient, or approved as processing aids, if the water is used for washing or equipment cleaning. Additionally, boiler additives used for culinary steam must be compliant with organic standards or, if not compliant, must be prevented from contact with organic products.

28. Labeling & Marketing [NOP §§205.303-.310]

Labels and marketing materials used by organic operations must make accurate claims and comply with NOP labeling standards. Labels and marketing used by certified operations and applicants for certification must be described in the OSP and reviewed and approved by OEFFA. New product labels must be approved before the product can be added to the organic certificate, and the product must be certified before it can be marketed or sold as organic. Provide color label proofs for OEFFA to review prior to finalizing/printing to avoid printing noncompliant labels.

Refer to OEFFA's Labeling Fact Sheets for information about compliant label formatting. Our policy titled, "*USDA Organic*" Seal, "*OEFFA Certified Organic*" Seal, & OEFFA Logo Usage provides additional information about how the USDA and OEFFA logos can be used.

Marketing materials such as websites, signs, brochures, and business cards must also comply with NOP labeling rules. Operations must ensure that any non-organic products they sell are not misrepresented as organic by signage or website claims. Operations with “organic” in their business name must take extra precautions to avoid misleading marketing, such as using the words “conventional” or “non-organic” to describe crops or products that are not certified (see instructions in NOP guidance 4012).

Although OEFFA does not enforce FDA and other government regulations beyond the NOP standards, labels must comply with all applicable rules for OEFFA to approve them. For example, labels for livestock feed and feed supplements must comply with FDA & AAFCO livestock feed labeling rules. Labels for human food must comply with FDA regulations, such as listing ingredients in descending order by weight or volume. Health claims on labels must be documented to be approved by FDA. OEFFA does not certify products marketed as dietary supplements.

Operations that change certifying agents voluntarily cannot use up supplies of existing labels that name the previous certifier, and instead must begin using labels that name the new certifier immediately upon becoming certified. Operations that change certifiers due to a certifier losing its accreditation or going out of business have 90 days to use up old labels. (Refer to NOP guidance 2604 for more details.)

When OEFFA discovers an error in labeling of an OEFFA certified organic product, a noncompliance may be issued and the operation must submit label corrections. Any incorrect labels that have not entered the stream of commerce may not be used if they include the following errors:

- (1) Improper use of the USDA organic seal
- (2) Incorrect product classification such as a “made with organic [ingredients]” product labeled “organic”
- (3) Omission of the statement: “Certified Organic by OEFFA,” when required

Other errors will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis. Certified operations may continue to use labels with minor errors only for the time necessary to procure corrected labels, up to 90 days. OEFFA Certification and the operation must keep documentation of this in their respective files. Minor errors might include incorrect formatting or placement of information.

OEFFA Certification (as a USDA-accredited certification agency) does not have recall authority for product already in the stream of commerce.

29. Wrapping Materials & Agricultural Plastic [NOP §205.272(a), §205.237(a), §205.671, §205.200]

Organic producers must take measures to prevent contamination of organic crops, livestock, and land. Materials used to wrap organic crops such as hay, silage, and straw must be used in a manner that prevents contamination. Agricultural plastic including wrapping materials, mulches, drip tape and tarps must be disposed of in a manner that protects natural resources.

Baling & Wrapping Materials

- If treated or synthetic twine is used, the operator must prevent contamination of feed and production areas and equipment. Wrapping treated or synthetic twine over baled mulch or feedstuff is not in itself considered contamination of the organic product, provided the wrapping is removed before the crop is used for feed, bedding, or mulch.
- Crops wrapped with untreated, non-synthetic twine may be shredded intact and used as feed, bedding, or mulch.
- “Untreated” means labeled or otherwise documented as such. OEFFA does not have plans to conduct full materials review for untreated twine products at this time (these will not be listed in the Approved Products List).

- If a pesticide residue test of an organic crop is positive for a prohibited substance contained in twine used on an operation, the measures being taken to prevent contamination will be deemed inadequate and the operation must improve the practices or use different twine. If the residues are greater than 5% of the EPA tolerance for the substance (or .01 ppm if there is no tolerance), the product cannot be used or sold as organic.

Plastic Disposal

- Agricultural plastics must be disposed of in a manner that protects natural resources. Burying or burning plastic twine, net wrap, bale wrap, drip tape, plastic mulch, or other agricultural plastic on the farm is not an acceptable means of disposal because it contaminates natural resources such as soil, air, and water. Burning or burying plastic on certified ground is considered a prohibited substance application, requiring a 3-year transition before organic crops can be harvested from the affected area.

Untreated, nonsynthetic twine such as hemp or sisal may be shredded into feed or mulch. Treated or synthetic twine, net wrap, or bale wrap must be removed prior to feeding or using the crop for bedding or mulch. Producers are responsible for making sure that agricultural plastic and wrapping materials do not contaminate organic crops, land, or livestock.

Section III: Crop

1. Annual Seedlings [NOP §205.204(a)]

Organic producers must use organically grown annual seedlings, except under a temporary variance or after treatment due to Federal or State phytosanitary regulations. If the seedlings are grown off-farm, they must be grown (a) by a certified organic operation or, (b) in a facility where the organic producer is ultimately responsible for the management of the seedlings. Facilities where seedlings are grown must be managed following the NOP standards, documented in the OSP, and must be inspected. The certified producer must source and supply input materials, including but not limited to seeds, soil mix, fertility products, foliar sprays, and pest and disease management inputs. All inputs must be approved by OEFFA Certification and must be documented in the OSP.

All seedlings used to produce certified organic crops must be organically grown except in very rare circumstances (see standard citation, above). It may be acceptable under some circumstances for seedlings to be grown organically in an off-farm facility, but that facility must be included in the OSP and inspected each year. Annual planting stock is subject to the same rules as seed (see the Seed & Planting Stock Sourcing policy for details). Examples of annual seedlings are: onion seedlings (with green tops), tomato and pepper starts, brassica seedlings, etc. Onion sets, sweet potato slips, seed potatoes, cloves of garlic, fruit tree saplings, asparagus crowns, and mushroom spawn are all examples of planting stock.

2. Adjoining Land & Buffer Zones [NOP §205.2, §205.202(c)]

A buffer zone is defined as an area located between a certified organic production operation, or portion thereof, and an adjoining land area that is not under organic management. A buffer zone must be sufficient in size or include other features (e.g. windbreaks or a diversion ditch) to prevent the possibility of unintended contact and “drift,” which is defined by the NOP as “the physical movement of prohibited substances from the intended target site onto an organic operation or portion thereof.” Under normal circumstances, industry standard calls for maintaining at least a 25-30’ buffer zone adjoining non-organically managed land. If windbreaks or other barriers are present, OEFFA may approve a smaller buffer zone based on details in the OSP and/or inspection report. Some adjoining land use activities may require the implementation of larger buffer zones to accomplish the objectives listed above (e.g. aerial spraying in an adjoining crop, pollen drift from

adjoining crops). Management strategies (e.g. planting corn with different pollination times) may help reduce the need for extended buffers. These measures must be described in the producer's OSP. Please see the *Treated Wood* policy for details regarding when buffers are necessary around structures, facilities, and fences built or repaired with treated wood. Note that the land and any crops produced within the buffer zone are not certified organic, meaning crops harvested cannot be sold as organic or fed to organic livestock. All buffer crop harvest, storage, end use, and any applicable equipment cleaning must be documented. A written agreement with an adjoining landowner (*Adjoining Land Use Statement* form or equivalent) indicating that they will not apply any prohibited substances within a defined area away from organic land may be accepted in lieu of a buffer; such situations will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis.

To protect organic crops from contamination by prohibited substances applied near production areas, buffer zones are often needed. The inspector will help OEFFA determine how large a buffer must be to avoid contamination, based on many factors. Wide buffers may be needed in the case of neighboring conventional crops with prevailing winds and/or a slope toward the organic crops. A narrower buffer may be acceptable in cases where treated wood or treated seed is used next to organic fields. If roadsides, oil wells, or power lines are sprayed, a buffer will be required. Crops grown in the buffer are not organic but may be grazed by nonorganic livestock, harvested and used, or sold as conventional. Records must show that buffer crops were harvested, stored, and sold separately from organic crops, and that proper equipment and storage cleanout were conducted to avoid contamination of and/or commingling with organic crops.

3. Manure, Compost, & Compost Tea

Producers using animal manure as a fertility input must follow the restrictions set forth in NOP §205.203(c)(1) unless it is composted according to the definition in NOP §205.2 and meets the criteria described in NOP §205.203(c)(2). Additional ways to comply are described for compost and vermicompost in NOP guidance 5021 and for processed manures in NOP guidance 5006.*

Pursuant to NOP §205.203(c)(3), “compost” and “vermicompost” containing no animal manure may be used as uncomposted plant matter as long as it is not made from prohibited feedstocks. Further, compost made from allowed feedstocks (e.g. allowed nonsynthetic substances including manure, synthetic substances on the national list as plant or soil amendments, etc.) is allowed without restrictions if the compost pile is mixed or managed to ensure that all of the feedstock heats to the minimum of 131° F for a minimum of three days.

Vermicomposts must be made from allowed feedstocks with aerobic conditions and 70-90% moisture maintained throughout the composting process; duration must be sufficient to produce a finished product that does not violate §205.203(c).

All on-farm composting should be documented in the OSP and verified during the inspection. OEFFA will require documentation from certified operations that compost and vermicompost meet the above criteria for approval. When determining initial C:N ratio, data provided by the compost producer may be used, or standard feedstock C:N ratios supplied by Ohio State University Extension will serve as a reference point. Certified operations can also demonstrate compliance by measuring temperature, time, moisture content, chemical composition, and biological activity. Examples of these measurements include testing feedstock materials and compost for one or more characteristics including initial and final carbon to nitrogen ratios, stability (using ammonia/nitrate ratio, O₂ demand, CO₂ respiration rate, or other standard tests), pathogenic organisms, or contaminants. Equivalent documentation is required for all off-farm compost reviewed by OEFFA for use by certified operations.

Compost extracts or “teas” must be produced from an approved compost (see above) and drinkable water and may be used for fertility (NOP §205.203(c)(2)) or pest (NOP §205.206(b)(1)) & disease control (NOP §205.206(d)(2)). If made without additives, compost tea may be applied without further restriction except that foliar applications to leafy greens are not permitted unless

testing conclusively demonstrates that crops will not be contaminated with pathogenic organisms. If additives are used, the tea must meet the conditions set forth in the National Organic Standards Board (NOSB) recommendations of November 9, 2006. A tea made from product that does not meet the criteria for compliant compost or vermicompost in this policy shall be subject to the restrictions of 90 days before harvest if applied as a soil drench for crops with no soil contact, or 120 days otherwise.

All manure and compost applications must follow NOP §205.203(c) and must not “contribute to contamination of crops, soil, or water by plant nutrients, pathogenic organisms, heavy metals, or residues of prohibited substances.” If manure is applied to frozen ground, careful attention must be paid to slope, proximity to a waterway, drainage, ground cover, presence of snow, and any factors that may encourage contamination of waterways. If manure is sourced from off farm or from non-organic animals, the operator should ensure that the manure is free of prohibited additives.

Crop producers should verify that manure sourced from conventional operations does not contain prohibited treatments or additives such as odor and fly control substances or prohibited lime and gypsum products. Inputs used by the conventional operation during production (feed additives, bedding, etc.) are not considered when evaluating compliance. Treatments and additives added directly to the manure should be disclosed in the OSP and approved by OEFFA before manure is applied.

*“Processed manure products must be treated so that all portions of the product, without causing combustion, reach a minimum temperature of either 150° F (66° C) for at least one hour or 165° F (74°C), and are dried to a maximum moisture level of 12%; or an equivalent heating and drying process could be used. In determining the acceptability of an equivalent process, processed manure products should not contain more than 1×10^3 (1,000) MPN (Most Probable Number) fecal coliform per gram of processed manure sampled and not contain more than 3 MPN Salmonella per 4-gram sample of processed manure.”

- *Manure that is not composted to meet the guidelines in the NOP standards and guidance is considered “raw” and its use is restricted. If the input is to be used on crops for human consumption, it must be applied and incorporated 90 or 120 days before harvest, depending on the crop. Incorporation is generally assumed to mean mechanical tillage to mix the manure into the soil. Any harvestable portion of a crop that contacts soil or that can be splashed with soil during precipitation or irrigation is considered to have soil contact. Plastic mulch or other barriers generally do not adequately prevent splash. Crops that do not have soil contact include tree fruits, dry beans, and sweet corn. This restriction applies only to crops for human consumption -- it does not apply to fiber crops, cover crops, or to crops used as livestock feed.*
 - *Compost “teas,” even if made without manure, may also be subject to this restriction. Foliar application of compost teas to leafy greens is not permitted without testing due to food safety concerns.*
- *We recommend that OEFFA-certified producers do not spread manure on frozen ground. However, if NOP rules are followed, under certain circumstances and with careful consideration, it may be acceptable to do so.*
- *Operators are asked to indicate in their OSP if they verify manure sourced off-farm is free of prohibited substances. This generally means additives to the manure used for insect and odor control and those that have functional effects when spread on crop fields. Feed for the off-farm livestock is not considered an additive or component of the manure. Documentation regarding the contents of manure is generally not required unless contamination is suspected.*

4. Seed & Planting Stock Sourcing [NOP §205.204(a)(1)]

NOP standards state that non-organically produced, untreated, non-GMO seeds and planting stock may be used to produce an organic crop when an equivalent organically produced variety is not commercially available. Organic crops are defined as anything planted on certified ground, including cover crops, green manure, catch crops, or others not planned for sale.

A producer may determine that seed is not commercially available based on appropriate form, quality, or quantity via a search of a minimum of three relevant seed suppliers to verify if organic seed from varieties equivalent to those trait selections is available. When comparing for an equivalent seed variety, consider comparable growing habits, days to maturity, insect resistance, disease resistance, flavor, milling qualities, etc., as applicable. Please note that cost of seed or shipping is not a valid reason for opting to use non-organic seeds if organic seeds are commercially available.

A good faith effort must be made each time seed is purchased to source organic seeds. If using non-organic seeds, documenting your attempts to source organic seeds must be part of your recordkeeping system.

Please contact OEFFA if you plan to import seeds, seedlings, or planting stock from outside the U.S. as additional documentation may be required.

All seeds planted on certified organic land must be organic unless no equivalent organic seeds are available. When purchasing nonorganic seeds or planting stock, each grower must first document a search for organic seed/stock. Once you have decided on the crops and varieties you want to plant, contact at least three sources that sell organic seed/stock and ask for a variety that has the characteristics you are looking for. These attempts to find organic seed must be documented. If none of these dealers carries the organic version with the qualities or in quantities you need, you may purchase nonorganic seed/stock that is untreated and non-GMO. Make sure you receive documentation of this from the supplier. Under the NOP, cost may not be a factor in deciding whether to purchase organic or untreated and non-GMO seed/stock. Trials and test strips may be used by producers to evaluate organic varieties for equivalency with preferred non-organic varieties.

5. Application of Secondary Nutrients & Micronutrients for Soil Fertility

[NOP §205.200, §205.203(b), §205.601(j), §205.602(c)]

Organic operations must maintain or improve soil quality, must manage soil fertility through the application of plant and animal materials, and may use mined substances. Under limited circumstances, NOP rules allow for certain synthetic sources of secondary nutrients and micronutrients to be used to support the current crop and maintain production while soil improvement is underway. All formulated input products must be on your OSP and must be approved by OEFFA before use and all ingredients must be compliant with NOP rules.

Secondary Nutrients (Ca, Mg, S)

Natural sources of these nutrients are allowed except that Calcium chloride produced through the brine process is allowed only “as a foliar spray to treat a physiological disorder associated with calcium uptake” (i.e. bitter pit, blossom end rot). Documentation to support the use of Calcium chloride may include plant tissue tests or recorded observations. Elemental Sulfur may be used as a synthetic Sulfur source. Synthetic Magnesium sulfate (Epsom salt) is “allowed with a documented soil deficiency.”

Micronutrients (B, Zn, Cu, Fe, Mn, Mo, Se, Co)

Natural sources of micronutrients are allowed unless listed at NOP §205.602. Synthetic micronutrients are only allowed to maintain crop health while soil improvement is ongoing and with the restriction that “micronutrient deficiency must be documented by soil or tissue testing or other documented and verifiable method as approved by the certifying agent.” Nitrate and chloride compounds are prohibited.

Documenting Deficiencies

NOP rules require documented deficiencies to use most synthetic forms of these nutrients, as noted above. OEFFA accepts current soil tests from within the last 3 years or plant tissue tests from the current year's crop as adequate documentation. Soil or tissue tests must show deficiencies of all synthetic micronutrients planned for use in all areas where they will be used.

Nutrient levels detected in soil or tissue samples below the “desired,” “minimum,” “good,” “normal” (or equivalent language) reference values displayed on the tests support the use of an allowed synthetic input. OEFFA will verify that reference values are consistent with scientific research and industry consensus. When no reference values are included on the test or an associated recommendation, OEFFA will use standard values established by these same sources to determine if use is compliant.

Alternative forms of documentation may also be considered on a case-by-case basis. These include observations/monitoring, the use of check strips or test plots, etc., or some combination thereof. We also recognize that soil pH, CEC, and balancing nutrients relative to each other are often important considerations and documentation supporting allowed synthetic input use for these purposes may be considered on a case-by-case basis.

Beyond the basic soil fertility components of N, P, and K, monitoring and applying secondary nutrients and micronutrients is an important part of a successful management plan. When soils are out of balance or lack certain necessary nutrients, NOP rules allow for the limited use of synthetic fertilizers to support the health of the current crop. Foliar feeding and applying approved liquid fertilizers through irrigation are examples of acceptable methods to support crop health. However, these practices alone do not make up a comprehensive fertility management plan. Organic growers must demonstrate they are maintaining or improving the quality of the soil with plant and animal materials. Further, NOP rules do not allow for preventive or “insurance” use of synthetic secondary nutrients or micronutrients. A wide range of soils, crops, production systems, theories of soil fertility management, and testing methods can make it difficult to determine when exactly something is “deficient.” We aim to be flexible with the documentation we accept to prove an input is needed, but producers are responsible to have site-specific information to demonstrate that they comply with NOP rules.

6. Crop Rotation [NOP §205.2, §205.205]

Understanding compliance with the NOP standards for crop rotation requires attention to multiple sections of the rule. First, crop rotation is defined in part as:

“The practice of alternating the annual crops grown on a specific field in a planned pattern or sequence in successive crop years so that crops of the same species or family are not grown repeatedly without interruption on the same field.”

The operator must include a plan with the OSP that shows the sequence of different crops to be planted over time and then must implement the approved plan on their certified organic fields. The same crop may not be grown in the same place for two growing seasons without interruption according to this definition.

Additionally, the crop rotation practice standard requires that the crop rotation include sod, cover crops, green manure crops, and catch crops that perform several functions for the operation including soil building, pest management, nutrient management, and erosion control. Simply alternating two cash crops or growing the same cash crop repeatedly with a cover crop in-between is not enough to demonstrate compliance with the standards. Cover crops, green manures, and/or sod are necessary to build soil organic matter and manage nutrients. Crop diversity is necessary to maintain soil fertility and prevent the proliferation of pests, weeds, and diseases over time. Perennial systems must use alternative means to introduce biological diversity into their operations such as alley cropping, intercropping, and hedgerows.

Crop rotations are required by NOP standards and are a central feature of organic farming systems. The definition of crop rotation requires that the same crop or crop family not be grown in the same field, bed, or area back-to-back. The standards also require that the crop rotation plan performs several ecological functions. Though two years of a cash crop with cover crop between may be acceptable as part of a multi-year rotation plan, alternating two crops or growing the same cash crop year after year (even with a cover crop) does not meet all of the requirements. Growers may be asked for documentation that their efforts to improve the soil, control pests, and conserve natural resources are effective if their crop rotation plans do not appear to perform these functions.

7. Drift & Flooding [NOP §205.2, §205.202, §205.400(f)(1), §205.671]

Certified organic farmers may encounter cases of unintentional drift of GMO pollen or of prohibited materials from applications to neighboring non-organic parcels. A certified operation may become aware of drift or contaminated floodwaters by observing crop die-off or change in crop appearance along the border of their parcel, observing the actual drifting of materials during application, or through residue analysis.

For all situations where prohibited substances have drifted onto certified land, crops, livestock, or facilities, or where GMO pollen has drifted onto an organic crop in the same family, operators must do the following:

- Immediately notify OEFFA of the circumstances of the drift, including:
 - The date of the occurrence
 - The substance(s) believed to have drifted
 - The affected areas, crops, livestock, facilities, products, etc.
 - Results of any residue testing
- Investigate the causes of the drift and implement measures that will prevent the drift from reoccurring. This may mean increasing buffer zones, implementing pre-notification agreements with neighbors, etc. The certified operation's Organic System Plan must be updated with information about the additional measures implemented to prevent future drift.

If, prior to the drift incident, the certified operation had implemented the precautionary management practices of establishing reasonable buffer zones (see *Adjoining Land & Buffer Zones* policy) and clearly defined boundaries around their organic parcel(s) as described in an approved OSP, unavoidable drift from neighboring operations may not be considered an application of a prohibited material requiring a three-year transition. Crops from the affected area(s) may not be sold as organic if residue levels of prohibited materials on the crop are more than 5% of the EPA tolerance for that crop or product.

In many cases, flooding may be considered similar to drift and similar action should be taken. If appropriate buffers and diversion measures are inadequate to avoid flooding, the first step is to evaluate whether flood waters were likely to be or were contaminated by considering the source, upstream activities, etc.; testing for residues may be appropriate. Evidence of possible contamination includes oily residues on the soil surface, soil that smells of pesticides or petroleum, seeds that won't sprout or die after sprouting, crops and/or weeds are stunted/misshapen, or crops that appear to be diseased. If a well-head was submerged, well water may need to be tested to ensure that only safe, potable water is used for direct contact with produce or for livestock. If waters were not contaminated, no action is needed. If it is determined that waters were contaminated, then the current crop may not be sold as organic. If flooding with contaminated water is or becomes a regular occurrence, land may be ineligible for organic production.

If the drift or flooding was due to insufficient buffer zones or failure to implement adequate preventative measures to prevent contamination, OEFFA may issue the certified operation a Notice of Noncompliance.

This policy applies only to cases where a prohibited material has migrated from non-organic land to organic land by means of air or water. Overspray or unintentional/accidental direct application of a prohibited substance, such as by crossing a border or mistaking a field, requires a three-year transition for the affected land. Refer to the *Adjoining Land & Buffer Zones* policy for dealing with suspected or documented GMO pollen drift onto organic crops.

8. Greenhouse & Container Production [NOP §205.200, §205.202, §205.203, §205.205, §205.206; OFPA 6513(b)(1)]

As stated in the Organic Food Production Act (OFPA) (1990), “An organic plan shall contain provisions designed to foster soil fertility, primarily through the management of the organic content of the soil through proper tillage, crop rotation, and manuring.” Producers must use crop rotation, cover crops, application of plant and animal materials, and tillage and cultivation practices that maintain or improve the physical, chemical, and biological condition of soil and minimize soil erosion. Soil is defined by the NOP in the Organic Livestock & Poultry Standards as “the outermost layer of the earth comprised of minerals, water, air, organic matter, fungi, and bacteria in which plants may grow roots.”

Hydroponic, aeroponic, aquaponic and other terrestrial plants grown to maturity in containers do not comply with these requirements. These systems are inherently separated from the soil and they do not use the required practices to foster soil fertility. Such systems also commonly fail to meet the requirements for pest and disease management. OEFFA Certification does not certify terrestrial plants grown to maturity in containers that do not comply with all crop practice standards.

Management of crops that are not grown to maturity before sale (seedlings for transplant, microgreens, and ornamentals and herbs sold in containers) must also maintain or improve natural resources and comply with soil fertility, crop nutrient, and weed/pest/disease management standards. Materials used as fertilizer and impervious surfaces used for production, such as landscape fabric and greenhouse covers, must not contribute to runoff or water quality issues. Facilities with solid, impermeable surfaces completely covering the land (e.g. a concrete floor) are not currently subject to 3-year land transition requirements; however, operators must demonstrate that no residues of prohibited substances will affect the integrity of crops grown in such systems without a transition.

If you are unsure whether your growing system will comply with the standards, contact OEFFA BEFORE applying for certification.

Section IV: Livestock

1. Origin of Livestock [NOP §205.236]

Organic livestock must be managed organically from the last third of gestation (for mammals) or from the second day of life (for poultry), in order for the animals themselves, their meat, or other products to be sold as organic. A single exception is made in the standards for a new organic dairy to transition conventional animals to organic status over a twelve-month period.

Dairy Herd Transition

A dairy herd transition is a one-time opportunity that allows a producer that has never been certified for organic dairy to convert a herd of dairy animals to organic production over the period

of one year. The transitioning animals must be managed organically except that crops in the third year of land transition from the producer's own land can be used for feed and bedding during the herd transition. It is critical that the producer develop an organic management plan prior to beginning transition. This is to clearly identify the feed program, the land resources that will sustain the herd, and healthcare inputs that will be utilized. It is recommended that a transitioning operation submit an OSP to OEFFA for transitional review (at which point it will be reviewed for compliance with the NOP standards) to avoid surprises during the certification process. When transitioning a dairy operation, all animals of all ages must be identified and listed on the OSP. All animals must finish the transition on the same date. During the transition, records must be maintained of feed (including the grazing areas) and health care products. In essence, a transitioning herd must be managed exactly like an organic herd with the exception that during the transition, third year transition crops and forages from the producer's own land may be utilized. Transitioned animals can also be purchased by a new organic dairy producer; this counts as that producer's one-time dairy transition.

Dairy producers growing their own feed are advised to consider certifying land that is eligible for organic certification ahead of their herd or, if this is not possible, to carefully review the timing of the planned herd transition to ensure that there will be sufficient certified organic feed on-hand for all animals in the herd as of the transition date.

Once an operation has been certified for organic dairy (including milk production and/or dairy animals), **they cannot transition any additional animals or source animals that were transitioned previously.** To grow the herd or replace animals, **they can raise their own organic animals or source animals that have been managed organically from the last third of gestation.** In certain instances of economic hardship or intergenerational farm transfers, a small business (as determined in 13 CFR Part 121) may apply for a variance to let them acquire transitioned animals. The variance request must be submitted to the certifier and approved by the NOP. Operations returning to organic production following surrender, suspension, or other termination of their organic dairy certification cannot conduct a herd transition, because they were previously certified for organic dairy.

Nonorganic breeder stock may be used to raise organic animals if they are managed organically from the last third of gestation. Breeder stock may nurse their own offspring, but milk from nonorganic breeder stock cannot be pooled. Nurse cows must be organic. Only certified organic milk may be bottle-fed or pooled for multiple calves/kids.

Animals that are taken to a location that is not part of the OSP and/or is not certified lose their organic status and may not be returned to organic status.

Dairy operations selling animals must provide records to the buyer indicating slaughter status and whether the animal is transitioned or organic from the last third of gestation. In the herd list and/or other records, an operation needs to be able to uniquely identify each animal and demonstrate the following:

- The animal's date of birth
- The animal's individual origin status—last-third of gestation organic or transitioned
- If the origin status is transitioned, the date that the transition began and ended
- The disposition of all animals (i.e., death, sale as organic or nonorganic, or slaughter as organic or nonorganic)
- Verification that any animals added in the herd after transition are last-third of gestation organic or were acquired under a variance granted by the AMS Administrator.

A herd of dairy animals may be transitioned from conventional to organic over a single, defined one-year period on an organic or third-year transitional farm if the operation has never been certified for organic dairy. All animals must transition to organic on the same date. Individual animals and additional herds cannot be transitioned or re-

transitioned to organic production. If you think you qualify for a variance from the requirement to source animals that are organic from the last third of gestation, contact OEFFA for help making the request.

2. Physical Alterations [NOP §205.238(a)(5)]

NOP standards allow for physical alterations to benefit the safety of animals or for identification purposes. Physical alterations must be performed on young livestock, by a competent person, and in a way that minimizes pain and stress.

Mammals

All planned materials and procedures must be listed in the Organic System Plan. Synthetic materials used for dehorning, relieving pain, etc. must be on the National List to be allowed for use. At this time, there are no synthetic substances listed for dehorning on the National List. Needle teeth clipping and tail docking in pigs cannot be used routinely, and may only be used with documentation that alternative methods to prevent harm have failed. Tail docking of cattle, wattling of cattle, face branding, tail docking of sheep shorter than the distal end of the caudal fold, and mulesing of sheep are prohibited.

Poultry

Minimal beak trimming up to one-third of the beak is allowed for protection of the flock and must be done in a manner that minimizes pain and stress, no later than 10 days of age. De-beaking (severe beak trimming), de-snooding, caponization, dubbing, toe clipping of chickens, and toe clipping of turkeys unless with infra-red at hatchery are prohibited.

There is no dehorning paste that we can approve under the current NOP regulations. Dehorning of animals older than 6 months will require a more detailed description of how pain and stress are minimized.

3. Teat Dips & Udder Washes [NOP §205.238, §205.603]

Teat dips may be used on a daily basis as a treatment for chapped or damaged teats, to protect animals from post-milking infection, and for the promotion of food safety. Udder washes, pre-dips, and post-dips are classified as livestock drugs; all active ingredients must be nonsynthetic or listed at NOP §205.603 for this purpose. Non-active ingredients (excipients) may be considered approved if they meet the criteria of NOP §205.603(f). Common soap and water may also be used for an udder wash if the udder is thoroughly rinsed or wiped before milking. Allowed soaps include some hand and dish soaps without antibiotics.

Producers must be careful when selecting any input to be used on their organic operation, but teat dips can be especially tricky. Please confirm with the OEFFA Approved Products List or contact us before using a new or different teat dip. Soap and water may be used as an udder wash before milking but be sure the soap is not antibacterial and that the udder is rinsed and/or wiped after washing.

4. Livestock Healthcare [NOP §205.238, §205.238(a)(2), §205.603(d)(2-3)]

All surgical procedures necessary to treat an illness shall be undertaken in a manner that employs best management practices in order to minimize pain, stress, and suffering, with the use of appropriate and allowed anesthetics, analgesics, and sedatives. Surgical procedures and physical alterations must be conducted by a person competent to complete the procedure with minimal pain and suffering for the animal.

Treatment may not be withheld from a sick animal in order to preserve its organic status. All animals, including young stock, treated with prohibited drugs will permanently lose organic status and may never return to organic production (animals cannot be reconverted).

Animals treated with prohibited drugs must be clearly identified as separate from organic animals. All meat, milk, or milk products from treated animals must be segregated from organic

products and there must be clear documentation of the separation. Any dairy animal treated with prohibited drugs may not return to the milking herd, even if the animal is managed organically and remains on the organic farm after treatment. The milk from an animal treated with prohibited substances may not be used to feed organic young stock except its own, provided the animal was managed organically during the last third of gestation. The milk from an animal treated with an allowed substance that requires a withholding period (such as lidocaine or parasiticides) may be fed to on-farm livestock but may not be sold as organic during the withholding period. All treatments of sick or injured animals must be noted in animal health records.

When treatment even with prohibited drugs is insufficient to restore animals to health, euthanasia using allowed methods may be used. Organic livestock operations must have written plans for prompt, humane euthanasia for sick or injured livestock suffering from irreversible disease or injury. Animals that are too sick or injured to stand and walk cannot be transported and should instead be treated or euthanized.

Vitamins and minerals necessary to meet the nutritional requirements of organic livestock must be provided as part of the feed ration. Nonsynthetic and synthetic vitamins and minerals are allowed as feed additives in organic livestock feed and in healthcare and drug products if FDA approved. The Association of American Feed Control Officials (AAFCO) Annual Publication may also be used to identify acceptable vitamin and mineral feed additives. Injectable electrolytes, vitamins, and minerals may be used in drug applications, by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian, to treat a documented condition. All non-active ingredients (excipients) in these formulations must be compliant. Synthetic vitamins are not on the National List for external use. Approved livestock drugs may be used to treat a documented illness, stress, or suffering. Stress assessment may be risk-based from a farmer's experience (e.g. calcium for fresh Jersey cattle or iron for piglets) and must be documented in the OSP.

If an animal is sick or injured you must treat it, even if that means it will need to be removed from the organic herd or flock. Once an animal loses its organic status, you may not reconvert it to organic.

A list of vitamins and minerals approved as feed additives by FDA/AAFCO is available in the appendix of the OMRI Generic Materials List. Anything on this list may also be part of a healthcare product that is ingested orally. Injectable vitamins and minerals may be used by or on the order of a veterinarian as drug treatments and injectable electrolytes may be used to treat milk fever. However, you should be sure OEFFA has reviewed and approved the complete product before you use it.

5. Living Conditions for Livestock & Poultry [NOP §205.239, §205.241]

NOP rules require livestock living conditions that accommodate the health and natural behavior of animals, including year-round access for all animals to the outdoors, exercise, shelter, shade, clean water, direct sunlight, and for poultry, dust bathing and space to escape aggressive behaviors. Outdoor access involves both infrastructure and management practices. Infrastructure concerns include adequate door space for animals to leave the structure, adequate outdoor space for all animals to be outside without crowding, appropriate fencing, and improvements that encourage animals to use outdoor areas. Management practices include developing a plan for temporary confinement, executing that plan, and recordkeeping.

Poultry

Poultry housing must have space for all birds to move freely, stretch their wings, stand normally, and engage in natural behaviors. Refer to 205.241(b) and (c) for maximum stocking densities per species and type of housing. At least 6 inches of perching space must be available per bird for layers; a perch is defined as "a rod- or branch-type structure" and must be above the floor. Housing must include areas for scratching and dust-bathing. Litter must be provided and kept dry.

Producers must monitor ammonia levels at least weekly to maintain ammonia below 20 ppm. Up to 16 hours of continuous light may be provided but the spectrum may not be manipulated to affect feed intake or growth rate.

Each poultry operation is required to submit an outdoor access plan as part of their OSP. Poultry houses must have at least one foot of exit area for every 360 birds, distributed so that all birds have ready access to the outdoors. At least 75% of outdoor space must be soil with maximal vegetative cover as appropriate for the climate, season, and stage of life of the birds. Producers must maintain continual outdoor access records that demonstrate they followed that plan, identifying when the birds were allowed access to the outdoors, when they were confined, and for what purpose they were confined.

Under certain circumstances, animals may be temporarily confined in order to maintain their health, safety, or well-being. Appropriate conditions for temporary confinement are as follows (note that additional considerations are described in the NOP rules cited above):

- *Treatment of illness or injury.* The illness or injury must be well documented in both health records and the outdoor access records.
- *Weather.* Poultry may be confined due to inclement weather that can cause physical harm or when temperatures are under 34° and over 90° Fahrenheit. Production yields or growth rates of livestock lower than the maximum achievable do not qualify as physical harm.
- *Stage of life.* Pullets under the age of 16 weeks may be denied outdoor access while still under a heat lamp and feathers are growing, after which access to the outdoors should be available. Additionally, layers may be denied outdoor access for nest box training up to five weeks, provided that confinement does not last longer than needed for training.
- *Protection of soil and water quality.* Outdoor access may be limited if there is a risk to soil or water quality due to the presence of poultry.

Swine

Swine must be housed in a group, except sows individually at farrowing and during suckling, boars, and swine with multiple documented instances of aggression or recovery from an illness. Piglets should not be kept on flat decks or in piglet cages.

Outdoor access for swine must be provided to allow swine to express natural behaviors such as rooting, chewing, mouthing, pawing, and other oral/nasal/facial behaviors. Access may include a ranging and foraging area comprised of concrete, soil, and/or vegetative cover as appropriate for the climate, season, and protection of soil and water quality. Materials such as hay, deep bedded pack, sawdust, or wood shavings must be provided to allow swine to engage in natural rooting behaviors, except during farrowing and suckling. Toys such as balls and ropes may be provided for enrichment but do not substitute for rooting materials.

Producers must maintain continual outdoor access records identifying when the hogs were allowed access to the outdoors, when they were confined, and for what purpose they were confined.

Ruminants

Producers with tie stall and stanchion dairy barns must ensure that all animals have adequate daily access to the outdoors. Tie stall and stanchion infrastructure can be limiting and often requires more intensive management by the producer to comply with the standards, particularly during the winter. Animals must be put outside daily for a substantial portion of the day. Confinement is allowed only per the exceptions described at 205.239(b) and must be documented. Dairy young stock may be housed in individual pens until weaning is complete, provided they have space to stretch, turn around, and groom themselves and are located so that they can see, smell and hear other animals. All ruminant animals must have access to pasture at or before six months of age.

All certified organic animals must have year-round access to the outdoors. Animals may be denied outdoor access if there is a risk to health or to soil and water quality. The producer must document the conditions under which animals will be confined and document their adherence to that plan. Dairy producers with tie stall barns must make every effort to get animals outdoors during the winter -- an hour of exercise is not adequate outdoor access and animals cannot be kept in tie stalls for more than 24 hours as a general practice. Planning ahead is essential to complying with the organic standards, especially for operations applying for certification for the first time.

6. Livestock Slaughter & Eligibility [NOP §205.242, §205.236, §205.103]

Certified organic livestock must be clearly identified as organic throughout their lives, including during transport and slaughter. Slaughter stock must be managed organically from the last third of gestation or, in the case of poultry, the second day of life. Livestock slaughter eligibility must be recorded on the OSP Livestock List and producers must maintain records to support the eligibility claims. For mammals, records must show that individual animals were managed organically from the last 1/3 of gestation and without synthetic parasiticides.

Purchase documentation may include (but is not limited to):

- A current organic certificate from the seller identifying types of animals certified
- Receipts/shipping records including seller's name, date of sale, individual ID for each purchased animal, and whether or not each animal is eligible for organic slaughter

Animals may be identified at sale through the following methods:

- Regulatory animal health program tags
- Animal ID number tags (including those with RFID technology)
- Breed registry identification numbers
- Other methods reviewed and approved by the certifier such as neck chains, names, etc.

Different types of operations may have slightly different requirements for what records must be kept. A dairy operation that does not slaughter or sell for slaughter may buy an animal for milking or breeding stock that is documented organic but not documented eligible for organic slaughter. A slaughter facility must only process as organic animals that are specifically identified as slaughter eligible. A broker, auction, "cattle jockey" or other intermediary must pass on all applicable documentation to their buyer. Sellers should include slaughter eligibility on sales documents. Animals whose eligibility is not documented may not be slaughtered or sold as organic.

Only animals that are healthy enough to stand and walk may be transported. Appropriate bedding and ventilation must be provided on transport. All livestock operations must have plans for how to maintain animal welfare and organic management during emergencies or when transport exceeds eight hours. Slaughter procedures must comply with FSIS (Food Safety and Inspection Service) rules and slaughter facilities must provide records of any FSIS noncompliances and corrective actions. Refer to 205.242(c)(3) for additional requirements for poultry slaughter that is exempt from the Poultry Products Inspection Act.

Section V: Handling

1. Organic Ingredient Search Documentation for Products Labeled "Organic"

[NOP §205.301(b)]

Products certified under the "Organic" labeling category must contain at least 95% organic ingredients. Non-organic agricultural ingredients may be used in the remaining 5% if all of the following criteria are met:

- The ingredient is listed in NOP §205.606 (or in the cases of yeast and flavors, §205.605) of the National List.
- The operation has demonstrated the ingredient is not commercially available as organic in the form, quality, or quantity needed by checking with a minimum of 3 relevant suppliers (see definitions).
 - Please note that the cost of ingredients or shipping is not a valid reason for opting to use non-organic ingredients if organic ingredients are commercially available.
- This search must be documented. Have this information available for review during your organic inspection. Exception: when requesting certification of a new product which includes non-organic agricultural ingredients, this documentation must be sent to OEFFA Certification. You may use OEFFA's sample form titled *Organic Ingredient Search Record for Handlers*.
- You have obtained documentation that the ingredient is: non-GMO, non-irradiated, and produced without the use of sewage sludge. You may use OEFFA's sample form titled *Non-Organic Ingredient Form*.

For continued approval of the nonorganic ingredient, you must have a procedure in place to regularly search for an organic version.

2. Handling Certification for Producers

All operations that OEFFA Certification serves handle organic products. Food processors are generally only certified to the handling scope. Many farmers are certified to the crop and/or livestock scope but not the handling scope. Post-harvest handling of crops and livestock products by producers is common and in many cases is covered by the producer OSPs and inspection. When producers process agricultural products beyond their raw state, handling certification is required. OEFFA Certification offers a discounted handling certification for operations that are also certified as producers. When the handling portion of a producer's operation is particularly complex, high-volume, and/or handles primarily products from off the farm, this discount does not apply.

The following criteria are used as guidelines to determine when producers need to be certified to the handling scope and when these producers are eligible for the producer-handler discount:

D) If an OEFFA certified organic producer also has a handling/processing operation on-farm that handles some of their own raw products and:

- A) The producer is processing crop/product for his or her own use:
The producer does not need to specifically certify the handling/processing portion of the operation. The producer must fully describe the handling/processing in their OSP, protect organic products from contact with prohibited substances, and maintain records documenting handling activities. Practices and records will be verified during the inspection.
- B) The producer is processing crop/product for sale:
The producer must complete the *OEFFA Organic System Plan for Handlers* (at a significant fee reduction). The operation will receive one organic certificate for both their farm and handling/processing facility.
- C) The producer is handling/processing both their own raw crop/product and raw products from off-farm and sells/distributes the handled product. The operation will receive one organic certificate for both their farm and handling/processing facility.

II) If an OEFFA certified organic producer also has a handling/processing business that handles only raw products from off-farm and sells the handled product, or that is located at a different location than the certified organic farm:

The producer-handler discount does not apply. The operation must complete the *OEFFA Organic System Plan for Handlers* and pay the appropriate handling certification fee. OEFFA Certification will determine whether the operation can be managed with a single file, inspection, and certificate or if each must be handled separately to ensure the certification process is manageable and organic integrity can be verified.

III) If an OEFFA certified organic producer also has custom handling/processing done:

- A) On-farm for his or her own use: See IA above. The custom work must be fully documented in the *OSP for Producers*. The certified producer must oversee the work of the custom handler/service provider and ensure practices and records are as described in the OSP.
- B) On-farm for sale under his or her management: See IB above. The custom work must be fully documented in the *OSP for Handlers*. The certified producer must oversee the work of the custom handler/service provider and ensure practices and records are as described in the OSP.
- C) Off-farm: The off-farm operation must be certified organic for the crop/livestock/product to maintain its organic status. The producer must have an organic certificate for the off-farm operation.

OEFFA Certification may require further paperwork and/or waive the producer-handler discount for complex or high-volume operations to ensure we have the necessary information and resources to verify compliance with NOP regulations.

This policy is meant to assist staff and producers that also handle organic products in determining which forms and fees they must submit. Examples are as follows:

- IA: *A producer grinds feed for his/her own livestock.*
- IB: *A producer processes sap to market organic maple syrup, slaughters their own poultry for eventual sale, or mixes dried herbs to sell.*
- IC: *A producer brokers grain from other farmers to combine with their own for sale or a producer brokers/buys vegetables from other farms to pack or distribute with their own produce.*
- II: *A producer grows hay and also owns a feed mill s/he would like to certify.*
- IIIA: *A producer hires a custom operator to come on-farm and roast his/her own soybeans to feed his/her own livestock.*
- IIIB: *A producer hires a custom operator to come on-farm and roast his/her own soybeans which s/he plans to sell.*
- IIIC: *A producer takes their clover seed to a seed cleaning facility.*

3. Seed Mixes

To be certified and display the phrase “Certified Organic by OEFFA”, seed mixes must be processed in accordance with the composition requirements found under §205.301(a-c) with the following clarifications. Labels /tags must follow the labeling requirements for the respective labeling category.

- *Mixes that contain all organic (uncoated, not inoculated) seed may be certified and labeled as 100% Organic or Organic.*
- *Coated and/or inoculated organic seeds or seed mixes containing coated and/or inoculated organic seeds and no non-organic seeds may only be certified and represented under the Organic category (or a lesser claim).*

- Only coatings and inoculants allowed under §205.601 and not prohibited under §205.602 must be used
- The weight of a compliant seed coating may be excluded in the organic content calculations. (These calculations are made on the Organic Product Profile Sheet).
- *Blends* containing nonorganic seed *with at least 70% organic seeds* may only be certified and represented under the “*Made with Organic (specified seed varieties)*” label claim. If the operation chooses to make such a claim, they must follow these requirements:
 - The mix may not contain organic and nonorganic seed of the same variety.
 - Nonorganic seeds are only permitted if:
 - An annual seed search demonstrates that they are not commercially available as defined in the NOP standards
 - They are non-GMO and not treated with prohibited substances.
 - The weight of a compliant seed coating may be excluded in the organic content calculations. (These calculations are made on the Organic Product Profile Sheet).

Mixes with less than 70% Organic Content OR containing organic and nonorganic seed of same variety cannot be certified. Organic seeds in these mixes may still be identified as organic in the “ingredient statement” (seed percentage listing). They may not be labeled with any other organic claims.

Section VI: Appendices

Appendix A: Import & Export Requirements

Import Requirements (page 1 of 3)

Imported organic products treated with ionizing radiation or a substance prohibited by the USDA organic regulations (such as a fumigant) may not be sold, labeled, or represented as organic or organically produced or handled. Operations must have documentation to demonstrate that integrity has been maintained during transportation, as well as standard U.S. import documentation.

Trade Policy	Country or Union	Verifications <i>(Supported by supplementary documentation signed by supplier's certifier)</i>	Baseline Documentation
Equivalency Arrangements	Canada	<u>Prohibited:</u> -Agricultural products derived from animals treated with antibiotics	-Organic Certificate to Canadian Organic Regime (COR) Standards for Canadian Operation -Documentation accompanying shipment must include the statement "Certified in accordance with the terms of the US-Canada Organic Equivalency Arrangement." -NOP Import Certificate
	European Union <i>EU Member Countries: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, and Sweden.</i>	<u>Required:</u> -Must be produced in or have final processing or packaging performed within the EU <u>Requirements for organic and MWO wine:</u> -Must contain 100% organic grapes and organic ingredients. Non-organic substances not allowed under 7 CFR 205.605 are prohibited. Additional verifications applicable to their labeling category must be met, please contact OEFFA. <u>Prohibited:</u> -Agricultural products derived from animals treated with antibiotics -Aquatic animals (e.g. fish, shellfish)	-Organic Certificate to European Commission (EC 834/2007) Standards for EU Operation -NOP Import Certificate
	Japan	<u>Required:</u> -Must be produced or have final processing, packaging, or labeling occur in Japan -Must be plant products or plant-based processed products	-Organic Certificate to Japanese Agricultural Standards (JAS) for Japanese Operation -NOP Import Certificate
	Korea	<u>Required:</u> -Must be "processed products" as defined by the Korean Food Code -Final processing (as defined in the Korean Food Code) must occur in Korea <u>Prohibited:</u> -Products that contain livestock products produced with the use of antibiotics	-Organic Certificate to Korean standards (under MAFRA) for Korean Operation -NOP Import Certificate

Import Requirements (page 2 of 3)

Imported organic products treated with ionizing radiation or a substance prohibited by the USDA organic regulations (such as a fumigant) may not be sold, labeled, or represented as organic or organically produced or handled. Operations must have documentation to demonstrate that integrity has been maintained during transportation, as well as standard U.S. import documentation.

Trade Policy	Country or Union	Verifications <i>(Supported by supplementary documentation signed by supplier's certifier)</i>	Baseline Documentation
Equivalency Arrangements	Switzerland	<u>Required:</u> -Must be products whose final processing or packaging occurs in Switzerland -Organic wine must be produced and labeled to US regulations <u>Prohibited:</u> -Livestock products produced with the use of antibiotics (including all ingredients)	-Organic Certificate to Swiss organic ordinances for Swiss Operation -NOP Import Certificate
	Taiwan	<u>Required:</u> -Products raised in Taiwan or final processing/packaging occurs in Taiwan -Only products exported from and certified in Taiwan <u>Prohibited:</u> -Must not be "in conversion" products	-NOP Import Certificate -Organic Certificate to the USDA or Taiwan's organic standards
	United Kingdom <i>Great Britain (England, Scotland, Wales) and Northern Ireland</i>	<u>Required:</u> -Products must be certified in and exported from the U.K. <u>Prohibited:</u> -Agricultural products derived from animals treated with antibiotics. -Aquatic animals (e.g. fish, shellfish)	-NOP Import Certificate -Organic Certificate to the USDA or UK organic standards -Labels must state name of UK certifying agent (if applicable)
Recognition Agreements	Israel	<u>Required:</u> -Must be produced in Israel and certified by an Israeli-accredited certifying agent to USDA NOP Organic Standards	-NOP Import Certificate -Organic Certificate to USDA NOP Organic Standards for Israeli Operation
	New Zealand	<u>Required:</u> -Must be produced in New Zealand and certified by a New Zealand government-accredited certifying agent to USDA NOP Organic Standards	-NOP Import Certificate -Organic Certificate to USDA NOP Organic Standards for New Zealand Operation

Import Requirements (page 3 of 3)

Imported organic products treated with ionizing radiation or a substance prohibited by the USDA organic regulations (such as a fumigant) may not be sold, labeled, or represented as organic or organically produced or handled. Operations must have documentation to demonstrate that integrity has been maintained during transportation, as well as standard U.S. import documentation.

Trade Policy	Country or Union	Verifications <i>(Supported by supplementary documentation signed by supplier's certifier)</i>	Baseline Documentation
None (Recognition Agreement Terminated)	India	In a notice dated January 11, 2021, the AMS announced they have ended the US-India organic recognition agreement. Upon ending the recognition agreement, AMS provided an 18-month transition period for Indian organic operations that were certified USDA organic by an APEDA-accredited certifier under the recognition to become certified directly by a USDA-accredited certifier. That transition period ended on July 12, 2022.	-Organic certificate issued by a USDA-accredited certifier to the NOP standards -NOP Import Certificate by a USDA-accredited certifier -National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) TraceNet Certificate issued by an APEDA-accredited certifier
None	All other countries	<u>Required:</u> -Operation must be certified to the USDA NOP standards by a USDA-accredited certifier	-NOP Import Certificate -Organic certificate issued by a USDA-accredited certifier to the NOP standards

Export Requirements (page 1 of 4)

Shipping containers of domestically produced product labeled as organic intended for export to international markets may be labeled in accordance with any shipping container labeling requirements of the foreign country of destination or the container labeling specifications of a foreign contract buyer: Provided, that, the shipping containers and shipping documents accompanying such organic products are clearly marked "For Export Only"

Trade Policy	Country or Union	Verifications <i>(supported by incoming documentation signed by supplier's certifier)</i>	Documentation <i>(issued by OEFFA Certification unless otherwise noted)</i>	Labeling Requirements
Equivalency Arrangements	Canada	<p>Required: -Agricultural products derived from non-ruminant animals must be produced according to the stocking rates in CAN /CGSB32.310-2006 -Must be Organic or 100% Organic -Must have final processing or packaging completed by a USDA certified operation</p> <p>Prohibited: -Agricultural products produced with the use of sodium nitrate -Agricultural products produced by hydroponic or aeroponic production methods The equivalence arrangement includes all USDA Organic products, regardless of where they are produced and handled.</p>	<p>-Organic certificate must accompany shipment and include the statement "Certified in accordance with the terms of the US-Canada Organic Equivalency Arrangement."</p>	<p>RETAIL (* = must meet additional Canadian labeling requirements) -must state the name of the US certifying agent -must be in English and French* -may use the USDA Organic seal or the Canada Organic Biologique logo* -for products containing 70-95% organic ingredients, a % organic content statement may be displayed* -"100% Organic" products may only be labeled as "Organic" -may not use phrase "certified organic," only "organic" as product claim -additional requirements for Quebec - check with OEFFA</p> <p>WHOLESALE (all are required) -name and address of the person or organization responsible for production, preparation or distribution of the product -name of product and its organic status -name of certifier (or logo) -information that ensures traceability, for example the lot number -in-transit loads must include signage attached to the bin identifying product as organic</p>
	Europe an Union	<p>Required: -Must be produced in or have final processing or packaging performed within the US -Must be Organic or 100% Organic</p> <p>Prohibited: -Crops produced using antibiotics.</p> <p>Requirements for organic wine and wine "made with organic grapes": -Must contain 100% organic grapes and organic ingredients. Non-organic substances not allowed under 7 CFR 205.605 are prohibited. -Must have been produced using only the winemaking practices and substances detailed in the EU Organic regulations</p>	<p>EU Import Certificate ("Certificate of Inspection...")</p>	<p>RETAIL (* = must meet additional EU labeling requirements) -must meet EU labeling requirements -must state the name of the US certifying agent (in the form of the EU assigned code) <i>If the EU organic seal is used, OEFFA's control number must be in the same visual field as the seal</i> -may use the USDA Organic seal or the EU Organic logo* -if the EU seal is used, it must be used in specific format and colors as defined by EEC 271/2010 AND indicate the source of ingredients within the same visual fields as the seal using one of the these statements: "EU Agriculture" (raw material was farmed in EU), "Non-EU Agriculture" (raw material was farmed not in the EU), or "EU/non-EU Agriculture" (raw material both farmed and not farmed in the EU). <i>The name of a specific country may be used instead of "EU" and "non-EU."</i> -for products with less than 95% organic ingredients, a % organic content statement may be displayed -"100% Organic" products may only be labeled as "Organic"</p> <p>WHOLESALE (all are required) -name and address of operator, and where different, owner or seller of product -name of product and its organic status -name of certifier (or its EU control number) -lot number</p>

Export Requirements (page 2 of 4)

Trade Policy	Country or Union	Verifications (supported by incoming documentation signed by supplier's certifier)	Documentation (issued by OEFFA Certification unless otherwise noted)	Labeling Requirements
Equivalence Arrangements	Korea	<p>Required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Must be "processed products" as defined by the Korean Food Code -Must be products whose final processing (as defined in the Korean Food Code) occurs in the US -Must contain at least 95% organic ingredients <p>Prohibited:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -products that contain apples or pears produced with the use of antibiotics 	NAQS Import Certificate of Organic Processed Foods (must be issued through their electronic system)	<p>RETAIL (* = must meet additional Korean labeling requirements)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -ingredients must be identified as organic in the ingredient statement -if the product contains nonorganic ingredients, it must display a percentage statement for the organic ingredients. <i>The total percentage of organic ingredients or the percentage of each ingredient used must be indicated in ingredients list. Nonorganic ingredients must not be used as a part of the product name.</i> -must include the manufacturer's 10 digit NOP ID number -may display the Korean organic food label* and/or USDA organic seal, both must be formatted to their country's codes -must include the statements 'Manufactured by', 'Packaged in: USA', certifier of the manufacturer and telephone number of the seller/importer <p>WHOLESALE (all are required)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -name and address of certified operation -name of product and its organic status -name of certifier (or logo) and operation/NOP ID -lot number -meet Korean food labeling requirements
	Japan	<p>Required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Must be produced or have final processing, packaging or labeling occur in the US -Must be plant products or plant-based processed products <p>Prohibited:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Must not be "Made with Organic" products (no less than 95% organic content) 	Export Certificate (TM-11), which must include the statement: "Certified in compliance with the terms of the US-Japan Organic Equivalence Arrangement."	<p>RETAIL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -must include the JAS Seal and comply with the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries requirements for the use of the JAS Seal (including who applies the seal, which is typically the importer) -the labels "有機農産物" (which means organic plant in Japanese.), "有機栽培農産物" (which means organically grown plant in Japanese.), "有機〇〇" (which means organic 〇〇 in Japanese.), "オーガニック〇〇" (which means organic 〇〇 in Japanese.), etc. are stipulated. (General names of plants shall be filled in "〇〇."). -must be in Japanese but a translation sticker could be applied in Japan as long as the organic seal is not modified in any way by an uncertified distributor <p>WHOLESALE (all are required)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -name and address of the person or organization responsible for production, preparation or distribution of the product -name of product and its organic status -name of certifier (or logo) -information that ensures traceability, for example the lot number -in-transit loads must include signage attached to the bin identifying product as organic

Export Requirements (page 3 of 4)

Trade Policy	Country or Union	Verifications <i>(supported by incoming documentation signed by supplier's certifier)</i>	Documentation <i>(issued by OEFFA Certification unless otherwise noted)</i>	Labeling Requirements
Equivalency Arrangements	Taiwan	<p>Required: -Products must be raised in the United States or final processing/packaging occurs in the U.S. -Equivalency arrangement covers products exported from and certified in the U.S. It also covers products exported via Canada if the following are met: Produced and/or had their final processing occur in the U.S.; Packed and sealed in the U.S and only trans-shipped through Canada, with no further handling, trading, etc. of the product until arrival in Taiwan; and Produced in compliance with all other terms of the U.S.- Taiwan organic equivalence arrangement.</p> <p>Prohibited: -Must not be "Made with Organic" products</p>	<p>Export Certificate (TM-11) (aka Transaction Certificate), which must include the statement: <i>"Certified in compliance with the terms of the AIT/TECRO-NOP/AFA Organic Equivalence Arrangement."</i></p> <p>If being shipped from Canada, it must also include the statement: <i>"These products were packed and sealed in the U.S., loaded onto a ship at the Canadian port of embarkation, and not further handled until arrival in Taiwan."</i></p>	<p>RETAIL -Use of Taiwan's organic mark is restricted for use only by Taiwan businesses and may not be applied to USDA organic products. -must state the name of the U.S. certifying agent and may use the USDA Organic seal. -may use the seal of the certifying body if it is not larger than the USDA organic seal and the certifier's seal can be used in place of their name on the label -must include the product name and be indicated as organic (organic must be in traditional Chinese characters) -Ingredients. Those containing more than one ingredient shall be accordingly indicated in a descending order of proportion; in the case of a product containing single ingredient this can be represented by the product name, and the product is exempted from ingredient indication. -include the name, certification number, address, and telephone number of the importer. -include origin (country). However, those with the address of the manufacturing plant or certification site that can represent the origin indicated are exempted.</p> <p>WHOLESALE (all are required) -Name of product -Origin country -Must be accompanied by a duplicate of both the organic certificate and TM-11</p>
	Switzerland	<p>Required: -Either grown in the United States, produced in the United States, or be a product for which final processing or packaging has occurred in the United States -Must be Organic or 100% Organic *See Labeling Requirements column re: Made with Organic products -Organic wine must be produced and labeled to Swiss regulations</p>	<p>Swiss Certificate of Inspection issued through the TRACES website</p>	<p>RETAIL -Ingredient statement must indicate which ingredients are organic -OEFFA certifier control number must be identified on the label -must meet Swiss organic labeling requirements -may display the USDA Organic seal -for products with less than 95% organic ingredients, the reference to organic may only appear in the list of ingredients and the overall percentage of organic ingredients must be stated on the ingredient panel -"100% Organic" products may only be labeled as "Organic"</p> <p>WHOLESALE (all are required) -name and address of certified operation -name of product and its organic status -certifier's EU control number -lot number -meet Swiss organic labeling requirements</p>

Export Requirements (page 4 of 4)				
Trade Policy	Country or Union	Verifications <i>(supported by incoming documentation signed by supplier's certifier)</i>	Documentation <i>(issued by OEFFA Certification unless otherwise noted)</i>	Labeling Requirements
Equivalency Arrangements	United Kingdom	<p><u>Required:</u> -Products must be certified in and exported from the U.S.</p> <p><u>Prohibited:</u> -Made with Organic products cannot be marketed as organic in the UK</p>	<p>USDA organic products exported to the UK-Great Britain: The Great Britain Certification of Inspection (GB COI) should be sent electronically (via email) to the UK Port Health Authority (PHA) or Local Authority (LA) in advance of the organic shipment arriving. This document must include the shipping container number.</p> <p>USDA organic products exported to the UK-Northern Ireland: Follow same protocol as exporting to the EU – complete a COI (EU import certificate) through TRACES before the product leaves the U.S.</p>	<p>RETAIL and WHOLESAL</p> <p>-Label must state where any of the farmed product's ingredients were produced</p> <p>-The certifying agent and code number must be included, if applicable</p> <p>-May use the EU Organic logo, but then the product must meet the EU labeling requirements and statement of agricultural origin</p> <p>-"100% Organic" products may only be labeled as "Organic"</p>