

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FOOD SUPPLY  
MINISTER'S OFFICE  
NORMATIVE INSTRUCTION No. 46, OF OCTOBER 6, 2011  
D.O.U., October 07, 2011 - Section 1

THE STATE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FOOD SUPPLY, exercising the powers conferred upon him by art. 87, sole paragraph, subsection II, of the Constitution, in view of what is disposed in Law no. 10,831, of December 23, 2003, in Decree no. 6,323, of December 27, 2007, and what is disposed in Process no. 21000.001631/2008-81, resolves:

Art. 1 To establish the Technical Regulation for the Organic Systems of Animal and Plant Production, as well as the lists of Allowed Substances for use in the Organic Systems of Animal and Plant Production, according to this Normative Instruction and its Attachments I to VII.

Art. 2 The technical standards for the Systems foreseen in art. 1 of this Normative Instruction will be followed by every individual or legal entity responsible for production units under conversion or by organic production systems.

§ 1 For the animal production, the current Technical Regulation defines technical standards for the Organic Production Systems of bovines, buffaloes, ovines, caprines, equines, swines, poultry, rabbits and bees.

§ 2 For the organic aquaculture sector, the Technical Standards for the Organic Aquaculture Production Systems must be followed.

Art. 3 For effect of this Technical Regulation it is considered:

I - biofertilizer: product, which contains active components or biological agents, capable of acting, directly or indirectly, over the entire or parts of the cultivated plants, enhancing the performance of the production system and that it is free of substances banned by the regulation of organics;

II - composting: physical, chemical, physical-chemical or biochemical, natural or controlled process, from raw materials of animal or plant origin, isolated or mixed, being possible for the material to be fortified with minerals or agents capable of enhancing its physical, chemical or biological characteristics and free of substances banned by the regulation of organics;

III - organic compost: product obtained through the composting process;

IV - partial conversion: when only part of the production unit is submitted to the conversion process, being foreseen in the management plan for the total conversion of the entire production unit for the organic management;

V - Organic Conformity Assessment Body - CAB: an institution which assesses, verifies and certifies that products or producing or commercial establishments comply with what is disposed in the organic production regulation, which may be a certifier or Participative Organic Conformity Assessment Body - OPAC;

VI - Participative Conformity Assessment Body - OPAC: it is an organization which takes the formal responsibility for the set of activities developed within a Participatory Guarantee System - PGS, constituting in its organizational structure an Assessment Committee and a Resource Council, both composed by representatives for members from each PGS;

VII - Social Control Organization - SCO: group, association, cooperative, consortium with or without legal character, previously registered at the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply - MAPA, to whom the family farmer is linked to in direct

sales, with organized process for generating credibility from the interaction of people or organizations, sustained in the participation, commitment, transparency and reliability, recognized by the society;

VIII - rational taming: process of animal domestication through conditioning, without the use of violence;

IX - procedures of humane slaughter: it is the set of processes, based on technical and scientific guidelines which guarantee the welfare of the animals since the loading until the bleeding operation;

X - parallel production: production obtained where, in the same production unit or establishment, there is collection, cultivation, production or processing of organic and non-organic products;

XI - animal tractor: management practice integrated to agriculture, where animals are used in mobile device with the objective of weeding, mowing, fertilization, pests and diseases control of the plants or endoparasites and ectoparasites control.

## TITLE I

### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS OF THE ORGANIC PRODUCTION SYSTEMS

#### CHAPTER I

##### OF THE OBJECTIVES

Art. 4 Regarding the environmental aspects, the organic production systems must seek:

- I - the maintenance of the permanent preservation areas;
- II - the mitigation of the anthropic pressure on the natural and modified ecosystems;
- III - the protection, the conservation and the rational use of the natural resources;
- IV - increase of the animal and plant biodiversity; and
- V - regeneration of degraded areas.

Art. 5 The economic activities of the organic production systems must seek:

- I - the genetic breeding, aiming the adaptability to the local environmental conditions and rusticity;
- II - the maintenance and recovery of local, traditional or Creole varieties, threatened by genetic erosion;
- III - the promotion and maintenance of the production system balance as strategy for promoting and maintaining the health of the animals and plants;
- IV - the interaction of animal and plant production;
- V - the appreciation of cultural aspects and production regionalization; and
- VI - to promote animal health through primarily preventive strategies.

Art. 6 Regarding the social aspects, the organic production systems must seek:

- I - work relations based on the social rights determined by the Federal Constitution;
- II - improvement of life quality for the agents involved in the entire organic production network; and
- III - continuous capacity building of the agents involved in the entire organic production network.

#### CHAPTER II

##### OF THE DOCUMENTATION AND REGISTRATION

Art. 7 The organic production unit must have documents and registrations of procedures from all the operations involved in the production.

Sole paragraph. All documents and registrations must be kept for a minimum period of 5 (five) years.

#### CHAPTER III

##### OF THE ORGANIC MANAGEMENT PLAN

Art. 8 Every organic production unit must have an updated Organic Management Plan.  
§ 1 For the conversion period, a specific organic management plan must be developed contemplating the technical regulations and all the relevant aspects from the production process.

§ 2 The Organic Management Plan must contemplate:

I - area use background;

II - biodiversity maintenance or increment;

III - management of residues;

IV - soil and water preservation;

V - plant production managements, such as:

a) phytosanitary management;

b) propagation material;

c) facilities; and

d) nutrition;

VI - animal production managements, such as:

a) animal welfare;

b) animal health promotion plan;

c) sanitary management;

d) nutrition, including annual feeding plan;

e) reproduction and multiplication material;

f) evolution of herd; and

g) facilities;

VII - management of service, subsistence, and ornamental animals, pets and others, and their products, byproducts or waste without commercialization purposes such as organics, being mandatory the control and authorization by the SCO or CAB of the inputs used in these animals;

VIII - procedures for post-production, packaging, storage, processing, transport and commercialization;

IX - measures for prevention and mitigation of external contamination risks, including Genetically Modified Organism - GMO and derivatives;

X - procedures which contemplate the application of the good production practices;

XI - the environmental, economical and social interrelations;

XII - the production unit occupation considering the environmental aspects;

XIII - actions which aim the prevention of internal and external contaminations, such as:

a) protection measures in relation to the sources of contamination for the bordering areas of the non-organic production units; and

b) the water quality control, within the production unit, through analysis for verifying the chemical and microbiological contamination, which must occur under criteria of the Conformity Assessment Body (CAB) or of the Social Control Organization (SCO) where the family farmer is included in direct sales.

Art. 9 The producer must communicate to the CAB or the SCO in the case of potential environmental contamination not foreseen in the management plan for definition of the mitigating measures.

CHAPTER IV

OF THE CONVERSION PERIOD

Art. 10. The conversion period so that the production units can be considered organic has as objective:

I - to ensure that the production units are approved to produce in conformity with the technical regulations of organic production, including the capacity building of the producers and workers; and

II - to guarantee the implementation of an organic management system through:

a) the ecologic maintenance or construction of the soil's life and fertility;

b) to establish the balance of the agroecosystem; and

c) the conservation of the biological diversity from the natural and modified ecosystems.

Art. 11. So that a product receives the denomination of organic, it must originate from a production system where the principles and standards established in the regulation of organic production have been applied, for a variable period according to:

I - the cultivated or managed species;

II - the previous use of the production unit;

III - the current ecological situation;

IV - the capacity building in organic production of the agents involved in the productive process; and

V - the analysis and assessments of the production units by the respective CABs or SCOs.

#### Section I

##### Of the Beginning of the Conversion Period

Art. 12. The beginning of the conversion period must be established by the CAB or SCO.

Sole Paragraph. The decision about the date to be considered as the starting point of the conversion period will be based on the information raised in the internal control inspections or visits which must verify the compatibility of the situation found to the technical regulations, through supporting elements, such as:

I - declarations from official bodies related to the agriculture and livestock activities;

II - declarations from official environmental bodies;

III - declarations from neighbors, associations and other organizations involved with the organic production network;

IV - laboratory analysis;

V - air photos and satellite images;

VI - in site inspection of the area;

VII - documents for acquisition of animals, seeds, seedlings and other inputs; and

VIII - verification of the knowledge of producers and workers from the productive unit in relation to the principles, to the practices and to the regulation of organic production.

Art. 13. So that the animal production is considered organic, primarily the conversion period of the production unit disposed in art. 15 must be respected, instituting, since the beginning, the organic management of animals, without their products and byproducts being considered organic.

Sole Paragraph. Only after completing the conversion period of the area, the conversion period of the animals will begin, according to disposed in art. 15.

#### Section II

##### Of the Conversion Period Duration

Art. 14. The conversion period duration must be established by the CAB or by the SCO.

Sole Paragraph. The conversion period will be variable according to the type of exploitation and the previous use of the production unit, considering the current ecological and social situation, with a minimum duration of:

I - 12 (twelve) months of organic management in the plant production of annual crops, so the production of the subsequent cycle is considered to be organic;

II - 18 (eighteen) months of organic management in the plant production of perennial crops, so the subsequent harvest is considered to be organic; and

III - 12 (twelve) months of organic management or fallow in the plant production of perennial pastures.

Art. 15. The conversion period so that animals, their products and byproducts can be recognized as organic, will be of:

I - for poultry: at least 3/4 (three fourths) of the life period in organic management system;

II - for laying hens: at least 75 (seventy-five) days in organic management system;

III - for dairy bovines, buffaloes, ovines and caprines: at least 6 (six) months in organic management system;

IV - for meat producing bovines and buffaloes and horses: at least 2/3 (two thirds) of the animal's life period in organic management system, being this period of at least 12 (twelve) months;

V - for meat producing ovines, caprines and pork: at least 3/4 (three fourths) of the animal's life period in organic management system, being this period of at least 6 (six) months;

VI - for meat producing rabbits: at least 3 (three) months in organic management system.

## CHAPTER V

### OF THE PARTIAL CONVERSION AND THE PARALLEL PRODUCTION

Art. 16. The partial conversion or parallel production will be allowed if complying with the following conditions:

I - in the case of annual crops and in the implementation of perennial crops at the beginning of the conversion, different species or varieties which present visual differences in distinct and delimited areas must be used;

II - in the case of perennial crops existing prior to the conversion period, the partial conversion or parallel production will only be allowed, for same species or varieties without visual differences, if obtained from distinct and delimited areas, and at most for five years; starting from this period, it will only be allowed the partial conversion or parallel production with the use of different species or varieties with visual differences in distinct and delimited areas; and

III - the breeding of animals of the same species will be allowed if they have different productive purposes only in distinct and delimited areas, and at most for five years; starting from this period, it will only be allowed the use of different species in distinct and delimited areas.

Sole Paragraph. The partial conversion or parallel production must be authorized by the CAB or by the SCO and must be granted according to the following criteria:

I - distance between the areas under organic and non-organic management;

II - topographic position of the areas, including the water course;

III - inputs used in the non-organic areas, ways of application and control;

IV - specific delimitation of the non-organic area; and

V - ease of access for inspection.

Art. 17. In the partial conversion or parallel production, the production unit must be divided into areas, with defined delimitations, being forbidden to alternate practices of organic and non-organic management within a same area.

§ 1 The pulverization equipments used in areas and animals under non-organic management must not be used in areas under organic management.

§ 2 The equipments and implements used in the animal and plant production, under non-organic management, except for the pulverization equipments mentioned in § 1 in this article, must be cleaned to be used under organic management.

§ 3 The inputs used in each of the areas, under organic and non-organic management, must be stored separately, perfectly identified, and the non-permitted ones for use in the organic production will not be able to be stored in the organic production area.

§ 4 The non-organic animal production residues, from inside the holding or from outside, will only be able to be used according to the specified in the standards of plant production in the provisions of this Technical Regulation.

Art. 18. The producer must communicate to the CAB or to the SCO, prior to the harvest or obtainment of the product of animal origin, organic and non-organic:

I - the forecasted date for obtainment of these products;

II - the separation procedures; and

III - the estimated production.

Art. 19. The management plan from the production unit with partial conversion or parallel production must contain, besides the provisions of art. 8:

I - procedures which aim application of the good production practices;

II - procedures which aim to eliminate the use of genetically modified organisms and derivatives in the entire production unit; and

III - the estimated quantity, the frequency, the period and the time of the organic and non-organic production.

## TITLE II

### OF THE ANIMAL PRODUCTION ORGANIC SYSTEMS

#### CHAPTER I

##### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

###### Section I

###### Of the Objectives

Art. 20. The animal production organic systems must seek:

I - to promote as a priority the animal health and welfare throughout all the phases of the productive process;

II - to adopt sanitary techniques and preventive management practices;

III - to keep the hygiene through the entire breeding process, compatible to the current sanitary legislation and to the usage of products allowed for use in organic production;

IV - to offer nutritive, healthy and quality feeding and in proper quantity according to the nutritional requirements of each species;

V - to offer good quality water and in proper quantity, free of chemical products and biological agents which might affect the health and vigor of the animals, the quality of the products and of the natural resources, according to the parameters specified by the current legislation;

VI - to use hygienic, functional and adequate facilities for each animal species and breeding location; and

VII - to destine environmentally adequately the production residues.

Art. 21. The organic systems of honey bees production must seek:

- I - the existence of nectar and pollen harvest areas with dimensions enough to promote the adequate nutrition and the access to quality water free of intentional contaminants;
- II - the adoption of preventive measures for the bees health promotion, such as the proper selection of breeds, the existence of favorable and sufficient release area and the proper management of the swarms;
- III - the construction of hives through the use of natural renewable materials which do not present risk of compromising and contaminating the environment and for the honeybee products; and
- IV - the preservation of the population of native insects, when releasing the bees in wild areas, respecting the pasture support capacity for honeybees.

## Section II

### Of the Animal Acquisition

Art. 22. The animal acquisition for beginning, replacing or expanding the animal production must be communicated to the CAB or SCO.

Art. 23. When it is necessary to introduce animals in the production system, these animals must originate from organic systems.

Sole paragraph. In the unavailability of animals from organic systems, animals from non-organic production units will be able to be acquired, preferably under conversion to the organic system, if previously approved by the CAB or the SCO, and respected the conversion period foreseen in this Technical Regulation.

Art. 24. All the animals which are introduced in the organic production unit must have minimum age to be grown without mother presence, observing that the maximum age for ingress of broiler chickens is of two days of life and for other poultry of up to two weeks.

## Section III

### Of the Animal Welfare

Art. 25. The animal production organic systems must be planned in order to be productive and respecting the animal needs and welfare.

Art. 26. Preference must be given to animals of breeds which are adapted to the climate conditions and to the used management type.

Art. 27. It is necessary to respect:

I - the nutritional freedom: the animals must be free of thirst, hunger and malnutrition;

II - the sanitary freedom: the animals must be free of wounds and diseases;

III - the behavioral freedom: the animals must be free to express the natural behaviors of the species;

IV - the psychological freedom: the animals must be free of fear and anxiety sensation; and

V - the environmental freedom: the animals must be free for moving around facilities which are adequate to their species.

Art. 28. The facilities must be projected and all the management must be performed in a way not to stress the animals, being that any behavioral deviation detected must be object assessment and possible redefinition by the CAB and SCO of management procedures and used animal densities.

## CHAPTER II

### OF THE PRODUCTIVE SYSTEMS AND OF THE PRACTICES OF ORGANIC MANAGEMENT FOR BOVINES, OVINES, CAPRINES, EQUINES, SWINES, POULTRY AND RABBITS

#### Section I

## Of the Nutrition

Art. 29. The animal production organic systems must use feeding from the production unit itself or from another unit under organic management.

§ 1 In cases of scarcity or in special conditions, according to the organic management plan agreed between producer and the CAB or SCO, it will be allowed the use of non-organic feedstuffs in the proportion of daily consumption, based on the dry matter, of:

I - up to 15% for ruminants; and

II - up to 20% for non-ruminant animals.

§ 2 For the herbivores, the grazing system must be used at most, being that the fresh, dry or ensiled forages must constitute at least 60% of the dry matter which composes their diet, allowing the reduction of this percentage to 50% for animals in dairy production, during a maximum period of three months starting from the beginning of the lactation.

§ 3 It will be allowed for use as additives in the production of silage the lactic, acetic, formic and propionic bacteria or their natural acid products, when the conditions do not allow the natural fermentation, through authorization from the CAB or the SCO.

§ 4 The additives and the technological auxiliaries used must originate from natural sources and must not present recombinant DNA / RNA molecules or protein resulting from genetic modification in its final product.

§ 5 Other substances, not mentioned in § 3 of this article, will only be allowed to be used in animal feeding if contained in the list established in Annex III of this Technical Regulation and through previous approval by the CAB or SCO.

Art. 30. Non-protein nitrogenous compounds and synthetic nitrogen will not be allowed to be used in animal feeding for organic production systems.

Art. 31. It is allowed the use of mineral and vitamin supplements, if their components do not contain contaminating residues above the tolerated limits and which comply with the specific legislation.

Art. 32. The young mammals must be suckled by the mother or by substitute female.

§ 1 If impossible for natural suckling, it will be allowed the use of artificial feeding, preferably with milk from the same animal species.

§ 2 In both cases mentioned in § 1, the suckling period must be of, at least:

I - 90 (ninety) days for bovines, buffaloes and equines;

II - 28 (twenty-eight) days for swines; and

III - 45 (forty-five) days for ovines and caprines.

## Section II

### Of the Breeding Environment

Art. 33. All animals must preferably be raised under free life regime.

Art. 34. The permanent restraint in cages, sheds, stalls, chains, ropes or any other restraining method of the animals will not be allowed.

§ 1 In the case of animals sheltered in facilities, the possibility of exiting to the external area with green forage must be offered for at least 6 (six) hours in the daytime period, except for special situations of diseases, endemics or severe climate changes, being necessary to be communicated to the CAB or SCO.

§ 2 In all cases, the animal densities must be in accordance to the determinations of this Technical Regulation.

Art. 35. The breeding environments must have areas which ensure:

I - to the animals the possibility to assume their natural movements, the social contact and rest;



II - feeding, breeding ritual, reproduction and protection, in conditions which guarantee the animal health and welfare;

III - access to pasture or open air circulation area, with trees enough to guarantee shades to all animals without needing to dispute for space; and

IV - to aquatic birds, the access to water sources such as ponds, lakes or others whenever the climate conditions allow.

Art. 36. The pastures must be composed by trees to fulfill its ecosystemic role and provide the necessary shading to the welfare of the species on pasture.

§ 1 In the case of cultivated pastures, the intercropping, or the rotation of crops, or both must be adopted.

§ 2 In case of pastures without shading areas, a period of 5 (five) years is determined for the establishment of enough trees and, during this period, artificial shading can be used.

Art. 37. When using crop areas as option for grazing or with the objective of using animal tractor, artificial shading can be used.

Sole paragraph. In the cases of animal tractor use, the provisions of arts. 34 and 39 must be complied with.

Art. 38. The maximum animal densities in external area must obey to the following provisions:

I - 3 m<sup>2</sup> per laying bird in extensive system or 1 m<sup>2</sup> available per bird in the paddock under rotational system;

II - 2.5 m<sup>2</sup> per broiler chicken in extensive system or 0.5 m<sup>2</sup> available per bird in the paddock under rotational system;

III - 500 m<sup>2</sup>/ 100 kg of live weight for ruminants;

IV - 2.5 m<sup>2</sup>/piglet of up to 25 kg;

V - 5 m<sup>2</sup>/piglet from 26 to 50 kg;

VI - 7.5 m<sup>2</sup>/piglet from 51 to 85 kg;

VII - 10 m<sup>2</sup>/piglet from 86 to 110 kg;

VIII - 20 m<sup>2</sup>/animal from 111 to 200 kg;

IX - 30 m<sup>2</sup> per animal above 201 kg; and

X - 30 m<sup>2</sup> per breeding sow accompanied by piglets.

Art. 39. When necessary, the facilities for the animals must have conditions of temperature, moisture, lighting and ventilation which guarantee the animal welfare, respecting the maximum densities below:

I - for egg-laying birds it is of 6 birds per m<sup>2</sup>;

II - for broiler chickens it is of 10 birds per m<sup>2</sup>;

III - for dairy cows, the lodging must respect the ratio of, at least, 6 m<sup>2</sup> for each animal;

IV - for beef cattle, the lodging must respect the ratio of, at least, 1.5 m<sup>2</sup> for each 100 kg of live weight of the animals;

V - for piglets older than 28 days and up to 30 kg, the maximum capacity allowed for the warehouse area must respect the ration of, at least, 0.6 m<sup>2</sup> for each animal;

VI - for adult swines, the warehouse area must respect the ratio of, at least:

a) 0.8 m<sup>2</sup> for each animal with up to 50 kg of live weight;

b) 1.1 m<sup>2</sup> for each animal with up to 85 kg of live weight; and

c) 1.3 m<sup>2</sup> for each animal with up to 110 kg of live weight;

VII - for sheep and goats, the shed area must respect the ratio of, at least, 1.5 m<sup>2</sup> for each breeding animal and of 0.5 m<sup>2</sup> for each young animal.

Art. 40. In the production of the beds, the used materials must be natural and free of residues of not allowed substances for use in organic production systems.

§ 1 Dry and clean bed must be offered to all animals.

§ 2 For swines, a bed with manageable material such as straw or wood shavings must be offered to allow the animals the expression of their natural behaviors.

§ 3 The use of slatted floor for swines will not be allowed.

Art. 41. The electrical fence is allowed if the security measures in relation to their use are respected.

Art. 42. The facilities, the equipments and the utensils must be maintained clean and disinfected properly, using only the allowed substances which are contained in Annex I of this Technical Regulation.

Art. 43. The facilities of storage and manipulation of waste, including the composting areas, must be projected, implemented and operated in a way to prevent the contamination of underground and superficial waters.

Art. 44. The wood for facilities and equipments must originate from legal extraction, and, if treated, it must be with substances and methods of application which minimize the risks for contaminating the animals, their products and byproducts.

Sole paragraph. For use of treated wood, it is necessary authorization from the CAB or the SCO.

### Section III

#### Of the Animal Management

Art. 45. The management must be executed calmly, quietly and smoothly, being forbidden the use of instruments which can cause fear or suffering to the animals.

Art. 46. The forced feeding of the animals is prohibited.

Art. 47. The use of artificial insemination will be allowed, since the semen preferably should originate from animals of organic production systems.

Art. 48. The techniques of embryo transfer, in vitro fertilization, estrus synchronization and other techniques which use artificial hormonal induction will be prohibited.

Art. 49. The cutting of the tip of the horns, the castration, the polling and the branding, when really necessary, must be performed at the proper age, in order to reduce painful processes and speed up the recovery time.

§ 1 The practices mentioned in main section of this article, as well as the use of anesthetics, in cases where they are necessary to execute them, must be approved previously by the CAB or SCO, established by them and according to the current legislation about the theme.

§ 2 The cutting of teeth in piglets, the beak trimming in poultry, the tail cutting in swines, as well as the insertion of nose ring, the dehorning of animals and other mutilations which were not mentioned in the main section of this article will not be allowed.

§ 3 Branding systems which result into mutilations on the animals will not be allowed.

Art. 50. The forced molting in egg-laying poultry will not be allowed.

Art. 51. The artificial lighting will be allowed if guaranteed a minimum of 8 (eight) hours a day in the dark.

Sole paragraph. The minimum period in the dark, foreseen in the main section of this article, does not apply to the initial phase of chick breeding, when the artificial lighting is the best option as heating source.

Art. 52. The use of electrical stimulation or chemosynthetic tranquilizers in the management of animals will not be allowed.

Art. 53. It is forbidden to use in service animals which are injured, sick, weak or exhausted or to force service animals to excessive works or superior to its strength through tortures or punishments.

Art. 54. The animal taming, when performed in organic production units, must be performed according to the principles of rational taming.

Art. 55. The transportation, the pre-slaughter and the slaughter of the animals, including sick or discarded animals, must comply with the following:

I - principles of respect to animal welfare;

II - reduction of painful processes;

III - humanitarian slaughter procedures; and

IV - the specific legislation.

§ 1 In the case of animals which need to be culled, anesthetics can be used.

§ 2 Keeping, conducting or transporting animals will not be allowed, by any means of transportation, upside down or any other way which bring them suffering.

§ 3 Keeping animals onboard without water and food for a period greater than 12 (twelve) hours will not be allowed.

Art. 56. The principles of welfare and physiological needs for each animal species must be complied with in expositions and agglomerations, in markets and other places of sale, complying with the specific legislation.

#### Section IV

##### Of the Animal Health

Art. 57. For obtaining and maintaining the health of the animals, the principle of prevention must be used: proper feeding, regular exercises and access to pasture, which have the effect to promote the immunological defense of the animals.

Sole paragraph. The grazing system must be preferably rotational for controlling parasitosis.

Art. 58. The plan for promoting animal health, which clause VI of § 2 of art. 8 refers to, must identify the risks and strategies for promoting the maintenance of animal health.

Sole paragraph. The plan for promoting animal health must foresee the registration and prospection of indicators for morbidity, mortality and incidences of the main diseases in breeding, as well as containing the preventive measures adopted to control the regional and common diseases to each species, and also biosecurity measures for the holding.

Art. 59. It is forbidden the use of artificial chemosynthetic products, hormones, as well as any product originating from genetically modified organisms, except for the mandatory vaccinations.

Sole paragraph. The hormone and artificial chemosynthetic treatments will only be allowed for therapeutic purposes and, in the case of its use, the provisions foreseen in art. 63 of this Technical Regulation must be respected.

Art. 60. Only the substances contained in Annex II of this Technical Regulation will be allowed for use in the prevention and treatment of diseases.

Sole paragraph. The commercial products must comply with the provisions from the specific legislations.

Art. 61. The registration in specific book is mandatory, to be kept in the production unit, with all the therapeutics used in the animals, containing at least, the following information:

I - date of application;

II - period of treatment;

III - animal identification; and  
IV - the active principle of used product.

Art. 62. All the vaccines and tests determined by the animal health legislation will be mandatory.

Art. 63. In the case of diseases or wounds in which the use of substances allowed in Annex II of this Technical Regulation are not causing effect and the animal is suffering or in risk of death, exceptionally the use of artificial chemosynthetic products will be permitted.

§ 1 When using artificial chemosynthetic products, the withdrawal period to be respected so that the products and byproducts of the treated animals can again have the recognition as organics must be of twice as much as the withdrawal period established in the leaflet of the product and, in any case, it must be of at least 96 hours.

§ 2 The use of artificial chemosynthetic products must always be informed to the CAB or SCO, within the period established by them, who will assess the pertinence of its exceptionality or justification.

§ 3 Each animal will only be able to be treated with medications which are not allowed for use in organic production for, at most, two times within the period of one year.

§ 4 If necessary to perform a greater number of treatments, to what was stipulated in § 3 of this article, the animal must be removed from the organic system.

§ 5 During the treatment and in the withdrawal period, the animal must be identified and lodged in an environment isolated from the contact with the other animals, obeying the density established by this regulation for each animal species, and being that the animal, its products, byproducts and wastes will not be allowed to be sold or used as organic.

### CHAPTER III

#### OF THE PRODUCTIVE SYSTEMS AND OF THE PRACTICES OF ORGANIC MANAGEMENT OF HONEYBEES

Art. 64. The standards established in this Chapter are in relation to breeding, fixed or migratory, of honeybees in organic production systems.

##### Section I

###### Of the Conversion

Art. 65. The location of apiaries and meliponaries during the conversion period must obey the provisions from arts. 75 to 78 of this Technical Regulation.

Art. 66. The conversion period is applied for the production units under conversion for organic systems, as well as for the hives brought from non-organic production systems.

Art. 67. For the hives, their products and byproducts to be recognized as organic, they must be under organic management for:

I - at least 120 (one hundred and twenty) days for producing hives; and

II - at least 30 (thirty) days for swarms captured from units with organic production systems.

Sole paragraph. When the periods foreseen in clauses I and II are elapsed, all the production existing in the hives must be removed and commercialized as non-organic product, from there on the hives will be considered to be organic.

Art. 68. During the conversion period, the wax needed for the production of wax plaques must originate from organic production units or from the opercula themselves.

Sole paragraph. The reuse of the wax and of the honeycombs which were not obtained from organic systems is forbidden.

Art. 69. The supers and the boards of the supers under conversion must be substituted or prepared with wax originated from organic production units.

Sole paragraph. In exceptional circumstances, in the unavailability of wax produced organically, it might be authorized, by the CAB or by the SCO, the use of wax which does not originate from organic production units, in which prohibited products for organic production of honeybees have not been used or applied and free from etiological agents of diseases.

Art. 70. The substitution of the wax will not be necessary when, in the swarm, there was no previous use of products prohibited by this Technical Regulation.

## Section II

### Of the Origin of Bees

Art. 71. When choosing the breeds, the capacity of the bees to adapt to local conditions, their vitality and their resistance to diseases must be taken into consideration.

Art. 72. The apiaries and meliponaries must be constituted, preferably, by swarms originating from organic production units.

Sole paragraph. The swarms acquired from non-organic production units or under conversion for the organic management, as well as the swarms which come to be settled spontaneously in the production unit itself, must go through the conversion period.

Art. 73. For purposes of replacement, up to 10% (ten percent) of non-organic swarms can be acquired per year.

Sole paragraph. In fortuitous cases or of force majeure, the CAB or the SCO will be able to authorize the acquisition of a greater percentage of swarms, if the conversion period is observed.

Art. 74. The capturing of swarms from nature will be authorized, if the absence of diseases is verified and the conversion period is observed.

## Section III

### Of the Location of the Apiaries and Meliponaries

Art. 75. The apiaries and meliponaries must be installed in organic production units, in native areas or in reforestation areas.

Sole paragraph. The installation of apiaries in reforestation areas will depend on authorization from the CAB or the SCO.

Art. 76. The producer must present sketch in adequate scale of the production unit to the CAB or to the SCO.

§ 1 The sketch must indicate the locations of implementation of the hives.

§ 2 The CAB or the SCO will be able to require evidential tests to prove that the accessible areas for the bees comply with the established in this Technical Regulation.

Art. 77. The location of organic apiaries and meliponaries must be assessed taking into consideration the presence of nectar and pollen within a ratio of at least 3 km (three kilometers) and that this area is constituted essentially by:

I - crops under organic management;

II - native or spontaneous vegetation; or

III - other crops where prohibited products for the organic agriculture have not been used or applied.

Sole paragraph. Within the established ration, potential sources of contamination must not exist, such as urban and industrial zones, landfills and dumps being responsibility of the CAB or the SCO to verify these risks.

Art. 78. The apiaries and meliponaries must be installed in locations where the operators have the capacity to monitor all the activities which might affect the hives.

#### Section IV

##### Of the Feeding

Art. 79. There must be availability of good quality water nearby the apiary and meliponary.

Art. 80. At the end of each production season, enough honey reserves must be left for the survival of the swarms until the beginning of a new production season.

Art. 81. In the case of temporary deficiencies of feedstuff due to the adverse climate conditions, artificial feeding can be given to the swarm, being necessary to use honey, sugars and plants produced organically, preferably from the same production unit.

§ 1 In the case of absence of products which are produced organically and, according to the CAB or to the SCO, non-organic products can be used, if non-regulated products for use in organic production have not been used in them.

§ 2 The artificial feeding can only be supplied:

I - after the last harvest;

II - up to 15 (fifteen) days prior to the beginning of the subsequent production period; and

III - previously authorized by the CAB or SCO.

§ 3 The apiaries and meliponaries which use artificial feeding must keep registrations containing the type and the quantity of the used product, the dates of usage and the fed swarms.

#### Section V

##### Of the Health Management

Art. 82. The swarms which present symptoms of diseases must be treated immediately with products established in Annex II of this Technical Regulation, being necessary to give preference to physiotherapeutic and homeopathic treatments.

Art. 83. In case of treatment with synthetic chemical substances, the obtained products will not be able to be commercialized as organic.

Sole paragraph. To recover the condition of organic, the apiary and the meliponary must go through the conversion period, counted from the last application of the medication, except in the case of application of medication with mandatory use imposed by the animal health legislation.

Art. 84. The registration of all therapeutics used will be mandatory, on specific book, to be maintained within the production unit, containing, at least, the following information:

I - date of application;

II - period of treatment;

III - identification of the hive; and

IV - product used.

Art. 85. For disinfection, sanitation and pest control in the swarms, the substances contained in Annex IV of this Technical Regulation will be authorized.

#### Section VI

##### Of the Hives Management

Art. 86. The honey harvesting is forbidden from honeycombs which contain eggs or larvae of bees and the destruction of the bees in the honeycombs as a method associated to the harvesting of products, and also the mutilations in bees, such as wing cutting is not allowed.

Art. 87. The substitution of the queen bee with suppression of the previous one will be allowed.

Art. 88. The practice of male suppression will only be allowed as means of contention of infestation by the mite *Varroa jacobsoni*.

Art. 89. The displacement of the hives will only be able to happen through agreement with the CAB or with the SCO.

Art. 90. The use of synthesis chemical repellents will be forbidden during the operations of honey extraction.

Art. 91. The use of coating materials and other materials with toxic effect is prohibited in the manufacturing and protection of boxes for storing the swarms.

Art. 92. The use of asbestos roof tiles or other toxic material is not allowed, for the coverage of the hives.

Art. 93. For the production of smoke, needed for managing the bees, natural materials or wood without chemical treatment must be used.

Sole paragraph. The use of fuels which generate toxic gases is prohibited, such as kerosene and gasoline, to perform the burning of material which generates the smoke.

### TITLE III

#### OF THE PLANT ORGANIC PRODUCTION SYSTEMS

##### CHAPTER I

##### OF THE OBJECTIVES

Art. 94. The plant organic production systems must prioritize:

I - the use of propagation material originated from plant species adapted to the local edaphoclimatic conditions and tolerant to pests and diseases;

II - the recycling of organic matter as base for the maintenance of the soil's fertility and the nutrition of the plants;

III - the maintenance of the biological activity of the soil, the balance of nutrients and the water quality;

IV - the adoption of pest and disease management which:

a) respects the natural development of the plants;

b) respects the environmental sustainability;

c) respects human and animal health, including in its storage phase; and

d) privileges cultural, physical and biological methods;

V - the use of inputs which, the process to obtain, use and store them, do not harm the stability of the natural habitat and of the agroecosystem, not representing threat to the environment and to human and animal health.

##### CHAPTER II

##### OF THE PRODUCTIVE SYSTEMS AND OF THE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Art. 95. The diversity in plant production must be ensured, at least, through the practice of crop association from techniques of rotation and intercropping.

Sole paragraph. For perennial crops, the diversity must be ensured, at least, through the maintenance of the soil's live coverage.

Art. 96. The irrigation and the application of inputs must be executed in a way to avoid wastes and pollution of the surface water or groundwater.

Art. 97. The manure storage and manipulation, including the composting areas, must be projected, implemented and operated in a way to prevent the contamination of ground and surface waters.

Art. 98. The use of synthetic growth regulators in the organic plant production is prohibited.

Sole paragraph. The growth regulators similar to the ones found in nature are allowed, if they obey the same action mode from the regulators of natural or biological origin, respecting the organic production principles.

Art. 99. In the post-harvest activities, the production unit must install systems which allow the use and the recycling of water and residues, preventing waste and the chemical and biological contamination of the environment.

#### Section I

##### Of the Seeds and Seedlings

Art. 100. The seeds and seedlings must originate from organic systems.

§ 1 The CAB and the SCO, in case they detect the unavailability of seeds and seedlings originated from organic systems, or the inadequacy of the existing ones in relation to the ecologic situation of the production unit, will be able to authorize the use of other materials existing in the market, giving preference to the ones which did not receive treatment with pesticides or with other inputs which are not allowed in this Technical Regulation.

§ 2 The exceptions which are dealt in § 1 of this article do not apply to edible shoots, which can only be produced with organic seeds.

§ 3 The use of seeds and seedlings which are not obtained from organic production systems is prohibited starting from December 19, 2013.

Art. 101. The use of genetically modified organisms is prohibited in organic plant production systems.

Art. 102. The use of synthetic pesticides in treatment and storage of organic seeds and seedlings is forbidden.

#### Section II

##### Of the Soil Fertility and Fertilization

Art. 103. Only the use of fertilizers, correctives and inoculants which are constituted by substances authorized by Annex V of this Technical Regulation are allowed and in accordance to the need of use foreseen in the Organic Management Plan.

Sole paragraph. The use of these inputs must be authorized specifically by the CAB or the SCO, who must specify:

I - the raw material and the process for obtaining the product;

II - the quantity applied; and

III - the need for laboratorial analysis in case of suspicion of contamination.

Art. 104. In case of contamination suspicion of the inputs which are dealt in art. 103, the laboratorial analysis must be required by the CAB or the SCO and, if the contamination is confirmed, these inputs must not be used in organic production systems.

Art. 105. Registrations and identifications must be kept, detailed and updated, about the management practices and inputs used in the organic production systems.

#### Section III

##### Of the Pest Management

Art. 106. Only the substances and practices mentioned in Annex VII of this Technical Regulation will be allowed to be used for the pest management.

Sole paragraph. The substances and practices must have their use authorized by the CAB or the SCO.

Art. 107. The inputs destined to the pest control in organic agriculture must not generate residues, in their final products, which might accumulate in live organisms or contain contaminants which are harmful to the ecosystem, human and animal health.



Art. 108. The use of synthetic pesticides, ionizing irradiations for combat or prevention of pests and diseases is prohibited, including in storage.

Art. 109. Inputs which have mutagenic or carcinogenic properties are forbidden.

#### TITLE IV

#### CRITERIA FOR ALTERATION OF STANDARDS AND LISTS OF SUBSTANCES AND PRACTICES ALLOWED FOR USE IN ORGANIC PRODUCTION

Art. 110. The criteria for the alteration of lists of substances and practices allowed for use in organic agriculture must be observed, in the analysis process of the proposals, by the Commissions of Organic Production in the Units of the Federation (COPs) and by the National Commission of Organic Production (NCOP).

#### CHAPTER I

#### OF THE ALTERATIONS OF THE PRACTICES AND LISTS OF SUBSTANCES ALLOWED FOR USE IN ORGANIC PRODUCTION

##### Section I

##### Of the Proposals for Inclusion and Exclusion of Substances and Practices

Art. 111. The proposals of inclusion and exclusion of substances and practices allowed for use in organic production must be submitted to the appraisal of the COPs and NCOP, who will forward, accompanied by technical report, to the Coordination of Agroecology (COAGRE), who will decide about the issue.

Art. 112. In the assessment of the proposals for inclusion or exclusion of substances and practices in the lists, the following aspects must be considered:

I - detailed description of the product and of its usage conditions, approaching aspects related to toxicity, selectivity, impacts on the environment, human and animal health;

II - situation of the substance and practices in lists of international standards or legislations from countries or blocks, of reference in organic agriculture;

III - the commitment of the perception from the consumers about what is considered to be organic product; and

IV - the opposition or resistance to consumption as consequence for the inclusion of the substance or practice to the organic production system.

##### Section II

##### Of the Criteria for Inclusion of Substances and Practices

Art. 113. It will only be approved the inclusion to lists of substances and practices allowed for organic production those which comply with the following criteria:

I - comply with the principles of organic production;

II - present arguments which prove the need for the substance to be included based on the following criteria:

a) productivity;

b) conservation and remineralization of soils;

c) product quality;

d) environmental security;

e) ecological protection;

f) human and animal welfare; and

g) unavailability of alternatives approved in enough quantity and quality;

III - are preferably likely to be generated in organic production systems;

IV - are primarily renewable, followed by the ones of mineral origin and, at last, by the ones chemically identical to the natural products;

V - can go through mechanical, physical, chemical, enzymatic and microorganism action processes, observing the exceptions and restrictions established in Law no. 10,831, of December 23, 2003, and in its regulation;

VI - the process to obtain the substances must not affect the natural habitat stability or the maintenance of the original biodiversity in the extraction area;

VII - they must not be harmful nor produce prolonged negative impact on the environment, and also must not cause ground or surface water, air or soil pollution;

VIII - all the stages during the processing, use and decomposition of the substance must be assessed, considering the following characteristics:

- a) all the substances must be degradable in carbonic gas, water or its mineral form;
- b) the substances with high toxicity to the organisms which are not target of its main action must have half-life of at most 5 (five) days; and
- c) the non-toxic natural substances will not need to present degradability within limited deadlines;

IX - do not produce negative effects over product quality aspects such as taste, storage capacity and appearance; and

X - do not produce negative influence over the natural performance or over organic functions of the animals raised in the production unit.

Art. 114. The use of a substance in organic production systems can be restricted to crops, breeding, regions and specific usage conditions.

Art. 115. When including substances chemically identical to the natural products, the ecological, technical and economical aspects must be considered.

Art. 116. When the substances present toxicity to organisms which are not target of its main action, it will be necessary to establish restrictions for its use, in order to guarantee the survival of those organisms.

§ 1 In the cases described in the main section of this article, the maximum dosages to be applied must be established.

§ 2 When it is not possible to adopt the applicable restrictive measures, mentioned in the main section of this article, the use of the substance must be forbidden.

### Section III

#### Of the Criteria for Exclusion of Substances and Practices

Art. 117. The approval for the exclusion of substances and practices allowed for organic production must observe the following requirements:

I - justification of the need for exclusion of the substance, based on criteria such as:

- a) productivity;
- b) product quality;
- c) environmental security;
- d) ecological protection;
- e) human and animal welfare; and
- f) availability of alternatives approved in enough quantity and quality;

II - the proof that its use compromises the perception of the consumers about what is considered organic product or generates resistance to its consumption.

Art. 118. This Normative Instruction enters into force on the date of its publication.

Art. 119. Normative Instruction MAPA no. 64, of December 18, 2008 is revoked.

MENDES RIBEIRO FILHO

ANNEX I

**LIST OF SUBSTANCES ALLOWED FOR USE IN SANITIZATION OF FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENTS USED IN THE ANIMAL ORGANIC PRODUCTION**

SUBSTANCE
1. Sodium Hypochlorite
2. Hydrogen Peroxide
3. Lime and virgin lime
4. Phosphoric Acid
5. Nitric Acid
6. ethyl alcohol
7. Peracetic Acid
8. Caustic Soda
9. Plant Extracts
10. Microorganisms (Bioremediators)
11. Neutral and Biodegradable Soaps and Detergents
12. Soluble Mineral Salts
13. Mineral Oxidants
14. Iodine

The substances which this Annex deals about must be used according to what is established in the organic management plan.

**ANNEX II**

**OF THE NORMATIVE INSTRUCTION No. 046 OF OCTOBER 06 2011**

**LIST OF SUBSTANCES ALLOWD IN THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF DISEASES FOR ORGANIC ANIMALS**

SUBSTANCE
1.Enzimes
2.Vitamins
3.Aminoacids
4.Propollis
5.Microorganisms
6.Homeopathic preparations
7.Phytotherapics
8.Plant extracts
9.Minerals
10.Vehicles (synthetic ones are prohibited)
11.Neutral and biodegradable soaps and detergents

The substances which this Annex deals about must be used according to what is established in the organic management plan.

**ANNEX III**

**OF THE NORMATIVE INSTRUCTION No. 046 OF OCTOBER 06, 2011**

**LIST OF SUBSTANCES ALLOWED FOR THE FEEDING OF ANIMALS IN ORGANIC PRODUCTION SYSTEMS**

SUBSTANCES	CONDITIONS OF USAGE
1.Residues of plant origin	
2.Molasse	Used as agglutinant in compound feedstuffs
3.Seaweed meal	Seaweed must be washed to reduce the iodine content
4.Plant powders and extracts	
5.Plant protein extracts	
6.Milk, dairy products and byproducts	Lactose in powder only extracted through physical treatment
7.Fish, crustaceans and mollusks, their products and byproducts	Allowed for animals of omnivorous habit. The products and byproducts must not be refined

8. Marine salt	The product cannot be refined
9. Vitamins and provitamins	Derived from raw materials naturally existing in the foodstuffs. When of synthetic origin, the producer must adopt strategies which aim to eliminate its use until December 19, 2013.
10. Enzymes	Only if of natural origin
11. Microorganisms	
12. Formic Acid	For use only for ensiling
Acetic acid	
Lactic acid	
Propionic acid	
13. Colloidal silica	Used as agglutinating, anti-agglomerant and coagulant agents (technological additives)
Diatomite	
Sepiolite	
Bentonite	
Kaolinitic clays	
Vermiculite	
Perlite	
14. Sodium sulfate	Allowed if they do not contain contaminating residues originated from the manufacturing process
Sodium carbonate	
Sodium bicarbonate	
Sodium chloride	
Unrefined salt	
Calcium carbonate	
Calcium lactate	
Calcium gluconate	
Calcitic limestone	
Bone-precipitated dicalcium phosphates	
Defluorinated dicalcium phosphate	
Defluorinated monocalcium phosphate	
Anhydrous magnesium	
Magnesium sulfate	
15. Magnesium chloride	Allowed if they do not contain contaminating residues originated from the manufacturing process
Magnesium carbonate	
Ferrous carbonate	
Ferrous sulfate monohydrate	
Ferric oxide	
Anhydrous calcium iodate	
Calcium iodate hexahydrate	
Potassium iodide	
Cobalt sulfate mono or heptahydrate	
Cobalt carbonate basic monohydrate	
Cupric oxide	
Copper carbonate basic monohydrate	
Copper sulfate pentahydrate	

Manganous carbonate	
Manganous oxide and manganic oxide	
Manganous sulfate mono or tetrahydrate	
Zinc carbonate	
Zinc oxide	
Zinc sulfate mono or heptahydrate	
Ammonium molybdate	
Sodium molybdate	
Sodium selenate	
Sodium selenite	

#### ANNEX IV

OF THE NORMATIVE INSTRUCTION No. 046 OF OCTOBER 06, 2011

#### LIST OF SUBSTANCES ALLOWED FOR DISINFESTATION, HYGIENIZATION AND PEST CONTROL OF THE HIVES IN ORGANIC PRODUCTION SYSTEMS

PRODUCT
1.Lime (calcium oxide) and virgin lime
2.Sodium hypochlorite
3.Alcohol
4.Caustic soda
5.Hydrogen peroxide
6.Caustic potash (potassium oxide or hydroxide)
7.Peracetic, acetic, oxalic, formic and lactic acids
8.Thymol, eucalyptol and menthol
9.Sulfur
10.Biological control agents
11.Biodegradable detergents
12.Sodium and potassium soaps
13.Plant extracts

The substances which are dealt in the Annex must be used according to what is established in the organic management plan.

#### ANNEX V

OF THE NORMATIVE INSTRUCTION No. 046 OF OCTOBER 06, 2011

#### SUBSTANCES AND PRODUCTS AUTHORIZED FOR USE IN FERTILIZATION AND CORRECTION OF THE SOIL IN ORGANIC PRODUCTION SYSTEMS

SUBSTANCES AND PRODUCTS	Restrictions, description, composition requirements and usage conditions	
	General Conditions	Additional conditions for the substances and products obtained from non-organic production systems
1.Organic compost, vermicompost and other organic residues of plant and animal origin	Definition of the quantity to be used due to the management and fertility of soil having as reference the technical parameters of regional recommendations, to avoid possible environmental impacts	If the maximum contaminant limits do not exceed what is established in Annex VI; Allowed only with the authorization from the CAB or the SCO

2.Organic compost originated from domestic waste	Allowed if originated from selective waste collection; allowed for perennial crops if biostabilized and not used directly in the edible aerial parts; Definition of the quantity to be used due to the management and fertility of soil having as reference the technical parameters of regional recommendations in order to avoid possible environmental impacts;	Only allowed with authorization from the CAB or the SCO; If the maximum contaminant limits do not exceed what is established in Annex VI
3.Excrements of animals and content of rumen and of viscera	Application prohibited in the edible aerial parts when used as cover fertilization; Allowed if its use and management do not harm the health and the environment; Definition of the quantity to be used due to the management and fertility of soil having as reference the technical parameters of regional recommendations in order to avoid possible environmental impacts	Only allowed with authorization from the CAB or the SCO; Allowed if composted and biostabilized; The products originated from breeding systems with intensive use of feedstuffs and veterinary products prohibited by the legislation of organics will only be allowed when in the region there is no alternative available if the contaminant limits do not exceed what is established in Annex VI. The producer must adopt strategies which aim the elimination of this type of input until December 19, 2013.
4.Green manure		
5.Biofertilizers obtained from components of plant origin	Allowed if its use and management do not harm the health and environment	Allowed if the raw material does not contain products which are not allowed by the organic agriculture regulation. Only allowed with authorization from the CAB or the SCO

<p>6. Biofertilizers obtained from components of animal origin</p>	<p>Allowed if its use and management do not harm the health and environment; Allowed if biostabilized; The use in the edible plant parts is conditioned to authorization from the CAB or the SCO</p>	<p>Allowed if the raw material does not contain products which are not allowed by the organic agriculture regulation; Only allowed with authorization from the CAB or the SCO</p>
<p>7. Products derived from aquaculture and fishery 8. Residues of biodigesters and of fermentation and decantation pond</p>	<p>Allowed if biostabilized; The use in edible plant parts is conditioned to authorization from the CAB or the SCO Allowed if its use and management do not harm the health and environment; Allowed if biostabilized; The use in edible plant parts is conditioned to authorization from the CAB or the SCO; This item does not apply to residues of biodigesters and ponds which receive human excrements</p>	<p>Restriction for chemical and biological contamination; Allowed if the maximum contaminant limits do not exceed what is established in Annex VI; Only allowed with authorization from the Cab or the SCO; The producer must adopt strategies which aim the elimination of this type of input until December 19, 2013.</p>
<p>9. Human and carnivorous pet excrements</p>	<p>Not applied to cultivation for human consumption; Biostabilized; Not applied in cover fertilization on the soil surface and aerial plant parts; Only allowed with authorization from the CAB or the SCO</p>	<p>Prohibited use.</p>
<p>10. Inoculants, microorganisms and enzymes</p>		<p>If they are not genetically modified or originated from genetically modified organisms; If they do not harm the health and environment.</p>

11.Rock powders		Respecting the maximum limits of heavy metals contained in Annex VI
12.Clays	If originated from legal extraction	
13.Rock phosphates, Hyperphosphates and Thermophosphates		
14.Potassium sulfate and Double sulfate of potassium and magnesium		If obtained by physical procedures, not enriched by chemical process and not chemically treated to increase solubility; Only allowed with authorization from the CAB or th SCO where the family farmers in direct sales are included.
15.Micronutrients		
16.Calcium sulfate (Plaster)		If the radioactivity level does not exceed the regulated maximum limit. Gypsite (mineral plaster) without restriction.
17.Carbonates, oxites and hydroxides of calcium and magnesium (Limestones and lime)		
18.Peat	If originated from legal extraction.	
19.Seaweed	If originated from legal extraction.	
20.Biodynamic preparations		
21.Elemental sulfur		If authorized by the CAB or the SCO
22.Sawdust, bark and others derived from wood, coal powder and ashes	Allowed if the raw material is not contaminated by substances which are not permitted for use in organic production systems; The use of pyroligneous extract is prohibited	Allowed if they do not originate from illegal activity
23.Processed products of animal origin originated from slaughterhouses	Definition of the quantity to be used due to the management and the fertility of the soil having as reference the technical parameters of regional recommendation to avoid possible environmental impacts.	Allowed if they do not originate from illegal activity
24.Substrate for plants	Allowed if obtained without causing	The use of radiation is prohibited; Allowed if not enriched by fertilizers which are not



	environmental damage.	allowed in this Technical Regulation
25.Products, byproducts and industrial residues of animal and plant origin	Definition of the quantity to be used due to the management and the fertility of the soil having as reference the technical parameters of regional recommendations in to avoid possible environmental impacts	The use of ammonium vinasse is prohibited; Allowed if not treated with products which are not permitted in this Technical Regulation
26.Industrial slags of basic reaction		Allowed if authorized by the CAB or the SCO.
27.Magnesium sulfate or Kieserite	Salts of mineral extraction. Allowed if of natural origin.	

#### ANNEX VI

#### REFERENCE VALUES USED AS MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LIMITS ACCEPTED IN ORGANIC COMPOSTS, BIODIGESTER RESIDUES, DECANTATION AND FERMENTATION PONDS RESIDUES, AND EXCREMENTS ORIGINATED FROM BREEDING SYSTEM WITH INTENSE USE OF FEEDSTUFFS AND PRODUCTS OBTAINED FROM NON-ORGANIC SYSTEMS

Element	Limit (mg kg <sup>-1</sup> of dry matter)
1.Arsenic	20
2.Cadmium	0.7
3.Copper	70
4.Nickel	25
5.Lead	45
6.Zinc	200
7.Mercury	0.4
8.Chromium (VI)	0.0
9.Chromium (total)	70
10.Thermotolerant coliforms (most likely number per gram of dry matter - MLN/g of DM)	1,000
11.Viable helminth eggs (number per four grams of total solids - no. in 4g TS)	1
12.Salmonella SP	Absence in 10g of dry matter

#### ANNEX VII

#### SUBSTANCES AND PRACTICES FOR MANAGEMENT, PEST AND DISEASE CONTROL ON PLANTS AND POST-HARVEST TREATMENTS IN THE ORGANIC PRODUCTION SYSTEMS

Substances and practices	Description, composition requirements and usage conditions
1.Biological control agents of pests and diseases	The use of viral, fungal or bacterial preparations must be authorized by the CAB or the SCO; The use of genetically modified organisms is prohibited
2.Insect traps, mechanical repellents and	The use of materials with insecticide action substance must be authorized by the CAB or the SCO.

repellent materials	
3.Semiochemicals (pheromone and allelochemicals)	When in the market there are only products associated to substances with prohibited use for organic agriculture, these can only be used in traps or its application must be performed in stakes or in non-edible plants, being the application through pulverization forbidden.
4.Sulfur	Need for authorization from the CAB or the SCO.
5.Bordeaux and lime sulfur broths	Need for authorization from the CAB or the SCO.
6.Luminum sulfate	Solution at maximum concentration of 1%.
	Need for authorization from the CAB or the SCO.
7.Rock Powder	Respecting the maximum limits of heavy metals contained in Annex VI
8.Propolis	
9.Hydrated lime	
10.Insect extracts	
11.Plant extracts and other phytotherapeutic preparations	It will be allowed for use freely in edible parts the plant extracts and preparations used in human feeding; The use of natural tobacco extract, pyrethrum, rotenone and Azadirachtin for use in any part of the plant, must be authorized by the CAB or the SCO being prohibited the use of pure nicotine; Plant extracts and other phytotherapeutic preparations from plants which are not used in human feeding can be applied in the edible parts if there are studies and researches which prove that they do not harm human health, approved by the CAB or the SCO.
12.Neutral and biodegradable soap and detergent	
13.Gelatin	
14.Diatomaceous earths	Need for authorization from the CAB or the SCO
15.Ethyl alcohol	Need for authorization from the CAB or the SCO
16.Feedstuffs of animal and plant origin	If exempted from non-authorized components by this Technical Regulation
17.Natural waxes	
18.Plant oils and derivatives	If authorized by the CAB or the SCO; If exempted from non-authorized components by this Technical Regulation
19.Essential oils	
20.Solvents (alcohol and ammoniac)	Prohibited use in post-harvest; Need for authorization from the CAB or the SCO.
21.Natural acids	Need for authorization from the CAB or the SCO
22.Casein	
23.Calcium and magnesium silicates	Respecting the maximum limits of heavy metals contained in annex VI
24.Sodium bicarbonate	
25.Potassium permanganate	Need for authorization from the CAB or the SCO. Prohibited use in post-harvest
26.Homeopathic and biodynamic preparations	
27.Calcium,carbide	Fruit maturation agent Need for authorization from the CAB or the SCO.
28.Carbon dioxide, nitrogen gas (modified atmosphere) and	Need for authorization from the CAB or the SCO.

thermal treatment	
29.Bentonite	
30.Seaweed, algae meals and extracts	If originated from legal extraction. If without chemical treatment.
31. Copper as hydroxide, oxychloride, sulfate, oxide and octanoate.	Prohibited use in post-harvest Use as fungicide. Need for authorization from the CAB or the SCO, in a way to minimize the accumulation of copper in the soil. Maximum quantity to be applied: 6 kg of copper/ha/year.
32.Potassium bicarbonate	Need for authorization from the CAB or the SCO.
33.Mineral oil	Prohibited use in post-harvest Need for authorization from the CAB or the SCO.
34.Ethylene	Fruit maturation agent.
35.Iron phosphate	Prohibited use in post-harvest Use as molluscicide.
36.Thermotherapy	
37.Chlorine dioxide	