EVALUATION RULES
INPUT PROGRAM REVIEW

Table of Contents

Theme	Article
Applicability	1
Evaluation base	2
Evaluation principles, actors and policies	3
Definitions	4
Scope	5
Recruitment	6
Planning	7
Evaluation process	8
Evaluation decision	9
Suspension	10
Cancellation	11
Additional Requirements	12
Material Guides/Glossary	13

This Program is available on the CU website https://peru.controlunion.com/

INPUT REVIEW PROGRAM

1. Applicability

This document has been created by Control Union to establish the requirements and procedures of CU's Input Review Program for Use in Organic Agriculture and is intended for use by Control Union's customers, stakeholders, and Control Union staff.

This document is part of the evaluation management system of Control Union Services S.A.C., and is therefore subject to review and updating in accordance with Control Union's procedures.

2. Evaluation base

The CU Input Review program is not an accredited program as such, it has been developed as an alternative within the organic products market, its purpose is to evaluate inputs for use in organic agriculture in such a way as to guarantee their suitability for use within the organic production chain.

Clients of this program will receive, after the evaluation process, if applicable, a statement of approval of use of each input evaluated.

This program has been structured for input manufacturers. In the case of repackers and distributors, there are specific policies to follow.

3. Evaluation principles, actors and policies

3.1 Principles:

a) Non-discrimination: Control Union will develop this Input Review Program in a non-discriminatory manner. Any operator that can meet the requirements set out in this program will be able to access Control Union's services.

b) Confidentiality: The Input Review Program has the same confidentiality agreements established for any evaluation process. This means that all of our staff sign a confidentiality agreement to handle all sensitive information confidentially.

The following information, necessary to identify the product and its status on the list, may be disclosed to the public on our website:

- Company name and CU code
- product name and CU product code
- public contact information;
- category name and subcategory;
- Approved Standards and Restrictions/Limitations on Use
- Validity

In addition to the above, Control Union may disclose the information if:

- Holders of the schemes mentioned in the scope need more information on the approval or non-approval of a product. In this case, the customer will be informed before submitting the information
- In the event of court orders, hearings, or proceedings, Control Union will require the customer to disclose the information necessary for such orders, hearings, or proceedings.

- When accreditation bodies request information for specific evaluation processes, the information is managed through confidentiality agreements between Control Union and the accreditation bodies.
- Any other source requesting information will be informed that the customer must authorize this disclosure in writing.

c) Transparency: All our processes will be carried out under strict transparency guidelines. Any information used for an evaluation process will be presented to the client and in case of adverse actions, the information and technical reasons for this will be explained transparently to the client.

d) Conflict of Interest: Control Union will verify that its personnel involved in the Input Review Program do not have a conflict of interest with the project to be reviewed. We will manage a 2-year principle without being involved in the process for staff who declare a conflict of interest.

3.2 Actors

a) **Manufacturers:** A manufacturer is a person or company that produces finished goods from raw materials using various tools, equipment, and processes, and then sells the products to consumers, wholesalers, distributors, retailers, or other manufacturers for the production of more complex goods.

b) **Repackagers:** Repackagers are entities dedicated to the manufacture and sale of repackaged products.

c) **Distributors:** Distributors are entities that only buy and sell inputs manufactured by other companies.

3.3 Policies:

a) Repackagers policy:

Repackers are entities dedicated to the manufacture and sale of repackaged products. Repackaged products are products that are repackaged and marketed under a different product or company name, either by the original supplier (manufacturer) or by another company, without modifying the original product.

The customer requesting the review of repackaged products is subject to the same request, initial review, and product evaluation procedures described herein, and the same fees apply.

Based on the staff's review of the application forms and documentation provided by the applicant, Control Union determines whether such products meet the requirements for repackaged products, as described in this section. All technical data of the ingredients and the original formula must be available during the evaluation (provided by the manufacturer).

b) Distributor policy:

Distributors are entities that only buy and sell inputs manufactured by other companies.

In the event that the product distributor is aware of the product formula and requests evaluation, they must declare who the prescription owner is, the name of the product by the owner, and submit a letter of authorization from the product owner to authorize the distributor to evaluate and release information.

In the event that the product distributor does not know the product recipe and requests the evaluation, the customer must detail who the prescription owner is, the name of the product by the owner, submit a letter of authorization from the product owner to authorize the distributor to evaluate and release information and a confirmation that the information provided is given by the prescription owner.

All technical data of the ingredients and the original formula must be available during the evaluation (provided by the manufacturer).

4. Definitions

- **Active substance/ingredient:** The product's component(s) that directly or indirectly (metabolites) provide the pesticide action.
- **Audit:** (3.1) Systematic, independent and documented process for obtaining objective evidence and evaluating it objectively to determine the degree of compliance with the audit criteria. ISO 19011.
- **Basic substance:** An active substance that is not a substance of concern; and does not have an inherent capacity to cause endocrine, neurotoxic, or immunotoxic effects; and is not predominantly used for phytosanitary purposes but is nevertheless useful for plant protection directly or in a product composed of the substance and a simple diluent; and is not marketed as a pesticide (e.g., calcium hydroxide, lecithins).
- **Biological pesticide (Biopesticide):** Active substances made from living or dead microorganisms, such as bacteria, algae, protozoa, viruses and fungi, pheromones and other semiochemical substances, and plants or parts of plants, designed to repel, destroy or control any pests or regulate plant growth (e.g. *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* strain FZB24, *Trichoderma atroviride*).
- **Botanical pesticide:** Active substances consisting of one or more components found in plants that are obtained by subjecting plants or parts of plants of the same species to a process such as pressing, grinding, crushing, distillation, and/or extractions. The process may include increased concentration, purification, and/or mixing, provided that the chemical nature of the components is not intentionally modified/altered by chemical and/or microbial processes (e.g., *Annona* spp. (Anonins, Equamocina), neem (*Azadirachta indica*)).
- **CAS Number:** Chemical Summaries Service Number for a substance.
- **Evaluation:** Action to confirm that there is satisfactory confidence that a sufficiently identified product, process, system or activity conforms to a standard, regulation or rule.
- **Certifier:** Person responsible for making an evaluation decision.
- **Conformity:** (3.20) compliance with a requirement. ISO 19011.
- **Non-conformity:** (3.21) failure to comply with a requirement. ISO 19011.
- **Fertilizer:** A single or blended substance containing one or more recognized plant nutrients, which is used primarily for its plant nutrient content, and which is designed for use or is attached value to promote plant growth.
- **Inert ingredient*:*** Any substance other than an active ingredient that is intentionally included in any pesticide product
- **Manure:** Feces, urine, other droppings, and bedding produced by livestock that have not been composted.
- **Synthetic:** A substance formulated or manufactured by a chemical process or by a process that chemically changes a substance extracted from natural plant, animal, or mineral sources. This term does not apply to substances created by natural biological processes.
- **Non-synthetic (natural):** A substance that is derived from mineral, vegetable, or animal matter and that is not subjected to a synthetic process; non-synthetic is used as a synonym for natural.
- **Pesticide:** any substance intended to prevent, destroy, attract, repel or control any pest, including unwanted plant or animal species, during the production, storage, transport, distribution and processing of food, *agricultural products* or feed, or which can be administered to animals for the control of ectoparasites. The term includes substances intended to be used as plant growth regulators, defoliants, desiccants, fruit thinning agents or sprouting inhibitors, as well as substances applied to crops before or after harvest to protect the product from deterioration during storage and transport. The term typically excludes fertilizers, plant and animal nutrients, food additives, and animal drugs. (Note: The "*agricultural products*" refer to products such as raw cereals, sugar beet and cottonseed that may, in a general sense, not be considered food).
- **Reviewer:** Performs the review of evaluation activities prior to the evaluation decision process.

- **Global Migration Limit (LMG):** Maximum allowable amount of non-volatile substances released from a material or object in food simulants.
- **Specific Migration Limit (SCL):** Maximum allowable amount of a given substance released from a material or object in food or in food simulants.

5. Scope

5.1 Inputs:

The Program establishes the following categories of inputs and their respective subcategories:

A - Fertilizers/soil conditioners/soil amendments

A1. Solid fertilizers

A2. Potting Soil Products

A3. Liquid fertilizers

A4. Microorganism-based products

A5. Phytofortifiers

A6. Algae Products

A7. Soil Additives

A8. Substrates

A9. Compost

A10. Worm castings

A11. Micronutrients

A12. Mined Materials

A13. Biostimulants

B – Inputs in contact with the soil

B1. Mulch, covering, mulch materials

B2. Other inputs in contact with the soil

C - Pesticides

C1. Fungicides

C2. Acaricides

C3. Beneficial organisms

C4. Herbicides

C5. Insecticides

C6. Nematicides

C7. Rodenticides

C8. Seed Protectors

C9. Pheromones

C10. Repellents

C11. Post-harvest treatments

C12. Growth Regulators

D- Other inputs used with phytosanitary products

D1. Adherent

D1. Adjuvant

E - Cleaning agents (only for evaluations under NOP and MEX)

E1. Cleaning agent

E2. Disinfection agent

F- Others (EU NOP JAS RTPO ECU KOREA)

F1. Packaging material (plastics intended to come into contact with food, organic agricultural production)

G- Inputs for processing

G1. Process aids

G2. Food Additives

Animal feed or other types of inputs intended for animal consumption are not considered in the programme.

5.2 Regulations:
a) The standards that can be evaluated within the framework of this program are:

Program	Related Regulations
Organic Europe	Regulation (EU) 2018/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the production and labelling of organic products and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007. Commission Regulation (EC) No 1165/2021 of 15 July 2021 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 2018/848 on organic production and labelling of organic products, as regards organic production, labelling and control.

	Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 of 28 June 2007 on the production and labelling of organic products and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91. Commission Regulation (EC) No 889/2008 of 5 September 2008 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 on organic production and labelling of organic products with regard to organic production, labelling and control.
USDA NOP Organic	USDA National Organic Program NOP Final Rule, found at 7 CFR part 205.
Organic Japanese	Japanese Agricultural Standard for Organic Plants, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) Notification No. 1605 of October 27, 2005.
Peruvian Organic	Technical Regulations for Organic Products, of July 6, 2006, in Supreme Decree No. 044-2006-AG (Peru).
Korean Organic	Enforcement Rule of the Act on Promotion of Environmentally-friendly Agriculture and Fisheries and Management of and Support for Organic Food, etc. under the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs [Annex 1]
Ecuadorian Organic	INSTRUCTIONS ON THE GENERAL REGULATIONS TO PROMOTE AND REGULATE ORGANIC-ECOLOGICAL-BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTION IN ECUADOR
Central American Organic	CENTRAL AMERICAN TECHNICAL REGULATIONS RTCA 67.06.74:16
Mexican Organic	AGREEMENT amending Annex 1.- National List of Substances Permitted for Organic Agricultural Operation of the Various Guidelines for the Organic Operation of Agricultural Activities, published on October 29, 2013.
Chilean Organic *	Law No. 20,089 that created the National Certification System for Organic Agricultural Products and its regulation DS No. 3/2016, its technical standards DS No. 2/2016, and its complementary standards.
Regenerative organic agriculture	Framework for Regenerative Organic Agriculture (ROC)
Organic China	Reglamento GB/T19630-2019-CHINA National organic standard
Organic Canada	Organic Production System: List of Authorized Substances-CANADA

* In the case of Chile's organic regulation, it must be checked that the product is approved and authorized by the Agricultural and Livestock Service (SAG), the approval of the input for this regulation will be provided based on the official list published by the SAG (Organic Products Certification | SAG)

b) The regulations mentioned above will be used, and any document or criteria given by the owner of the evaluation scheme. In this case, any clarification provided by the European Commission, the NOP, the MAFF, the MIDAGRI, the MAFRA, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock of Ecuador, the COMIECO, or the SECRETARIAT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT may be incorporated into this regulation by the review methods explained in this document.

(c) This programme has been structured for input manufacturers. In the case of repackers and distributors, there are specific policies to follow.

d) For packaging materials, the national regulations that apply to them will be linked.

5.3 Actors:

a) **Manufacturers:** A manufacturer is a person or company that produces finished goods from raw materials using various tools, equipment, and processes, and then sells the products to consumers, wholesalers, distributors, retailers, or other manufacturers for the production of more complex goods.

b) **Repackagers:** Repackagers are entities dedicated to the manufacture and sale of repackaged products.

c) **Distributors:** Distributors are entities that only buy and sell inputs manufactured by other companies.

6. Recruitment

Any potential customer seeking evaluation under the program must complete the application form, at this stage, the customer must include the label for each input.

During the hiring process, CU staff will determine whether the evaluation will be a desk audit or a desk audit and an on-site audit.

All our offers will be made according to our evaluation rates.

7. Planning

7.1 During this stage, CU staff will request technical data, according to the category. It is possible that, during the desk evaluation, the reviewer may request additional technical information. See table 1 (initial evaluations and re-evaluations).

Table 1

Attachment
For all types of supplies
Input label **(Input and ingredients)**
Technical sheet **(Input and ingredients)**
Safety Data Sheet **(Input and Ingredients)**
Product specifications, the customer will use the INP template. PLANN. F01
Specifications of each product ingredient (INP. PLANN. F01)
Flow chart detailing the manufacturing process **(Input and ingredients)**
National registration document or official registration (competent national authority)
Non-GMO affidavit, the client will use the INP template. PLANN. F02, signed by the supplier of the microorganism
Any product that contains citrus substances and/or citric acid in its formulation must present an analysis of quaternary ammonium, BAC (BAC C10, BAC C18, BAC C12, BAC C08, BAC C16 and BAC

C14) and DDAC (DDAC C10, DDAC C12 and DDAC C08) and Fosetil-Al (fosethyl+phosphoric acid/salt as fosethyl). (This analysis will be requested annually.)
A - Fertilizers/soil conditioners/soil amendments
Current analyses (**including composition,** heavy metals**; for hides, maximum concentration in mg/kg chromium(VI) dry matter, for soft rock phosphate or aluminocalcium phosphate, cadmium mg/kg P205 content, for biochar, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) per kg of dry matter (DM);** These analyses are no more than two years old)
For compost and inputs that have manure, management records (temperature, time and ignition minimum) and initial C:N ratio established
Industrial Animal Husbandry Declaration
Declaration of origin of lime
Statement on the extraction of algae products
Declaration of origin of humic and fulvic acids
B - Inputs in contact with the soil
Current nutrient analysis (including heavy metals; no more than two years old)
Quality certificate(s)/mark(s) on the production method of the raw materials used
Studies on organic pollutants (dioxins, furans and PCBs)
Any other type of analysis (such as compostability of mulches, ASTM D6400 OR D6868 OR EN 13432 EN 14995 OR ISO 17088) that relates to the ingredient that is or will be certified.
C - Phytosanitary inputs / D- Other uses of inputs with phytosanitary products
Pesticide residue testing **For plant protection products, they must submit an analysis of GC-MSMS and LC-MSMS (multi-residue) pesticides, and Fosetil-Al (fosethyl+phosphoric acid/salt as fosethyl) every three years.**
For Beneficial Organisms: Information on the spread and spectrum of hosts and **Declaration of Non-GMO on the Control Union (INP. PLANN. F02)**
Official use (if required by law)
E - Cleaning products
Any product that contains citrus substances and/or citric acid in its formulation must present an analysis of quaternary ammonium, BAC (BAC C10, BAC C18, BAC C12, BAC C08, BAC C16 and BAC C14) and DDAC (DDAC C10, DDAC C12 and DDAC C08) and Fosetil-Al (fosethyl+phosphoric acid/salt as fosethyl); This analysis will be requested annually.
Copy of authorization/registration (if required by law)
F- Packaging Material
Migration analysis (will depend on the base resin of the polymer). Approval of the competent national entity for use in food.

7.2 In the case of renewals, the information established in Table 2 will be requested

Table 2

Document to be requested (for all types of supplies)
Label **(INPUT)**
Technical data sheet **(INPUT)**
Safety Data Sheet **(INPUT)**
Product specifications, the customer will use the **IRP template. PLAN. F01**
National registration document or official registration (competent national authority)
If the input contains citrus substances and/or citric acid in its formulation, it must present an analysis of quaternary ammoniums, BAC (BAC C10, BAC C18, BAC C12, BAC C08, BAC C16 and BAC C14) and DDAC (DDAC C10, DDAC C12 and DDAC C08) and Fosetil-Al (fosethyl+phosphonic acid/salts as fosethyl). (This analysis will be requested annually.)

In addition to the technical information, the affidavit of NO CHANGES (IRP. PLAN. F03) signed by the legal representative of the company.

7.3 In the case of CLONES (initial or renewal), the information established in Table 3 will be requested.

Table 3

Documents per solicitor (For all types of supplies)
Label **(INPUT)**
Technical data sheet **(INPUT)**
Safety Data Sheet **(INPUT)**
National registration document or official registration (competent national authority)

In addition to the technical information, the **Affidavit of No Cambios_Titular Mother Letter (IRP. PLAN. F04)** and **Affidavit of No Cambios_Titular Clone Letter**, duly signed by the legal representative of the company holding the mother letter as well as the holder of the Clone letter respectively.

7.4 All laboratory analyses requested by Control Union must be carried out by an independent laboratory. The laboratory must have ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation. Analysis reports should be labeled consistently with the product name and be representative of the final product as sold. The laboratory report must provide the methods of analysis along with the units expressed. CU reserves the right to contact the laboratory to confirm the veracity of the document submitted for evaluation.

8. Evaluation process

Based on the application form, CU will determine how the project will be evaluated, two options are possible:

a) Documentary evaluation, in this option, a reviewer will evaluate all the technical documents per product to verify if the product complies with the organic regulations against which it is being evaluated.

b) Documentary evaluation and on-site audit, a reviewer will evaluate all technical documents by product, additionally an auditor will perform the on-site audit (this will be necessary only in cases of high-risk products, e.g. liquid fertilizers with a nitrogen content greater than 3%, etc.)

- ✓ The on-site audit shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
  - The entire processing and storage area has to be inspected.
  - Accuracy of records submitted based on the reality of the installation, review of other records on site will be required
  - An audit trail and mass balance (for renewals only) will be completed for each audit.
  - It is possible that during an on-site audit, the auditor raises non-conformities, to close the NCs, the client must upload to the UC system a proposal for a corrective action plan that includes:
    Root cause, to identify the root cause of the NC, the customer will need to perform a root cause analysis.
    Correction, action to correct NC
    Corrective action, action to eliminate the root cause of NC
  - The timeframe within which corrections and corrective actions will be carried out and in which evidence will be uploaded to the UC system is a maximum of 4 weeks after the last day of the on-site audit.

- ✓ The auditor may also sample inputs manufactured or stored on-site. The test will be carried out in accordance with the results of the audit of the desk study and the

conclusions of the on-site audit. CU will use approved laboratories. The chain of custody of the sample, from the time and place the sample was taken to its delivery to the laboratory performing the analyses, should be available upon request.

- ✓ The auditor will complete the assessment report and send it to CU so that a reviewer/certifier can make a final decision on the results of the assessment.

c) As part of the evaluation, the official registration of use in the competent entity of the country for which the evaluation is being carried out will be verified, this must be aligned with the technical information submitted for the evaluation.
d) Ecuador's organic regulations establish that the inputs used must be registered with the Competent Entity.
e) The form of evaluation of each product (only documentary or if an on-site audit is required) will be defined in the contracting process, which will be communicated to the applicant.

9. Approval decision

a) According to what was verified in the evaluation process, the certifier will make a decision regarding each input evaluated.
b) This decision will be for each input.
c) If the decision is positive, the certifier will issue the Input Approval Statement.
d) If the decision is negative (suspension, cancellation or non-evaluation), the certifier will prepare a letter indicating the technical reason for making that decision.

10. Suspension of inputs

a) If applicable, CU may require that existing potentially non-compliant products be subject to corrective action, including product recall and label correction.
b) When suspending a product, CU must inform the operator about the suspension period (6 months).
c) During the suspension, the customer will not be able to use the CU logo or sell its inputs as approved for use in organic farming.

11. Cancellation

a) If the customer does not lift the suspension within 6 months, the certifier will cancel the evaluation.
b) The certifier may decide to immediately cancel the current use approval statement and/or decide not to certify for any of the reasons, e.g. evidence of fraud, false information, deliberate use of unauthorised products/substances, including GMOs or their derivatives, infringement - avoidable waste by omission (e.g. deliberate use of prohibited substances), etc.

12. Additional requirements

12.1 For the manufacturing, repackaging and distribution process

a) The unit must have a valid government registration issued by the competent entity, an operating license such as a certificate of incorporation, a factory license, a deed of association, ownership documents, etc., along with other applicable legal records.
b) The approved unit must inform the CU of any changes that affect the required or certified area.
c) The unit will have a site map showing the location of the factory and a floor plan showing the internal areas of the unit. The drawings will be drawn up according to the nature of the production.
d) The unit must declare whether the facility manufactures only organic inputs or organic

and conventional inputs. Clear separation between organic and conventional inputs, full traceability and mass balances for both types of inputs should be shown. All of this information must be submitted and made available to CU upon request.

e) If applicable, the customer must demonstrate the genetic technology-free origin of all ingredients for which genetic technology is prohibited under applicable regulations by means of an affidavit of freedom from genetic modification. The declaration of freedom from genetic modification must contain at least the information mentioned in the INP. PLANN. F02. The GMO-free declaration will be obtained from the producer of that organism or strain line, agricultural universities, crop harvesting centers, or any industry from which the product is purchased.

f) The unit will maintain the list of all ingredient suppliers with the full address, phone number, and material; The list of these providers will be reviewed each time you change providers. The approved list of suppliers will be available and provided upon request by CU.

g) There will never be direct or indirect contact between organic inputs and prohibited substances (e.g. chemical pesticides).

h) If the entity decides to outsource work related to the manufacture of inputs to a third party, it will establish a documented system for monitoring the role and functions of the subcontractor that will address confidentiality and conflict of interest issues.

i) The authorisation holder shall take full responsibility for the subcontracted work, ensure that the subcontracted party complies with the requirements set out in this standard document and ensure that the subcontracted party is impartial in its operation.

j) The list of subcontractors, with a description of their activities, should be available during the application and in the processing plan.

k) A written agreement from the subcontractors that their operation will be subject to the inspection procedure set out in this standard shall be available.

l) The areas in which the products are stored will be managed in such a way that the stored batches can be identified.

m) Approved inputs must be protected at all times from mixing with unapproved products.

n) The areas in which the products are stored will be managed in such a way that the stored batches can be identified.

o) All necessary measures will be taken to ensure the identification of inputs and to avoid any mixing or confusion with unauthorized products.

p) There will be no contamination or substitution of products during transport. The transport of the approved product will be done in a clean and safe manner.

q) The unit will maintain all records related to the process; The ingredients used, with the quantity, will be properly defined in the process record (production report/batch manufacturing report) for the audit verification period (36 months).

r) The entity must have policies and procedures to deal with complaints against its operation and inputs. You will keep a record of all complaints and corrective actions related to the product or process. When a complaint is resolved, a documented resolution will be made and forwarded to the complainant and the interested party.

s) Where an on-site inspection is part of the assessment programme (see assessment procedure above), the inspector is authorised to take samples from the product located on site. The costs of the samples will be borne by the customer. Control Union's sampling procedures will be followed for the respective sample.

t) For phytosanitary inputs, a result of the pesticide test by gas and liquid chromatography (complete run) must be presented, including the determination of Fosetyl Aluminum (sum of fosethyl aluminum + phosphonic acid).

u) At all stages of processing, the operator will introduce a traceability system that allows the allowable ingredients of the inputs to be traced back to their supplier(s).

v) The operator will need to be able to demonstrate how the traceability system works and how it is possible to trace a final product from the shelf to its original supplier of

permitted inputs/ingredients and vice versa.

w) The producer shall maintain records clearly demonstrating the input and output quantities together with the stock balance at any point in manufacturing. That producer shall also be able to explicitly display the lot numbers associated with those values.

12.2 Conditions of publication and use of the IRP program logo

a) The approval holder may only publish the approval logos relating to valid approvals issued and does not make or permit any misleading statements about its approval, or imply that the approval applies to activities that are outside the scope of the approval.
b) The approval holder can use the CU approval logo, which must be requested from the local office (for an example, see below).
c) Approval permission for the logo must be obtained before use. The validity of the logo will expire upon approval, so it will need to be renewed at the corresponding intervals.
d) The approval logo can be used in full color as well as in black and white.
e) All labels on approved products with the logo must specify the date of manufacture, expiry date, batch number, price, quantity of packaging, and product ingredients.
f) The logo is allowed to be reproduced in any other size, but not less than 3 mm
g) The approved logo may never be larger than the size of the company logo in the same document.
h) The logo must be reproduced in its entirety (in one piece) at all times.
i) The operator will not be able to declare its approved products as "Organic only, certified organic or 100% organic fertilizer/pesticide/biofertilizer/biopesticide", etc. on the labels.
j) The logo color codes are as follows:

Grey	PMS 5497
Blue	PMS 2985
Black	Process Black

k) Where the Approval Holder does not respect these Approval Logo Terms of Use, the Approval Holder shall immediately, without delay, stop the use against which CU has objected.
l) CU may take the following actions if misuse of the logo is detected:
    - suspension or withdrawal of approval.
    - Publication of the non-compliance
    - Judicial processes
m) The action taken depends on the seriousness of the breach, the results of the breach and whether it has occurred intentionally.
n) Control Union's decision will be final in all cases.
o) In the event that the validity of the approval of use statement ends, for any reason, the Approval Holder must immediately cease using and/or distributing the promotional material on which the approval logo is printed.
p) In the event of non-approval of the label by Control Union, it will not be liable for any loss incurred by the customer in this regard.

q) It is not permitted to apply the logo to laboratory test, calibration or inspection reports, as such reports are considered products in this context.

This is the logo for the INPUT REVIWE PROGRAM that can be used:

13. **Material Guides/Glossary**

Table 4 shows the provisions for some materials.

Table 4

Growing material	EU 848 & 1165	NOPE	HA	RTPO	KOREA	ECUADOR	RTCA	MEXICO	CHINA	CANADA
Acetic acid	Approved as fertilisers only in accordance with point 1.9.6 of Part I of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2018/848, preparations of microorganisms may be used to improve the general condition of the soil or to improve the availability of nutrients in the soil or crops.	§205.105 Only non-synthetic forms are allowed: They must be produced by oxidative or aerobic fermentation of a natural substance.	1) Notice No. 1005 allows the use of chemically synthesized vinegar, so the use of synthetic vinegar is permitted. 2) A graph of the production process of these substances is obtained, and evaluated based on the rules of judgment. 3) Regarding genetic recombination, when the raw materials correspond to raw material plants that require the confirmation of genetics recombination (see 1.4.2(1), page 13), is confirmed if they are not genetically modified. Rice, the raw material for rice vinegar,	It can be approved as a metabolite of microorganisms according to Annex 1 (Fertilizers): Other permitted products: Bacterial preparations, Biodynamic preparations, Extracts and vegetable preparations Annex 2 (Phytosanitary): Microorganisms (bacteria, viruses, fungi), e.g. *Bacillus thuringensis, Baculovirus*, etc. It must not come from GMOs.	It may be approved as a metabolite of microorganisms under Annex 1 A(1): Microorganisms and Extract of Microorganisms and Annex 1. B: Natural acid, such as vinegar	May be approved as a metabolite of microorganisms under Annex I: Microorganisms	Annex C: Natural acids (Example: vinegar) Its use must be authorized by the control authority or certifying agency.	Table 2: Natural acids All natural forms are allowed, including vinegar with a Maximum concentration of 8% acetic acid in solution., Chelator, Vinegar		Sources other than petrochemicals may be used. As an adjuvant, pH regulator and for pest control (including weeds) and seed cleaning. (Column 2)

Growing material	EU 848 & 1165	NOPE	HA	RTPO	KOREA	ECUADOR	RTCA	MEXICO	CHINA	CANADA
			does not require confirmation, judging by the current status of approval of genetic modification in Japan.							
Adjuvants OMRI defines adjuvant as: (1) A substance that is added to a fertilizer or pesticide to increase its effectiveness. (2) A carrier used to release a biological administered to livestock into the animal's bloodstream. For example, a surfactant	In accordance with Article 9(3) of Regulation (EU) 2018/848, protectants, synergists and co-formulants as components of plant protection products and adjuvants that are mixed with plant protection products may be used in organic production, provided that they are authorised in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009. The substances in this Annex may only be used for the control of pests as defined in Article 3(24) of	§205.105 and §205.601(m) In pesticide applications, adjuvants must function as inert ingredients and are subject to NOP 5008 Guidance on Re-evaluated Inert Ingredients and FIFRA pesticide registration requirements. See inert ingredients for additional guidance.	There is no specific definition for adjuvants, in the case of fertilizers the "ingredient" criteria must be followed, just as in the approval of pesticides.	There is no specific definition for adjuvants, in the case of fertilizers the "ingredient" criteria must be followed, just as in the approval of pesticides.	There is no specific definition for adjuvants, in the case of fertilizers the "ingredient" criteria must be followed, just as in the approval of pesticides.	There is no specific definition for adjuvants, in the case of fertilizers the "ingredient" criteria must be followed, just as in the approval of pesticides.	There is no specific definition for adjuvants, in the case of fertilizers the "ingredient" criteria must be followed, just as in the approval of pesticides.	Table 2: VII. Inert for formulation Inert, adjuvants, precursors, extractants, solvents, emulsifiers, reactants, stabilizers, as well as like any other additive Only those included in List 4A are permitted to be used in the formulation o 4B de la Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).		

Growing material	EU 848 & 1165	NOPE	HA	RTPO	KOREA	ECUADOR	RTCA	MEXICO	CHINA	CANADA
or glue spreader used with an active pesticide is considered an adjuvant. All adjuvants used in organic production must be non-synthetic or on the specific National List for application or use.	Regulation (EU) 2018/848.									
Anaerobic digestate	Biogas digestate containing animal by-products co-digested with materials of plant or animal origin listed in this Annex Category 3 animal by-products (including by-products of wild animals) and category 2 digestive tract content	§205.105: §205.203(c)(1)(2) Los fabricantes deben rellenar el formulario NOP Input Disclosure - Fertilizers & Soil Amendments. All raw materials and production aids used to produce anaerobic digestate must be non-synthetic and not prohibited in §205.602 or listed in §205.601 for specific use if synthetic.	Substances derived from fermented, dried or burnt excrement (1) The description of the "standards listed in Appendix 1" means that substances derived from human excreta are prohibited	The regulation does not specify or limit the method of decomposition of waste. Annex 1 (Fertilisers): Compost, manure, liquid manure (slurry) and urine (not using salts), Crop residues and green manures, fish, blood, meat, bone, horn, hooves and feathers, wool, hair, dairy products	The regulation does not specify or limit the method of decomposition of waste. Annex 1A (1): Compost from plants or plant residues, Animal by-products from slaughterhouses and fish processors, such as blood meal, meat	Annex I: Liquid animal excrement Use after controlled fermentation or appropriate dilution Its application must comply with the provisions of the article	Annex B: Assorted, composted or fermented household waste Its use must be authorized by the control authority or certifying agency.	Table 1: Anaerobic digestate Its use to amend the soil is permitted, provided that the following conditions: (a) Materials added to the digester shall be included in the digester Table 1 of this National List.		

Growing material	EU 848 & 1165	NOPE	HA	RTPO	KOREA	ECUADOR	RTCA	MEXICO	CHINA	CANADA
	(categories defined in Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009). Origin of industrial agriculture prohibited. The processes have to be in accordance with Regulation (EU) No. 142/2011. They should not be applied to the edible parts of the crop *Reference: EU 1165 Annex II*	The restrictions on raw manure apply to any anaerobic digestate containing manure as feedstock due to the NOSB's determination that the process is not equivalent to composting or processed manure. See the NOSB's technical assessment report, the formal recommendation and the subcommittee's proposal for more details.	(see question and answer section). 2) In the processes of collection, transport, fermentation, drying, burning and others, the addition of chemical substances is not allowed. When excreta is introduced externally, it is confirmed that farmers do not use aggregation accelerators or pesticides, or that they do not use timber waste as bedding. 3) Garbage handling As for the garbage collected with excrement, it is only confirmed that the raw materials of the same do not come from construction wood waste. 4) Livestock and poultry feed		meal, bone meal and feather meal, Organic by-products from food and textile factories	corresponding to the use of manure. It must undergo a controlled fermentation or dilution process prior to use to ensure the safety of edible products Composted or fermented household waste Product obtained from household waste separated according to its origin, subjected to a composting process or anaerobic fermentation for the production of biogas Only household		b) Give preference to raw materials from operations certified organic; if the raw materials are obtained from sources outside the certified organic operation will be free of heavy metals and prohibited substances. c) If the raw materials of the digestate include manure, see the conditions of use of manure. d) Anaerobic digestate is allowed to be used as raw material for composting if added to other inputs that then go through the composting process. See Raw materials for composts		

Growing material	EU 848 & 1165	NOPE	HA	RTPO	KOREA	ECUADOR	RTCA	MEXICO	CHINA	CANADA
			Cultivation methods of grass plants and raw materials of concentrated feed, with or without genetic recombination, antibiotics, synthesized antibacterial agents, feed additives and others are not confirmed. 5) Processing by those responsible for the production process When those responsible for the production process introduce external livestock excrement and then add wood, it is confirmed that the wood has not been chemically treated. Sawdust and wood waste derived from construction waste are not allowed. (6) The use of recombinant DNA technology in this			plant and animal waste Only when produced in a closed and monitored collection system, accepted by the Member State Maximum concentrations in mg/kg dry matter: cadmium: 0.7; copper: 70; nickel: 25; lead: 45; zinc: 200; mercury: 0.4; chromium (total): 70; Chromium (VI): 0				

Growing material	EU 848 & 1165	NOPE	HA	RTPO	KOREA	ECUADOR	RTCA	MEXICO	CHINA	CANADA
			section is not assessed, subject to provisional measures, "in raw material production processes, it is difficult to obtain substances produced without recombinant DNA technology", as described in the section on rules of trial. 7) Cattle excrement fermented at constant temperature and composted. It is recommended, in order to eliminate zoonotic pathogens and weed seeds. Raw droppings are considered non-compliant in this section because they have not been fermented, dried, or burned. Excrement that is dried to a certain extent is considered							

Growing material	EU 848 & 1165	NOPE	HA	RTPO	KOREA	ECUADOR	RTCA	MEXICO	CHINA	CANADA
			allowed, even if it is fermented.							
Animal repellents	CAS 98999-15-6 Animal or Vegetable Odor Repellents/Sheep Fat *Reference: EU 1165 Annex I*	§205.601(d) As an animal repellent—Ammonium soaps—only for use as a large animal repellent, without contact with the soil or edible part of the crop.	As plants with a repellent function.	Annex 2 (Phytosanitary): Repellents from plants Only those that come from plants are allowed.	Not specified in the regulation. Only those that come from plants are allowed.	The use of Quassia extract, quartz sand, sulfur,	Annex C: Metaldehyde-based preparations containing a repellent for larger animal species, provided that they are applied in traps Its use must be authorized by the	Table 2: Repellents (by smell) of origin animal or vegetable CAS-98999-15-6 The use of sheep fat is allowed Metaldehyde-based preparations, containing repellents for larger animal species Permitted for use in traps.		
Aquatic plant extracts, algae	CAS 9008-22-4 Laminarina The algae shall be obtained from organic aquaculture or harvested sustainably in accordance with point 2.4 of Part III of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2018/848. *Reference: EU 1165 Annex I*	§205.601(j)(1) (Unhydrolyzed) The extraction process is limited to the use of potassium hydroxide or sodium hydroxide; The amount of solvent used is limited to that required for extraction. The use of phosphoric acid or other synthetic acids to adjust the pH in aquatic plant extracts is prohibited.	1) There are no specific additional rules. A graph of the production process of these substances is obtained and evaluated on the basis of the rules of judgment. (2) If such substances are treated with aid or alkali, they are in non-compliance. (Note: As for this	Annex 1 (Fertilizers): Algae and products from algae, obtained by physical processes or extracted with water or aqueous acid and/or alkaline solutions	Annex 1A (1): Algae, algae extract and algae deposits	Annex I: Algae and algae products To the extent that they are obtained directly by: (a) physical processes, including dehydration, freezing and crushing, (b)	Annex B: Seaweed and its derivatives Their use must be authorised by the supervisory authority or certifying agency, to the extent that they are obtained directly by: (i) physical processes, including	Table 1: Algae and algal extracts and their derivatives (including macroalgae, microalgae and cyanobacteria) Algae (from inland or marine water bodies) and their derivatives, obtained using permitted methods and substances, preferably by extraction using physical methods	It is only allowed by the following measures: Physical processes, such as dehydration, refrigeration and milling; Extraction by water, acids or alkalis;	Aquatic plant products can be extracted using the following substances: order of preference: (a) the substances listed in Table 4.2 'Extractants'; (b) potassium hydroxide; (c) sodium hydroxide,

Growing material	EU 848 & 1165	NOPE	HA	RTPO	KOREA	ECUADOR	RTCA	MEXICO	CHINA	CANADA
	Algae and products derived from algae to the extent that they are obtained directly by: (i) physical processes such as dehydration, freezing and crushing (ii) extraction with water or acidic and/or alkaline aqueous solution (iii) fermentation. Only from organic or sustainably harvested products in accordance with point 2.4 of Part III of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2018/848. *Reference: EU 1165 Annex I*	NOP Policy Memo: Aquatic Plant Extracts	section, the judgment could be controversial by rigorously considering the difference between addition and treatment			extraction with water or acidic and/or alkaline aqueous solutions, (c) fermentation. No synthetic preservatives or other prohibited substances should be present in the extraction process	dehydration, freezing and crushing; (ii) extraction with water or acidic and/or alkaline aqueous solutions; iii) fermentation; Annex C: Seaweed, seaweed meal, algae extracts, sea salts and salt water Its use must be authorized by the control authority or certifying agency. As long as they are not chemically treated	(including dehydration, freezing and crushing), aqueous (acidic aqueous solutions), ethanolic, enzymatic or microbial (fermentation only from organic production) or harvested sustainably. Alkaline extraction is allowed as a last option and is limited to the use of potassium hydroxide and sodium hydroxide.	Fermentation.	provided that the quantity of solvent used does not exceed amount needed for extraction. The operator must submit an affidavit of the manufacturer that demonstrates the need to use sodium hydroxide. Sodium benzoate and potassium sorbate can be used as preservatives for aquatic plant products extracted with water. All other preservatives are prohibited, unless listed in Table 4.2 (column 1 or 2) with
Ashes	Wood ash	§205.105; §205.602(a) They should not come from burning manure.	These substances must come from natural	Annex 1 (Fertilizers): Untreated wood ash	Annex 1A (1): a) Sawdust,	Annex I: Ashes from	Annex B: Wood ash and wood charcoal	Table 1: Wood Ashes Not accepted from slash-and-burn.	It has not undergone any chemical	Ashes must come from plant and

Growing material	EU 848 & 1165	NOPE	HA	RTPO	KOREA	ECUADOR	RTCA	MEXICO	CHINA	CANADA
	Made of wood not chemically treated after felling. *Reference: EU 1165 Annex II*	Fly ash from burning coal is prohibited due to contaminants and heavy metals, as it violates 205.203(c)	substances or from natural substances without chemical treatment. (1) In accordance with the above-mentioned rules of origin, information including the production processes of raw materials is obtained and confirmed. (2) It is not necessary to take into account the origin of plants and wood used as raw materials or substances used in the cultivation process, provided that no substances prohibited are used for those plants and wood after harvesting or felling.		bark and wood residues. b) Charcoal and wood ash. It must be wood or raw wood processed and mechanically transformed, produced from wood waste or wood by-products, without paint, oil or preservatives during processing.	animals (other than treated with substances Wood ashes Wood ash not chemically treated after felling	Not chemically treated after felling.	Based on wood not chemically treated after felling. See Ash. Ash Of vegetable or animal origin, preferably from organic production. Ash sources from burning manure are not allowed or minerals, colored paper, plastic, and other non-biological substances. They will not cause accumulation of micronutrients (See trace elements) or heavy metals in the soil.	treatment after felling; is used as ground cover material or after composting.	animal sources. The use of ashes from the burning of manure or minerals, coloured paper, plastics or other non-biological substances . Ashes containing unverifiable materials or prohibited substances must not exceed the limits (category C1) of acceptable levels (mg/kg) of arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead and mercury, as specified in the Guidelines for the Beneficial Use of Fertilizer Residues. They must not cause an accumulation of heavy metals or

Growing material	EU 848 & 1165	NOPE	HA	RTPO	KOREA	ECUADOR	RTCA	MEXICO	CHINA	CANADA
										micronutrients in the soil.
Atapulgita	Allowed Stone flour, clays and clay minerals. *Reference: EU 1165 Annex II*	§205.105 It must not contain synthetic additives such as sulfuric or hydrochloric acid (acid activation).	These substances must come from natural substances or from natural substances without chemical treatment.	Annex 1 (Fertilizers): Pulverized Rocks Annex 2 (Phytosanitary products): Clays (e.g. bentonite, perlite, vermiculite, zeolite)	Annex 1A (1): Clay mineral (e.g., bentonite, perlite, zeolite, and illite), (1) Must be of natural origin and processed only by simple physical processes. (2) Minerals harmful to human health or the agricultural environment (e.g. asbestos ore and mercurial ore) shall not be used.	Appendix I: Rock and clay dust which may be attapulgite, bentonite, montmorillonite, kaolin, and Fuller's earth. Calcined synthetic clays are prohibited; Appendix II: [Rock and clay dust] Which may be attapulgite, bentonite, montmorillonite, kaolin, and Fuller's earth. Burnt synthetic clays are banned	Annex B: Clay (Example: bentonite, perlite, zeolite)	Table 1: Bentonite clay, perlite and kaolin as an additive to seed pellets or as an additive pest controller. See Mineral powders. Table 2: Mineral powders (stone powder, clays, silicates, kaolin, bentonite, dolomite) From mined sources, preferably uncalcined ones, Silicon products from mined sources such as diatomaceous earth (CAS- 61790-53-2), Wollastonite Calcium Silicate, and Silicon Dioxide (quartz). Sodium and potassium	These substances must come from natural substances or from natural substances without chemical treatment.	These substances must come from natural substances or from natural substances without chemical treatment.

Growing material	EU 848 & 1165	NOPE	HA	RTPO	KOREA	ECUADOR	RTCA	MEXICO	CHINA	CANADA
								silicate are allowed only for crop protection. In case of use as inert material for formulations, the content of Silica crystals will be less than 1%.		
Bentonite	Allowed Stone flour, clays and clay minerals. *Reference: EU 1165 Annex II*	§205.105 Verify with the SDS that the source is not acid-activated bentonite.	These substances must come from natural substances or from natural substances without chemical treatment. (1) In accordance with the above-mentioned rules of origin, information including the production processes of raw materials is obtained and confirmed. 2) At present, most cases show that the origin of the substances is natural and without any	Annex 1 (Fertilizers): Pulverized Rocks Annex 2 (Phytosanitary products): Clays (e.g. bentonite, perlite, vermiculite, zeolite)	Annex 1A (1): Clay mineral (e.g., bentonite, perlite, zeolite, and illite), (1) Must be of natural origin and processed only by simple physical processes. (2) Minerals harmful to human health or the agricultural environment (e.g. asbestos ore and mercurial ore) shall not be used.	Appendix I: Rock and clay dust which may be attapulgite, bentonite, montmorillonite, kaolin, and Fuller's earth. Calcined synthetic clays are prohibited; Annex II: [Rock and clay dust] Which may be attapulgite, bentonite, montmorillonite, kaolin, and	Annex B: Clay (Example: bentonite, perlite, zeolite)	Table 1: Bentonite clay, perlite and kaolin as an additive to seed pellets or as an additive pest controller. See Mineral powders. Table 2: Mineral powders (stone powder, clays, silicates, kaolin, bentonite, dolomite) From mined sources, preferably uncalcined ones, Silicon products from mined sources such as diatomaceous earth (CAS-	Natural materials, chemically untreated, and without addition of synthetic materials.	Mined, unprocessed, and clay minerals

Growing material	EU 848 & 1165	NOPE	HA	RTPO	KOREA	ECUADOR	RTCA	MEXICO	CHINA	CANADA
			chemical treatment.			Fuller's Land. It is Ban on calcined synthetic clays		61790-53-2), Wollastonite Calcium Silicate, and Silicon Dioxide (quartz). Sodium and potassium silicate are allowed only for crop protection. In case of use as inert material for formulations, the content of Silica crystals will be less than 1%.		
Biochar	Biochar - pyrolysis product made from a wide variety of organic materials of plant origin and applied as a soil conditioner Only from plant materials, when processed after harvest only with products listed in Annex I. Until 15 July 2022: maximum value of 4 mg polycyclic aromatic	§205.105; §205.602(a) The sources must be untreated plant or animal materials. The process must not use prohibited additives. Biochar from manure is prohibited.	Charcoal must come from natural substances or from natural substances without chemical treatment (1) In accordance with the above-mentioned rules of origin, information including the production processes of raw materials is obtained and confirmed. (2) It is not required that	Not allowed	Annex 1A (1): (a) Sawdust, bark and wood residues (b) Charcoal and wood ash It must be wood or raw wood processed and mechanically transformed, produced from wood waste or wood by-products, without paint, oil or preservatives	Not allowed	Only when it comes from wood; Annex B: Wood ash and wood charcoal Not chemically treated after felling	Table 1: Biochar Produced through pyrolysis of forest by-products that have not been used for the production of forests. have been treated or combined with prohibited substances. The use of recycled biochar from local contaminated or in rehabilitation due to contamination.		Produced by pyrolysis of forest by-products that have not been treated or mixed with prohibited substances. The use of recycled biochar from contaminated land in the process of rehabilitation is prohibited.

Growing material	EU 848 & 1165	NOPE	HA	RTPO	KOREA	ECUADOR	RTCA	MEXICO	CHINA	CANADA
	hydrocarbons (PAHs) per kg of dry matter (DM) From 16 July 2022, the relevant pollutant limits set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 shall apply. *Reference: EU 1165 Annex II*		substances used in the growth process of trees to be used as raw material be taken into account, so it is a condition that such plants and trees be treated without prohibited substances after harvesting and felling. Charcoal made from chemically treated lumber waste is not permitted. 3) Homemade charcoal is also evaluated.		during processing.					
Chitin	<u>Chitin (Polysaccharide obtained from the shell of crustaceans)</u> Obtained from organic aquaculture or sustainable fisheries, in accordance with Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013.	§205.105(a) It must come from a non-synthetic source, such as marine animals or fungi. It must not contain prohibited pesticides, synthetic extractors or other prohibited substances (e.g. synthetic acids and bases).	Not allowed	It can be approved as By-products of food and textile industries, made of biodegradable material of microbial, vegetable or animal origin, without synthetic additives, from Annex 1 (Fertilizers) or as Animal Preparations from Annex 2 (Phytosanitary), if it comes from a non-synthetic source.	Annex 1A (II): Animal by-products from fish slaughterhouses and processors, such as blood meal, meat meal, bone meal and feather meal. The addition of chemical substances or the use of chemical	Not included in regulation	Annex C: Chitin nematicides Naturally derived	Table 2: Chitin (Poly-N-acetyl-glucosamine) Chitin (CAS: 1398-61-4), polysaccharide obtained from the shell of crustaceans. Allowed for use from organic aquaculture or fishing sustainable. As a source of chitosan extraction.	Table A.2, fungicide	Column 2 of Table 4.2

Growing material	EU 848 & 1165	NOPE	HA	RTPO	KOREA	ECUADOR	RTCA	MEXICO	CHINA	CANADA
	Reference: EU 1165 Annex II				processes is prohibited; Antibiotics should not be detected.			Permitted under the Agreement Releasing the List of biochemical, microbial, botanical and miscellaneous pesticides at risk Published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on 22 December November 2016		
Chlorine Materials	It is not included in the scope of the programme for EU regulations.	§205.601(a)(2) NOP Guidance: The Use of Chlorine in Organic Production and Handling The permitted forms of chlorine are calcium hypochlorite, chlorine dioxide, sodium hypochlorite and hypochlorous acid generated by electrolyzed water. For pre-harvest use, residual chlorine levels in water in direct contact with the crop or as water from cleaning irrigation systems applied to the soil should not exceed the maximum limit for residual disinfectant under the SWDA, except that chlorine products	It is not included in the scope of the programme for the JAS Regulation.	It is not included in the scope of the programme for the RTPO Regulation.	It is not included in the scope of the programme for the Korean Regulation.	Annex II: 9. Inputs and technologies allowed for the post-harvest handling of fruits, vegetables, legumes, cereals. a) Inputs: The use of the following inputs is permitted, which must previously be Authorized for use in	Annex F: Sodium hypochlorite bleach In doses compatible with those used in water purification. Submerged in the unloading basins, then washed with water. The washing of water with chlorine is in accordance with the concentrations established in the current legislation of	Table 7: For cleaning and disinfecting equipment Irrigation, For Processing Plants, Storage and transport equipment: Chlorinated materials: Calcium hypochlorite, chlorine dioxide, Sodium hypochlorite Residual levels of chlorine in the water shall not exceed Maximum Compliance Disinfectant Residue Limit	It is not included in the scope of the IRP program.	It is not included in the scope of the IRP program.

Growing material	EU 848 & 1165	NOPE	HA	RTPO	KOREA	ECUADOR	RTCA	MEXICO	CHINA	CANADA
		may be used in the production of edible sprouts in accordance with the EPA label instructions.				the post-harvest handling of conventional products: Drinking water (washing of the units in the discharge basins) Sodium Hypochlorite Bleach in doses compatible with those used in water purification (submerged in the discharge basins, subsequent washing with water). Potassium Hypochlorite Bleach, ditto above Chlorine dioxide in water.	each State Party. Chlorine dioxide In water	with the Modification to the Official Mexican Standard NOM-127- SSA1-1994, published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on November 22, 2000. For sanitization, disinfection and Cleaning of contact surfaces with Food and Post-Harvest Handling: Calcium Hypochlorite Free Chlorine Levels for Wash Water in Contact with crops or food, and in the washing water of the systems of cleaning irrigation, That are applied to crops or to the fields, shall not exceed the maximum limits according to the		

Growing material	EU 848 & 1165	NOPE	HA	RTPO	KOREA	ECUADOR	RTCA	MEXICO	CHINA	CANADA
								applicable standards for drinking water. Sodium hypochlorite (e.g. as liquid bleach) To be used in pre-harvest, residual levels of chlorine in water in direct contact with the crop or in water cleaning of irrigation systems applied to the soil must exceed the maximum residual limit established in the Modification to NOM-127-SSA1-1994, published in the Diario Official of the Federation on November 22, 2000.		
Compost / Compost tea	Composted or fermented plant matter mixture, a product obtained from mixtures of plant matter, which have been subjected to composting or anaerobic fermentation for	§205.105; §205.203(e)(1)(2) NOP Guidance: Compost and Vermicompost in Organic Crop Production The manufacturer of commercially produced compost must complete the NOP Input Disclosure - Compost,	Substances derived from fermented food waste 1) This section might originally be prepared for manure that uses food waste, such	Annex 1 (Fertilizers): Compost, manure, liquid manure (slurry) and urine (without the use of salts)	Annex 1A(1): A) Farm and poultry manure [fully composted by-product such as rice straw and fallen leaves and barn manure; hereinafter the	Annex I: Mixtures of vegetable materials composted or fermented Product obtained from	Annex B: 3. Composted animal excreta including poultry manure Its use must be authorized by the control authority or certifying agency, taking	Table 1: Compost raw material The following materials are allowed to be used as soil amendments Premiums provided that the following conditions are met:	Table A.1	Column 1 of Table 4.2

Growing material	EU 848 & 1165	NOPE	HA	RTPO	KOREA	ECUADOR	RTCA	MEXICO	CHINA	CANADA
	the production of biogas Composted animal excrement, including poultry manure and composted poultry manure, prohibited industrial origin Use of liquid animal excrement after controlled fermentation and/or adequate dilution, industrial origin is prohibited. *Reference: EU 1165 Annex II*	Vermicompost and Processed Manure. All raw materials and production aids used to produce the compost must be non-synthetic and not prohibited in §205.602 or listed in §205.601 for the specific use. The initial C:N ratio for compost should be between 25:1 and 40:1. Manure must be composted or meet processed manure qualifications, or restrictions apply to raw manure. Compost reviews must include a description of the composting process and either 1) time, temperature, and, if applicable, turning records in accordance with §205.203(e)(2), or 2) pathogen test results demonstrating a sufficient composting process. Pathogen testing should be performed by an independent laboratory and document the levels of fecal coliforms and *Salmonella* in the final product. Fecal coliform results should not exceed 1,000 MPN/g of	as raw garbage compost, however, food waste from food factories is also assessed in this section if the waste is fermented. (2) It is confirmed by means of a graph of the production process whether food waste is included in the raw materials used in the processes based on the above standards. 3) Once food is discarded, it is considered food waste and can therefore be assessed in this section. 4) As there are no processes for raw materials, it is not necessary to confirm the production processes of the same.		same as in this table]. B) Composted livestock excrement C) Dried farm manure and dehydrated manure D) Liquid substances fermented livestock manure (1) It should be compatible with the standard for compost and livestock manure-based nutrient liquid among the cultivation methods of the organic agricultural product assessment standard determined and publicly announced by the Director-General of the National Service for the Quality	mixtures of materials subjected to a composting process or a Anaerobic fermentation for biogas production	into account the provisions of good agricultural practices. Industrial agriculture sources are not allowed., 8. Compost of depleted substrates from mushroom cultivation and vermiculture Its use must be authorized by the control authority or certifying agency. The initial composition of the substrate should be limited to the products included in this list., 10. Compost from vegetable waste	a) Animal manure produced in the operation. When all the Manure available, organic manure from other sources can be used. If organic manure is not commercially available, the Non-organic manure provided that: i. The non-organic source is not a totally caged system in the that cattle cannot rotate 360°; y ii. Livestock are not kept permanently in the dark; y iii. The source and quantity of manure, the type of livestock shall be recorded. NOTE: Organic operations should prioritize the use of manure obtained from transitional or		

Growing material	EU 848 & 1165	NOPE	HA	RTPO	KOREA	ECUADOR	RTCA	MEXICO	CHINA	CANADA
		fecal coliforms. Salmonella results should not exceed 3 MPN/4g or an equivalent negative result if by the DNA method. For compost produced with alternative methods, compost reviews should include records of fecal coliform pathogens. Manure restrictions apply to compost tea only if the raw manure has not been composted prior to the making of the compost tea. For compost/compost tea made on the farm, the Internal Review List of NOP Inputs - Compost, Vermicompost and Processed Manure must be kept in the customer's file. See exceptions to the material review requirements.	(5) The use of recombinant DNA technology is not assessed, subject to provisional measures, "in raw material production processes, it is difficult to obtain substances produced without recombinant DNA technology", as described in the section on rules of trial. Currently, the use of fermented and composted food waste is evaluated in this section. It is being studied whether to allow the direct introduction of unfermented foods into the fields.		Management of Agricultural Products pursuant to Article 11(2). (2) D) among the substances that can be used is organic livestock farming or certified non-antibiotic farmed livestock. Organic farming methods (refers to farming methods in which a person practicing organic farming works simultaneously as a warning and livestock farming, using each by-product for the cultivation and breeding of livestock, and maintains the number of			extensive livestock operations, not from landless livestock production units and operations farmers using genetically modified (GE) ingredients, or GM derivatives in animal feed. See manure, manure composted, dehydrated manure and liquid manure or urine from animals. (b) Animals and animal products and by-products (including fisheries); according to the requirements of Table 1; c) Plants and plant by-products (including forestry and debris from gardening, such as grass clippings and leaves) pulp and waste from		

Growing material	EU 848 & 1165	NOPE	HA	RTPO	KOREA	ECUADOR	RTCA	MEXICO	CHINA	CANADA
					livestock calves in accordance with the fertilizer needs of the warning crops) Use only those derived from farms that raise livestock or from farms certified as livestock and animal welfare farms under Article 29 of the Animal Protection Act, and comply with the rules for the fermentation of livestock manure prescribed in the advertisement, such as the establishment of process rules under Article 4 of the Fertiliser Management Act. Plant compost or plant waste:			preserves; according to the requirements of Table 1; d) Soils and minerals according to the requirements of Table 1; When there is evidence of compost raw material that could have a prohibited substance or substances and potentially may be persistent in the compost, a test will be necessary before use or a scientific reference that establishes that the potential contaminant(s) will be degraded during the process of composed. The use of the following raw materials is not permitted:		

Growing material	EU 848 & 1165	NOPE	HA	RTPO	KOREA	ECUADOR	RTCA	MEXICO	CHINA	CANADA
					It must be completely decomposed.			a) Sludge from treatment plants, b) Compost starter and raw material fortified with non-toxic substances included in tables 1 and 2; c) Leather by-products, d) Glossy paper, e) Waxed card; (f) Paper containing coloured ink other than waste of gardening paper bags; (g) Animals, animal products and by-products of animals that do not guarantee that they are free of prohibited substances.		
Compostable plastic (biodegradable)	It is not included in the scope of the programme for EU regulations.	§205.105 Synthetic. Forbidden. It cannot be used as raw material for composting. Compostable/biodegradable plastics can be	It is not included in the scope of the programme for the JAS Regulation.	It is not included in the scope of the programme for the RTPO Regulation.	It is not included in the scope of the programme for the Korean Regulation.	It is not included in the scope of the programme for	It is not included in the scope of the programme for the RTCA.	Table 1: Mulches: biodegradable mulches (100% biodegradable films must originate from biological sources)	It is not included in the scope of the programme for China's Regulation.	It is not included in the scope of the program for the Canadian Regulations.

Growing material	EU 848 & 1165	NOPE	HA	RTPO	KOREA	ECUADOR	RTCA	MEXICO	CHINA	CANADA
		made from non-synthetic or petroleum-based raw materials. The process of converting the raw material into plastic resin converts it into synthetic resin.				Ecuador's Regulation.				
Copper (phytosanitary)	CAS 20427-59-2 Copper Hydroxide CAS 1332-65-6 Copper Oxychloride CAS 1332-40-7 Copper Oxychloride CAS 1317-39-1 Copper Oxide CAS 8011-63-0 Bordeaux broth CAS 12527-76-3 Tribasic Copper Sulfate In accordance with Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011, only uses that result in a total application of a maximum of 28 kg of copper per hectare over a period of 7 years	§205.601(i)(2) As plant disease control: Copper hydroxide, copper oxide, copper oxychloride, including products exempt from EPA tolerance, provided that copper-based materials are used in a manner that minimizes accumulation in soil and is not used as herbicides. §205.601(i)(3) Copper sulfate used for plant disease control cannot contain synthetic chelating agents used in products formulated for crop nutrition. All inert synthetic ingredients must comply with §205.601(m). Copper sulfate should be used in a way that minimizes copper buildup in the soil. If applicable, review NOP 5008.	Copper Sulfate Only for use in the preparation of Bordalés broth.	Annex 2 (Phytosanitary products): Copper salts in the form of copper hydroxide, copper oxychloride, tribasic copper sulphate or cuprous oxide	Annex 1A (II): (a) Copper salt (b) Bordeaux mixture (c) Copper hydroxide (d) Copper oxychloride (e) Burgundy mixture Only a minimal amount should be used so that copper does not accumulate in the soil; Bordeaux mixture and lime and sulphur mixture.	Annex II: Copper oxychloride, copper sulphate tribasic, cuprous oxide, cuprius oxide, Copper Octanoate, Copper Sulfate Pentahydrate, Copper Oleate, Linoleate copper, such as Bordeaux broth, or Malachite (basic copper carbonate), Fungicida	Annex C: Copper in the form of copper hydroxide, copper oxychloride, copper (tribasic) sulphate, cuprous oxide, Bordeaux mixture (Bordeaux broth) and Burgundy mixture Its use must be authorized by the control authority or certifying agency. As long as it is used as a fungicide, on the condition that the substance is used in such a way as to minimize copper buildup in the soil	Table 2: Inorganic compounds (mixture of Bordeaux, copper hydroxide, copper oxychloride, others) Preferably do not use mixtures. Use of copper allowed in the mix, as long as the copper does not exceeds 28 kg per hectare, over a period of 7 years.	Table A.2, fungicide and taking care that excess does not generate contaminatio n.	Column 2 of Table 4.2

Growing material	EU 848 & 1165	NOPE	HA	RTPO	KOREA	ECUADOR	RTCA	MEXICO	CHINA	CANADA
	may be authorised. *Reference: EU 1165 Annex I*					Up to 6 kg of copper per ha per year Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph In the case of perennial crops, may provide that the limit of 6 kg of copper may be exceeded during a given year, provided that the average amount used effectively over a period of 5 years that this year covers				

Growing material	EU 848 & 1165	NOPE	HA	RTPO	KOREA	ECUADOR	RTCA	MEXICO	CHINA	CANADA
						more than four years above does not exceed 6 kg				
Diammonium phosphate	CAS 7783-28-0 Diammonium phosphate in traps only. *Reference: EU 1165 Annex I*	Not allowed	Not allowed	Annex 2 (Phytosanitary products): Diammonium phosphate as an attractant (only in traps)	It is not included in the scope of the programme for the Korean Regulation.	Annex II: Diammonium phosphate Attractant, only in traps	Not allowed	Table 2: Diammonium phosphate CAS-7783-28-0 in traps only	Table A.2 (Phytosanitary products): Diammonium phosphate as an attractant (only in traps)	Not allowed
Eggshells	The origin of industrial livestock farming is prohibited. *R Reference: EU 1165 Annex II*	§205.105 Allowed as animal material	Permitted as Processed Animal Products from Slaughterhouses or Fishing Industries Those derived from natural sources, or from natural sources without the use of chemical treatment.	Annex 1 (Fertilisers): By-products of the food and textile industries, made of biodegradable material of microbial, plant or animal origin, without synthetic additives	Annex 1A (I): Animal by-products from fish slaughterhouses and processors, such as blood meal, meat meal, bone meal and feather meal. The addition of chemical substances or the use of chemical processes is prohibited; Antibiotics should not be detected.	Not explicitly mentioned in regulation.	Annex B: 12. Products not treated with synthetic additives from the food and textile industries Its use must be authorized by the control authority or certifying agency.	Table 1: Calcium From a natural mined source. The following sources of calcium are allowed to be used: Calcium carbonate calcium, calcium carbonate magnesium, calcium silicate and sulfate calcium. a) Other biological or mineral sources such as shells of aquatic animals (e.g. oyster shell meal), aragonite,	Not mentioned	Column 2 in Table 4.2

Growing material	EU 848 & 1165	NOPE	HA	RTPO	KOREA	ECUADOR	RTCA	MEXICO	CHINA	CANADA
								eggshell meal, lime from sugar processing. See Cal.		
Electrolyzed Water/Hypochlorous Acid	It is not included in the scope of the programme for EU regulations.	§205.601(a)(2) Electrolyzed water is considered a type of chlorinated material that is allowed in the production and handling of organic products. NOP Policy Memo 15-4: Electrolyzed Water	It is not included in the scope of the programme for the JAS Regulation.	It is not included in the scope of the programme for the RTPO Regulation.	It is not included in the scope of the programme for the Korean Regulation.	Annex II: 9. Inputs and technologies allowed for the post-harvest handling of fruits, vegetables, legumes, cereals. a) Inputs: The use of the following inputs is permitted, which must previously be Authorized for use in the post-harvest handling of conventional products: Drinking water (washing of the units in	It is not included in the scope of the programme for the RTCA.	Not explicitly mentioned by the regulation. Similar chlorine species, such as sodium hypochlorite solution, are intended for use in cleaning irrigation equipment, packing plants, and postharvest, according to Table 7.	It is not included in the scope of the programme for CHINA.	It is not included in the scope of the programme for CANADA.

Growing material	EU 848 & 1165	NOPE	HA	RTPO	KOREA	ECUADOR	RTCA	MEXICO	CHINA	CANADA
						the discharge basins) Sodium Hypochlorite Bleach in doses compatible with those used in water purification (submerged in the discharge basins, subsequent washing with water).				
Fulvic acid	Humic and fulvic acids Only if they are obtained by inorganic salts/solutions, excluding ammonium salts; or obtained from the purification of drinking water.	§205.105 It must come from natural deposits and be extracted with non-synthetic materials.	Not allowed	Not allowed.	It is not included in the scope of the programme for the Korean Regulation.	Annex I: Including humic acids and fulvic acids, which may be derived from leonardite, lignite, carbon, with extraction mechanisms from natural sources limited to	It is not included in the scope of the programme for the RTCA.	Table 1: Humic and fulvic acids obtained through alkaline extraction. The use of ammonium hydroxide is not permitted.	Not mentioned in regulation	It is allowed if it is extracted from mines; it is produced by microbial activity; it is extracted through physical processes; or with: a) the extractants in Table 4.2; or b) potassium hydroxide: the

Growing material	EU 848 & 1165	NOPE	HA	RTPO	KOREA	ECUADOR	RTCA	MEXICO	CHINA	CANADA
	Reference: EU 1165 Annex II					extractions with water, acids or alkalis.				levels of potassium hydroxide used in the extraction process they must not exceed the amount necessary for extraction. The levels (mg/kg) of arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead and mercury should not exceed the limits (category C1) specified in the Guidelines for the beneficial use of fertilization residues. Must not cause a build-up of heavy metals or micronutrients in the soil.
Guano	Guano *Reference: EU 1165 Annex II*	§205.105; §205.203(e) Restrictions apply to raw manure, unless it is composted or processed in accordance with NOP specifications. Should	1) There are no specific additional rules. A graph of the production process of these substances is	Annex 1 (Fertilizers): Island Guano	Annex 1A (I): Guano (seabird and bat droppings, etc.) The addition of	Annex I: Guano	Appendix B: 6. Guano Its use must be authorized by the control authority or	Table 1: Guano Droppings from seabird and/or bat colonies that are are found in fresh, dry or fossil	Not mentioned	These are decomposed and dried deposits from bats or wild birds.

Growing material	EU 848 & 1165	NOPE	HA	RTPO	KOREA	ECUADOR	RTCA	MEXICO	CHINA	CANADA
		not be treated with pesticides	obtained and evaluated on the basis of the rules of judgment.		chemical substances or the use of chemical processes is prohibited.		certifying agency.	(mineral) state, which can be be mixed with terrigenous materials and eventually with other waste of the species or of other species with which cohabit (hair, bone, feathers, among others). The guanos described in the above definition shall be restricted and conditional on the demonstration that their handling does not put the health of collectors, processors, distributors, or other agents, and comes from sustainable use Excrement and/or droppings of domestic birds are considered		Poultry droppings are considered manure, not guano.

Growing material	EU 848 & 1165	NOPE	HA	RTPO	KOREA	ECUADOR	RTCA	MEXICO	CHINA	CANADA
								manure, not guano, and use is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Article 44 of this Agreement.		
Calcium gypsum/sulfate	Calcium sulfate (gypsum) A product of natural origin that contains calcium sulfate in various degrees of hydration. Minimum nutrient content (percentage by weight): 25% CaO 35% SO3 calcium and sulfur expressed as total CaO +$_{SO3}$ Fineness of grinding: - at least 80 % must pass through a sieve with a mesh width of 2 mm,	§205.105 Check that it comes from a mining source with no prohibited additives. Plaster from recycled drywall is prohibited.	Gypsum (calcium sulfate) must come from natural substances or from natural substances without chemical treatment. (1) In accordance with the above-mentioned rules of origin, information including the production processes of raw materials is obtained and confirmed.	Annex 1 (Fertilizers): Calcium sulfate (gypsum) and calcium chloride solution	Annex 1A (I): e) Epsom salt (magnesium sulfate) and natural rock (calcium sulfate), (1) It must be of natural origin and processed only by simple physical processes. (2) Minerals harmful to human health or the agricultural environment (e.g. asbestos ore and mercurial ore) shall not be used.	Annex I: Calcium sulphate (gypsum) Product of natural or industrial origin containing calcium sulphate with different degrees of hydration Minimum nutrient content (percentage by mass): 25% CaO and 35% SO3 Of natural origin only	Annex B: 24. Plaster (calcium sulfate) Only from natural source or origin.	Table 1: Gypsum (calcium sulfate) From natural or industrial sources containing sulfate calcium with different degrees of hydration, to correct deficiencies of calcium and sulfur and to treat soil salinity problems. The use of calcium sulphate produced with sulphuric acid is not permitted. See Calcium.	Table A.1, product of natural origin, without chemical treatment.	Column 1 of Table 4.1

Growing material	EU 848 & 1165	NOPE	HA	RTPO	KOREA	ECUADOR	RTCA	MEXICO	CHINA	CANADA
	- At least 99% passes through a 10mm mesh width sieve From 16 July 2022, the relevant pollutant limits set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 shall apply. *Reference: EU 1165 Annex II*									
Humic acids	Humic and fulvic acids Only if they are obtained by means of inorganic salts/solutions, excluding ammonium salts; or obtained from the purification of drinking water. *Reference: EU 1165 Annex II*	§205.601(j)(3) Natural deposits, water and alkaline extracts only. Non-synthetic humate extracts by hydrolysis using synthetic or non-synthetic alkaline materials, including potassium hydroxide and ammonium hydroxide, provided that the synthetic extractor is limited to the amount necessary for extraction and is not used to enrich the potassium or nitrogen analysis. See NOP Policy Memo: Humic Acid Extraction	Not allowed	Not allowed.	It is not included in the scope of the programme for the Korean Regulation.	Annex I: Including humic acids and fulvic acids, which may be derived from leonardite, lignite, carbon, with extraction mechanisms from natural sources limited to extractions with water, acids or alkalis.	Not allowed.	Table 1: Humic and fulvic acids obtained through alkaline extraction. The use of ammonium hydroxide is not permitted.	Table A.1, Humic acids (naturally occurring humic acids, such as lignite, weathered lignite, etc.)	It is allowed if it is extracted from mines; it is produced by microbial activity; it is extracted through physical processes; or with: a) the extractants in Table 4.2; or b) potassium hydroxide: the levels of potassium hydroxide used in the extraction process

Growing material	EU 848 & 1165	NOPE	HA	RTPO	KOREA	ECUADOR	RTCA	MEXICO	CHINA	CANADA
										they must not exceed the amount necessary for extraction. The levels (mg/kg) of arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead and mercury do not must exceed the limits (category C1) specified in the Guidelines for the beneficial use of fertilization residues. Must not cause a build-up of heavy metals or micronutrients in the soil.
Inert ingredients Definition: Any substance (or group of substances with similar chemical structures)	Inerts defined as adjuvants and adjuvants. Including EU protectors and synergists for pesticides, based on Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009.	§205.105; §205.601(m) Defined by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as: in general, any substance (or group of similar substances) that is not an active ingredient that is intentionally included in	Inerts are defined as spreader, glue, adhesive and adjuvant.	It is not included in the scope of the programme for the RTPO Regulation.	Those mentioned in tables 4A and 4B of the EPA are allowed, according to point 3. Substances authorised for use as aids in	It is not included in the scope of the programme for Ecuador's Regulation.	It is not included in the scope of the programme for the RTCA.	Table 1: Inerts, interveners, precursors, extractants, solvents, emulsifiers,	It is not included in the scope of the programme for CHINA.	It is not included in the scope of the programme for CANADA.

Growing material	EU 848 & 1165	NOPE	HA	RTPO	KOREA	ECUADOR	RTCA	MEXICO	CHINA	CANADA
that is not an active ingredient and that is intentionally included in any pesticide product		a pesticide product. It cannot have active pesticide properties. For use with permitted non-synthetic substances or active ingredients, synthetic pesticides. It must be listed on EPA Schedule 4A or 4B as of August 2004 and not revoked, unless the inert ingredients listed in the NOP Reassessed Inert Ingredient Guide cannot be used. NOP Policy Memo: Reassessed Inert Ingredients			the production of organic agricultural materials.			reactants, stabilizers, as well as like any other additive, to Formulation Only those included in List 4A are permitted to be used in the formulation o 4B de la Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).		
Kaolin	CAS 1332-58-7 Aluminum Silicate (Kaolin) Also allowed as a subscription Stone flour, clays and clay minerals. *Reference: EU 1165 Annex II*	§205.105 Only mined sources. Check that there are no additives. It should not be burned.	Like crushed rocks Crushed rocks must come from natural substances or natural substances without chemical treatment, and cannot contain hazardous heavy metals or other hazardous substances that cause soil contamination and other types of contamination.	Annex 1 (Fertilizers): Pulverized Rocks Annex 2 (Phytosanitary products): Clays (e.g. bentonite, perlite, vermiculite, zeolite)	Annex 1A (I): (g) Clay mineral (e.g., bentonite, perlite, zeolite, and illite), (1) Must be of natural origin and processed only by simple physical processes. (2) Minerals harmful to human health or the agricultural environment (e.g. asbestos ore and mercurial ore)	Appendix I: Rock and clay dust which may be attapulgite, bentonite, montmorillonite, kaolin, and Fuller's earth. Calcined synthetic clays are prohibited; Appendix II: [Rock and clay dust] Which may be attapulgite,	Annex B: Clay (Example: bentonite, perlite, zeolite)	Table 2: Kaolin clay Should not be processed or fortified with substances unless are included in this table 2. See Mineral powders.	Table A.1 Clays (e.g., perlite, vermiculite, etc.)	See Table 4.2: Mined, Unprocessed, and Clay Minerals

Growing material	EU 848 & 1165	NOPE	HA	RTPO	KOREA	ECUADOR	RTCA	MEXICO	CHINA	CANADA
					shall not be used.	bentonite, montmorillonite, kaolin, and Fuller's earth. Burnt synthetic clays are banned				
Lime/Calcium Carbonate	Calcium carbonate, e.g. chalk, loam, ground limestone, carcareous algae, phosphate chalk Only of natural origin Industrial lime from sugar production By-product of sugar production from beet and sugar cane Industrial lime from the production of vacuum salt	§205.105 Non-synthetic sources are allowed (mined limestone, crushed oyster shells, dolomite (not quenched). It cannot come from the production of food or paper products (e.g. beet lime), precipitated lime or quicklime (calcined lime). Cannot contain prohibited additives	The use of substances such as the mixture of distilled alcohol residues and quicklime is permitted. (They correspond to fertilizers treated with lime outside of special fertilizers).	Annex 1 (Fertilizers): Calcium carbonate of natural origin (e.g., chalk, loam, ground limestone, phosphate chalk sand, etc.)	Annex 1A (I): Calcium carbonate of natural origin, including limestone, (1) Must be of natural origin and processed only by simple physical processes. (2) Minerals harmful to human health or the agricultural environment (e.g. asbestos ore and mercurial ore) shall not be used.	Annex I: Calcium carbonate (chalk, loam, ground calcareous rock, calcareous sand, phosphate chalk) Of natural origin only	Annex I: Calcium carbonate Of natural origin (Example: chalk, marl, maerl, limestone, chalk phosphate).	Table 1: Calcium From a natural mined source. The following sources of calcium are allowed to be used: Calcium carbonate calcium, calcium carbonate magnesium, calcium silicate and sulfate calcium.	Table A.1, of natural origin.	Column 1 in Table 4.2 (natural origin only)

Growing material	EU 848 & 1165	NOPE	HA	RTPO	KOREA	ECUADOR	RTCA	MEXICO	CHINA	CANADA
	By-product of the production of vacuum salt from brine found in the mountains. *Reference: EU 1165 Annex II*									
Liquid fertilizers	According to the ingredients used in the formula.	§205.105 NOP Guidance: Approval of Liquid Fertilizers in Organic Production.	According to the ingredients used in the formula.	According to the ingredients used in the formula.	According to the ingredients used in the formula.	According to the ingredients used in the formula.	According to the ingredients used in the formula.	According to the ingredients used in the formula.	According to the ingredients used in the formula.	According to the ingredients used in the formula.
Magnesium and calcium carbonate	Only of natural origin For example, magnesium chalk, ground magnesium, limestone. *Reference: EU 1165 Annex II*	§205.203(d)(2) It is found naturally in dolomite and magnesite.	Quicklime (including magnesium quicklime) Quicklime (including magnesium quicklime) must come from natural substances or from natural substances without chemical treatment. (1) In accordance with the above-mentioned rules	Dolomite can be approved according to Annex 1 (Fertilizers): Pulverized rocks.	Annex 1A (I): c) Magnesium calcareous rock, (1) It must be of natural origin and processed only by simple physical processes. (2) Minerals harmful to human health or the agricultural environment (e.g. asbestos ore and mercurial ore) shall not be used.	Annex I: Magnesium and calcium carbonate Naturally occurring only e.g. magnesium chalk, ground limestone magnesium rock	Annex B: 22. Magnesium limestone rock	Table 1: Calcium and magnesium carbonate (Cal dolomita) From a natural mined source. Magnesium limestone rock From authorized sources.	Table A.1, of natural origin.	Column 1 in Table 4.2 (natural origin only)

Growing material	EU 848 & 1165	NOPE	HA	RTPO	KOREA	ECUADOR	RTCA	MEXICO	CHINA	CANADA
			of origin, information including the production processes of raw materials is obtained and confirmed.							
Magnesium oxide	Not allowed	§205.601(j)(5) Just to control the viscosity of a humate clay suspending agent.	Not allowed	Not allowed.	Not allowed.	Not allowed.	Not allowed.	Not allowed.	Not allowed.	Not allowed.
Magnesium Sulfate	Magnesium sulfate (kieserite) Only of natural origin. *Reference: EU 1165 Annex II*	§205.601(j)(6) Almost all commercially available magnesium sulphate (Epsom salt) is produced synthetically (see NOSB technical assessment report). §205.203(d)(2) A mined substance of low solubility;	Magnesium sulphate must come from natural substances or from natural substances without chemical treatment. (1) In accordance with the above-mentioned rules of origin, information including the production processes of raw materials is obtained and confirmed. 2) As a raw material derived from natural minerals, kieserite is permitted	Annex 1 (Fertilizers): Magnesium sulfate (e.g., kieserite)	Annex 1A (I): e) Epsom salt (magnesium sulfate), (1) It must be of natural origin and processed only by simple physical processes. (2) Minerals harmful to human health or the agricultural environment (e.g. asbestos ore and mercurial ore) shall not be used.	Magnesium sulfate (kieserite): Only of natural origin will allow the use of synthetic sources considering the scarcity of the product in natural form.	Annex B: 23. Epsom salts (magnesium sulfate)	Table 1: Epsom salts (Epsom sulfate) magnesium) It can be used when there are deficiencies documented by visual symptoms of soil and plants or by methods of analysis of the plant tissues or when a need for Preventive application.	Table A.1 of natural origin	Column 1 of Table 4.2 Potassium sulphate shall be produced by the evaporation of brines from seabed deposits or by combining minerals extracted by ion exchange. It is forbidden potassium sulfate manufactured using sulfuric acid as a reagent.

Growing material	EU 848 & 1165	NOPE	HA	RTPO	KOREA	ECUADOR	RTCA	MEXICO	CHINA	CANADA
			because the electrostatic separation used in the processes of separation and refinement of kieserite is considered a physical method. (Electrostatic separation is not considered direct electrolysis.) 3) As for raw materials derived from seawater, two judgments have been made: they are allowed because the process of substituting bromine is not considered a chemical treatment and vice versa. (This is not discussed in this exercise, but will be done in the next one.)							
Magnesium hydroxide	Not allowed as a season ticket	Only if it comes from natural sources. §205.203(d)(2)	Magnesium hydroxide has to come from crushed natural minerals.	Not allowed.	Not allowed.	Not allowed.	Not allowed.	Not allowed.	Not allowed.	Not allowed.

Growing material	EU 848 & 1165	NOPE	HA	RTPO	KOREA	ECUADOR	RTCA	MEXICO	CHINA	CANADA
		A mined substance of low solubility;	1) Information from production processes showing that substances are derived from naturally occurring minerals is confirmed.							
Manure, processed	Farm manure, a product consisting of a mixture of animal excrement and vegetable matter (bedding and animal feeding) of prohibited industrial origin Dried farm manure and dehydrated poultry manure, of prohibited industrial origin *Reference: EU 1165 Annex II*	§205.203(e)(1) Guidance: Processed Animal Manures in Organic Production The manufacturer of processed manure must complete the NOP Input Disclosure - Compost, Vermicompost & Processed Manure form. All raw materials and production aids must be non-synthetic and not prohibited in §205.602 or listed in §205.601 for specific use if synthetic. Raw manure restrictions apply unless the product meets the processed manure qualifications as described in the NOP guide: "Processed manure products must be treated so that all portions of the product, without causing combustion, reach a minimum temperature	Substances derived from fermented, dried or burnt excreta The substances must come from livestock and poultry droppings. (1) The description of the "standards listed in Appendix 1" means that substances derived from human excreta are prohibited (see question and answer section). 2) In the processes of collection, transport, fermentation, drying, burning and others, the	Annex 1 (Fertilizers): Compost, manure, liquid manure (slurry) and urine (not using salts), Liquid manure with the use of salts	Annex 1A (1): Dried farm manure and dehydrated manure	Article 18: (i) It is recommended for composting manure to follow any of the following procedures to reduce the risk of microbiological contamination in the final product: 4. Fresh manure is treated so that the entire product, without cause combustion, reach a temperature of 66°C	Annex B: Dehydrated barn manure and poultry manure Its use must be authorized by the control authority or certifying agency. Industrial agriculture sources are not permitted.	Table 1: Dehydrated manure Sources of organic or livestock production are permitted extensive.	Table A.1	See clauses 5 and 6 of CAN/CGSB-32.310. See also Table 4.2 'Manure composted" and "Non-organic manure".

Growing material	EU 848 & 1165	NOPE	HA	RTPO	KOREA	ECUADOR	RTCA	MEXICO	CHINA	CANADA
		of 150°F (66° for at least one hour or 165°F (74°C), and be dried to a maximum humidity level of 12%; or an equivalent heating and drying process could be used." To determine an equivalent process, fecal coliform results should not exceed 1,000 MPN/g fecal coliforms. Salmonella results should not exceed 3 MPN/4g or an equivalent negative result if performed using the DNA method. Pathogen testing should be performed by an independent laboratory and document the levels of fecal coliforms and *Salmonella* in the final product.	addition of chemical substances is not allowed. When excreta is introduced externally, it is confirmed that farmers do not use aggregation accelerators or pesticides, and that they do not use timber waste as bedding. 3) Handling of leaf litter. As for the leaf litter collected with excrement, it is only confirmed that the raw materials of the leaf litter do not come from construction wood waste. 4) Livestock and poultry feeding. Cultivation methods of grass plants and raw materials of concentrated feed, with or without genetic recombination, antibiotics, synthesized			for at least 1 or 74°C, and be dehydrated at a maximum humidity of 12% or subjected to an equivalent dehydration process.				

Growing material	EU 848 & 1165	NOPE	HA	RTPO	KOREA	ECUADOR	RTCA	MEXICO	CHINA	CANADA
			antibacterial agents, feed additives and others are not confirmed. 5) Treatment by the managers of the production process. When production process managers introduce external livestock excrement and then add wood, it is confirmed that the wood has not been chemically treated. The use of sawdust and construction wood waste is not permitted. (6) The use of recombinant DNA technology in this section is not assessed, subject to provisional measures, "in raw material production processes, it is difficult to obtain substances produced without recombinant DNA technology", as described in the								

Growing material	EU 848 & 1165	NOPE	HA	RTPO	KOREA	ECUADOR	RTCA	MEXICO	CHINA	CANADA
			section on rules of trial. 7) Cattle excrement fermented at constant temperature and composted are recommended in order to eliminate zoonotic pathogens and weed seeds. Raw excreta is considered non-compliant in this section. <u>Processed poultry manure (registered as manure)</u> Poultry manure, which is mixed with sulphate and others and dried in the heat, is not compliant.							
Micronutrients	Inorganic fertilizers with micronutrients	§205.601(j)(7) Includes soluble boron products; and sulfates, carbonates, oxides or silicates of zinc, copper, iron, manganese,	<u>Microelements (manganese, boron, iron, copper, zinc, molybdenum and chlorine)</u>	Annex 1 (Fertilizers): Trace Elements	Annex 1A (I): (i) Trace elements, such as boron, iron, manganese, copper, molybdenum	Annex I: Trace elements and microelements Inorganic	Annex B: 28. Trace elements (e.g. boron, copper, iron, manganese,	Table 1: Trace elements Their use is justified by deficiency in plant or soil as indicated by the	Table A.1 Natural materials, not chemically treated, and not	Plant micronutrients (trace elements) are iron,

Growing material	EU 848 & 1165	NOPE	HA	RTPO	KOREA	ECUADOR	RTCA	MEXICO	CHINA	CANADA
	Until 15 July 2022: as listed in Part E of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003; from 16 July 2022, the relevant pollutant limits set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 shall apply. *Reference: EU 1165 Annex II*	molybdenum, selenium and cobalt. They should not be used as defoliants, herbicides, or desiccants. Those made from nitrates or chlorides are not allowed. Soil deficiency should be documented through testing. For multinutrient products, deficiencies of all micronutrients in the product should be documented. Synthetic chelating agents should be included in the national list for this purpose. Check out the NOSB's technical review of micronutrients.	These substances should be used when plants cannot grow normally due to a lack of microelements. (1) Sulfur is permitted even if chemically synthesized in accordance with Notice No. 1005. Sulfur itself is not used in this case in the form of a simple substance, but in other forms, such as zinc sulfate. 2) Because the above additional rules are not for judging compliance with the information, but for crop management, they are confirmed along with the management methods by those responsible for		and zinc. (1) It must be of natural origin and processed only by simple physical processes. (2) Minerals harmful to human health or the agricultural environment (e.g. asbestos ore and mercurial ore) shall not be used.	micronutrients including boron, cobalt, copper, iron, manganese, molybdenum, selenium and zinc, in salts other than chlorates or nitrates, processed with chelating agents approved by the national control authority	molybdenum, zinc) Its use must be authorized by the control authority or certifying agency.	regulatory framework on organic production. Except those obtained from synthetic salts of nitrates and chlorides. The use of trace elements or micronutrients such as defoliants, herbicides or desiccants.	Add Synthetic Materials	manganese, zinc, copper, molybdenum, boron, chlorine and silicon. Micronutrient fertilisers can only be used when soil and plant deficiencies are documented by visual symptoms or analysis of soil or plant tissue, or when the need for preventive application can be documented. Chelation is permitted with the substances listed in Table 4.2 'Chelates'. Forms of micronutrients such as EDTA, DTPA, EDDHA, nitrate, and ammonium. See specific annotations for boron, silicon,

Growing material	EU 848 & 1165	NOPE	HA	RTPO	KOREA	ECUADOR	RTCA	MEXICO	CHINA	CANADA
			the production process.							copper, iron, manganese, molybdenum and zinc in Table 4.2.
Mineral Fertilizers Mined/Soil Amendments	CAS 61790-53-2 Kieselgur (tierra de diatomeas) CAS 14808-60-7 Quartz Sand CAS 7637-86-9 Quartz Sand <u>Soft rock phosphate</u> Product obtained by grinding soft mineral phosphates and containing tricalcium phosphate and calcium carbonate as essential ingredients minimum nutrient content (percentage by weight): 25% P2 O5	§205.203(d)(2&3) See specific documentation requirements for atapulgite, bentonite, calcium sulfate/gypsum, kaolin, lime/calcium carbonate; potash (SOP, SOP-Mag) and potassium chloride/muriate of potash (KCl). No additional documentation is needed for the following minerals: Azomite, basalt sand, diatomaceous earth, green sand, leonardite, oyster shells, perlite, sand, and vermiculite.	<u>Crushed rocks</u> Crushed rocks must come from natural substances or natural substances without chemical treatment, and cannot contain hazardous heavy metals or other hazardous substances that cause soil contamination and other types of contamination. (1) In accordance with the above-mentioned rules of origin, information including the production processes of raw materials is	Permitted under Annex 1 (Fertilizers): Pulverized Rocks	Annex 1A (I): (a) Potassium sulphate, langbeinite (rock salt formed by the evaporation of salt water) or mineral salt. (b) Lime chloride (c) Magnesium limestone (d) Magnesium rock (e) Epsom salt (magnesium sulphate) and natural rock (calcium sulphate) (f) Naturally occurring calcium carbonate, including limestone (g) Clay mineral (e.g. bentonite, perlite, zeolite and illite) (h) Vermiculite (weathered biotite) (i)	To be evaluated according to the specific type of mineral. Regulation contemplates the use of pulverized rocks according to Annex I: Rock dust and clay Which can be attapulgite, bentonite, montmorillonite, kaolin, and Fuller's earth. Burnt synthetic clays are banned	To be evaluated according to the specific type of mineral. Regulation contemplates the use of pulverized rocks according to Annex B: 30. Stone Powder	To be evaluated according to the specific type of mineral. Included in the section "I. Mineral origin" of Table 1.	Table A.1, to be evaluated for each mineral.	Minerals mined include basalt, pumice, sand, feldspar, mica, granite powder, and other types of unprocessed rock dust. Minerals extracted from seawater are permitted. To be considered an extracted mineral, the product must not have undergone any change in its molecular structure by heating, processing, ion exchange, or combination with other substances.

Growing material	EU 848 & 1165	NOPE	HA	RTPO	KOREA	ECUADOR	RTCA	MEXICO	CHINA	CANADA
	phosphorus expressed as $P2O_5$ soluble in mineral acids, with at least 55 % of the declared content of P_{2O5} soluble in 2 % formic acid: - at least 90% by weight capable of passing through a 0.063 mm mesh sieve - at least 99% by weight capable of passing through a 0.125 mm mesh sieve Until 15 July 2022, cadmium content not exceeding 90 mg/kg P2O5; From 16 July 2022, the relevant pollutant limits set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 shall apply <u>Aluminocalcium phosphate</u>		obtained and confirmed. 2) The last part of the above rules, "may not contain dangerous heavy metals...", is confirmed from the explanatory documents obtained from the manufacturers of the substances. (Heavy metal inspections are not uniformly enforced.)		Trace elements, such as boron, iron, manganese, copper, molybdenum and zinc. (1) It must be of natural origin and processed only by simple physical processes. (2) Minerals harmful to human health or the agricultural environment (e.g. asbestos ore and mercurial ore) shall not be used.					Sodium nitrate and rock dust that have been mixed with petroleum products, such as those from stone engraving, are prohibited. See the annotations on specific minerals in Table 4.2 (column 1).

Growing material	EU 848 & 1165	NOPE	HA	RTPO	KOREA	ECUADOR	RTCA	MEXICO	CHINA	CANADA
	Product obtained in amorphous form by heat treatment and grinding, containing aluminum phosphates and calcium as essential ingredients. Minimum nutrient content (weight percentage): 30% P2O5 Phosphorus expressed as P2O5 soluble in mineral acids, being at least 75% of the declared content of P2O5 soluble in alkaline ammonium citrate (Joulie). - At least 90% by weight capable of passing through a 0.160 mm mesh sieve - At least 98% by weight capable of passing through a 0.630 mm mesh sieve Until 15 July 2022, cadmium content									

Growing material	EU 848 & 1165	NOPE	HA	RTPO	KOREA	ECUADOR	RTCA	MEXICO	CHINA	CANADA
	not exceeding 90 mg/kg P2 O5; as of 16 July 2022, the relevant pollutant limits set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 apply. Use limited to basic soils (pH > 7.5) Leonardite (crude organic sediment rich in humic acids) Only if it is obtained as a by-product of mining activities Xylite Only if it is obtained as a by-product of mining activities (e.g., by-product of lignite extraction) Sediment rich in organic matter from freshwater									

Growing material	EU 848 & 1165	NOPE	HA	RTPO	KOREA	ECUADOR	RTCA	MEXICO	CHINA	CANADA
	bodies formed under the exclusion of oxygen (e.g. sapropel) Only organic sediments that are by-products of freshwater body management or that are extracted from former freshwater areas where appropriate, should be extracted in a manner that causes minimal impact on the aquatic system. Only sediments from sources free of pesticide contamination, persistent organic pollutants and petroleum-like substances. Until 15 July 2022: maximum concentrations in mg/kg dry matter: cadmium: 0.7; copper: 70; nickel: 25; lead: 45; zinc: 200; mercury: 0.4; chromium (total):									

Growing material	EU 848 & 1165	NOPE	HA	RTPO	KOREA	ECUADOR	RTCA	MEXICO	CHINA	CANADA
	70; Chromium (VI): Not detectable. From 16 July 2022, the relevant pollutant limits set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 shall apply. *Reference: EU 1165 Annex II*									
Wood-based waste	Sawdust and wood shavings, Wood not chemically treated after felling. *Reference: EU 1165 Annex II*	§205.105 It must be free of synthetic additives (colors, glues, etc.) and treated wood.	These substances must come from natural substances or from natural substances without chemical treatment. (1) In accordance with the above-mentioned rules of origin, information including the production processes of raw materials is obtained and confirmed.	Annex 1 (Fertilizers): Peat, sawdust, shavings and bark, provided that they come from untreated wood	Annex 1A (I): (a) Sawdust, bark and wood residues (b) Charcoal and wood ash It must be wood or raw wood processed and mechanically transformed, produced from wood waste or wood by-products, without paint, oil or preservatives during processing.	Annex I: Sawdust and wood shavings Wood not chemically treated after felling; Bark mulch Wood not chemically treated after felling; Wood ashes Based on wood not chemically treated after felling	Annex B: 14. Sawdust, tree bark and non-chemically treated wood waste after felling Its use must be authorized by the control authority or certifying agency. 15. Wood ashes and wood charcoal Not chemically treated after felling.	Table 1: Sawdust, tree bark and Wood waste Free of prohibited substances. Wood not chemically treated after felling. Biochar Produced through the pyrolysis of forest by-products	Table A.1 Has not undergone any chemical treatment after felling; is used as ground cover material or after composting.	Prohibited mulching materials include, but are not limited to, sawdust, wood shavings, bark and chips that have been treated or processed with formulants used in products auxiliaries for agricultural production or with substances, such as herbicides,

Growing material	EU 848 & 1165	NOPE	HA	RTPO	KOREA	ECUADOR	RTCA	MEXICO	CHINA	CANADA
			(2) It is not necessary to take into account the origin of plants and wood used as raw materials or substances used in the cultivation process, if prohibited substances are not used for such plants and wood after harvesting or felling.							preservatives and queues, which are not listed in Table 4.2 (column 1 or 2).
Natamycin	Not allowed	§205.105 Forbidden. The NOP instructed OMRI that natamycin is not allowed: http://www.omri.org/suppliers/OMRIscope	Not allowed	Not allowed.	Not allowed.	Not allowed.	Not allowed.	Not allowed.	Not allowed.	Not allowed.
Litter Mill Sludge	It is not included in the scope of the programme for EU regulations.	§205.105 Synthetic paper mill sludge resulting from the final papermaking process is synthetic and prohibited. Although synthetic paper is permitted for the uses described in §205.601, paper mill sludge does not meet the paper identity standard.	It is not included in the scope of the programme for the JAS Regulation.	Not allowed.	It is not included in the scope of the programme for the Korean Regulation.	It is not included in the scope of the programme for Ecuador's Regulation.	It is not included in the scope of the programme for the RTCA.	It is not included in the scope of the LPO program.	It is not included in the scope of the programme for CHINA.	It is not included in the scope of the programme for CANADA.

Growing material	EU 848 & 1165	NOPE	HA	RTPO	KOREA	ECUADOR	RTCA	MEXICO	CHINA	CANADA
Peat/Moss	The use of peat is limited to horticulture (gardening, floriculture, arboriculture, nurseries). *Reference: EU 1165 Annex II*	§205.105 It must not contain synthetic wetting agents, additives, or fertilizer fillers that are not on the National List. Check with the manufacturer, as additives are not usually listed on the label.	The peat must come from natural substances or from natural substances without chemical treatment. However, its use as a soil improvement agent is limited to propagating land. (1) In accordance with the above-mentioned rules of origin, information including the production processes of raw materials is obtained and confirmed. 2) The last part of the above means the restriction of the objective. This restriction is provided for in the CODEX, considering the depletion of natural resources. The rules interpret the use of peat as a soil improvement	Annex 1 (Fertilizers): Organic products and by-products of plant origin for fertilizer (e.g., oilcake meal, cocoa husks, etc.)	Annex 1A (I): Peat moss, peat moss and peat moss extract	Annex I: Peat Use limited to horticulture (vegetable cultivation, floriculture, arboriculture, nurseries)	Annex B: 34. Peat or substrate Excluding synthetic additives; its use is allowed for seeds, pots and modular compost; Other uses must be authorized by the control authority or certifying agency. Peat or substrate cannot be used as a soil conditioner.	Table 1: Peat Excluding synthetic additives; allowed for seed, pots and modular composites. Its use is limited to horticulture (vegetable cultivation, floriculture, arboriculture, nurseries and mobilization of vegetative material).	Table A.1	Column 1 of Table 4.2

Growing material	EU 848 & 1165	NOPE	HA	RTPO	KOREA	ECUADOR	RTCA	MEXICO	CHINA	CANADA
			agent to be restricted to propagating soils, and yet the use as fertilizers is not restricted. Because the target constraint is not used to judge compliance with the information, but for crop management, they are confirmed along with the management methods by those responsible for the production process. - The decision is made after confirming the objective with those responsible for the production process. - The use of peat moss in the fields to improve the soil is not allowed. It can be used in seedling management. - Can be used as fertilizer							

Growing material	EU 848 & 1165	NOPE	HA	RTPO	KOREA	ECUADOR	RTCA	MEXICO	CHINA	CANADA
			feedstock (e.g., Bokashi fertilizer feedstocks). - When peat moss is used only in blueberry planting holes and this application is considered as seedling management, it is compliant.							
Pheromones	Pheromones and other semiochemicals, only in traps and dispensers. *Reference: EU 1165 Annex I*	§205.601(f) Pheromones are allowed. Note that §205.601(m)(2) permits additional inerts (EPA Schedule 3) in passive pheromone dispensers, as well as inert 4A and 4B.	Only chemical agents whose active ingredients are substances that have pest insect pheromone action. Except for use in plant pest control. The term pheromone here does not refer to a pheromone that is a registered agricultural chemical for use on farms, but rather it is a substance that attracts flying insects in production facilities. Documents demonstrating	Annex 2 (Phytosanitary products): Pheromones (only in traps and dispensers)	Annex 1A (II): Sexual attractant (pheromone) (1) Should not be applied directly to crops. (2)Use only in traps	Annex II: Attractant pheromones; disruptive of sexual behavior; only in traps and dispersers	Annex C: 1. Pheromone preparations	Table 2: Pheromones and other semiochemicals The use of pheromones in traps and dispensers for the detection, monitoring and control of insects. Permitted under the Agreement Releasing the List of biochemical, microbial, botanical and miscellaneous pesticides at risk Published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on 22 December November 2016.	Table A.2, traps only	Column 2 of Table 4.2 All sources are supported. For pest control.

Growing material	EU 848 & 1165	NOPE	HA	RTPO	KOREA	ECUADOR	RTCA	MEXICO	CHINA	CANADA
			compliance with the first condition in the left-hand column must be obtained from the producers. As for the second condition in the left-hand column, it is confirmed in a leaflet that such substances are used to attract insects, such as pyralid moths.							
Soaps	CAS i.a. 67701-09-1 Fatty acids all authorised uses, except herbicide	§§205.601(a)(7), 205.601(b)(1), 205.601(e)(8) Soap can be defined as a salt of a fatty acid. Insecticidal soaps must be made from salts (usually ammonium, sodium, or potassium) of fatty acids and are produced by saponification of fats. Detergents, such as laundry detergents, are not made by saponification and are chemically different from soap. Detergents may not be used as insecticidal soap under NOP rule 205.601(e)(7).	Potash soap (soft soap) Except for plant pest control	Only potassium, according to Annex 2 (Phytosanitary products): Potassium salt rich in fatty acids (mild soap)	Annex 1A (II): Potassium Soaps	Annex I: Potassium salt rich in fatty acids (mild soap) Insecticide	Annex C: 2. Potassium soap (soft soap)	Table 2: Potassium soap (soft soap) Soaps (including insecticidal soaps) shall consist of fatty acids derived from vegetable or animal oils. See Plant-Based Oils and Essential Oils.	Table A.2 Mild soap (e.g., potassium salt from a fatty acid)	Soaps (including insecticidal soaps) must be composed of fatty acids derived from animal or vegetable oils.

Growing material	EU 848 & 1165	NOPE	HA	RTPO	KOREA	ECUADOR	RTCA	MEXICO	CHINA	CANADA
Sodium nitrate (Chilean)	Not allowed	§205.203(e); §205.602(h) The producer must manage plant and animal materials to maintain or improve the organic matter content of the soil in a way that does not contribute to the contamination of crops, soil or water by plant nutrients, pathogenic organisms, heavy metals or residues of prohibited substances. Limited to 20% of the crop's nitrogen requirement. NOP Notice 12-1 Sodium Nitrate Use in Organic Crop Production	Not allowed	Not allowed.	Not allowed.	Not allowed.	Not allowed.	Not allowed.	Not allowed.	Not allowed.
Spinosad	CAS 131929-60-7 Spinosad CAS 131929-63-0 Spinosad *Reference: EU 1165 Annex I*	§205.206(e) For use as a pest decoy, repellent, or as part of a trap, or as disease control . It may be used as an insecticide or for other pesticide purposes only if the requirements of 205.206(e) are met.	Allowed As Spinosad Wettable Powder Spinosad (granular formulation)	Not allowed.	Not allowed.	Annex II: Spinosad Insecticide Only if measures are taken to minimize the risk of important parasitoids and the developme nt of resistance	Annex C: 21. Espinosad It should only be used when measures have been adopted to minimise the risk of impact on non-targeted species and minimise the risk of resistance development by the pest.	Table 2: Microorganisms (bacteria, viruses, fungi, yeasts) and their derivatives (P. ej. Spinosad (CAS-131929-60-7 CAS-131929-63-0))) Non-GMO.	Not allowed.	Microorganisms , such as viruses, bacteria, protozoa, phages, and fungi, They can be used live, dead or in the form of extracts. Microbial products may contain substances in Table 4.2 (column 1 or 2).

Growing material	EU 848 & 1165	NOPE	HA	RTPO	KOREA	ECUADOR	RTCA	MEXICO	CHINA	CANADA
										Some examples are the following: bacteria of the genus Rhizobium; mycorrhizal fungi; azolla; yeast; Bacillus thuringiensis; viruses and virus aerosols (e.g., granulosis); and spinosad.
Azufre (elemental)	CAS 7704-34-9 Sulphur *Reference: EU 1165 Annex I* Elemental sulphur as fertiliser Until 15 July 2022: as listed in Part D of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003 From 16 July 2022, the relevant pollutant limits set out in Regulation	§205.601(i)(10) §205.601(e)(5) §205.601(j)(2)	Allowed	Annex 1 (Fertilizers): Elemental sulphur Annex 2 (Phytosanitary products): Sulphur	Annex 1A(I): Sulphur, Annex 1A (II): Sulphur The use of sodium hydroxide is only permitted in the case of liquefying sulphur, and its use must be minimal and less than the amount of sulphur used. It must be recorded in the organic handling plan prior to use.	Annex I: Elemental sulphur Product of more or less refined natural or industrial origin Minimum nutrient content (% by mass): 98 % S (245 %: SO3); Annex II: Sulphur Fungicide, acaricide, repellent	Annex B: 29. Sulphur Its use must be authorized by the control authority or certifying agency. Annex C: 2. Sulphur Its use must be authorized by the control authority or certifying agency.	Table 2: Elemental Sulphur CAS-7704-34-9 Obtained from mined natural sources, both mined and recovered. Table 1. Elemental sulphur Obtained from mined natural sources, both mined and recovered.	Table A.2 Fungicide, acaricide and insecticide	Both sources of elemental sulphur extracted from mines and those recovered are admitted. Columns 1 and 2 of Table 4.2

Growing material	EU 848 & 1165	NOPE	HA	RTPO	KOREA	ECUADOR	RTCA	MEXICO	CHINA	CANADA
	(EU) 2019/1009 shall apply *Reference: EU 1165 Annex II*									