Summary of standards changes

Organic standards documents updated Thursday 9th January 2020 – version 18.2

This document summarises the changes made to the Soil Association Organic Standards documents for version 18.2, including a recent amendment to the EU Organic Regulation.

If you have any questions, please contact the Standards Team by emailing standards@soilassociation.org.

Update to the EU Organic Regulation

An amendment to the EU organic regulation* has been published and comes into effect on Thursday 9th January. It covers permitted substances and practices for use in organic farming, growing, food manufacture and aquaculture.

On this occasion, after reviewing the changes, we have found some instances where the justifications appear to be unclear and suspect there may be formatting errors which affect the interpretation. We have sought immediate clarification from the European Commission however it may be some time before we receive a response. Therefore, we have decided to only incorporate the changes into our Soil Association Standards which do not weaken our current standards and have used a precautionary approach whereby we introduce higher standards/do not incorporate changes for those areas we do not feel comfortable with until clarification is received.

The Soil Association Organic Standards have been updated to reflect these changes (version 18.2) and can be found here.

A summary of the changes, and explanations of those not incorporated is as follows:

a. **The list of fertilisers** has been reviewed and amended. The definition of 'calcium carbonate' has been clarified and five new substances have also been included:
   - biochar
   - mollusc waste
   - egg shells
   - humic and fulvic acids

The requirement for Sodium Chloride to only be 'mined salt' has been removed, however this goes against the Expert Group for Technical Advice on Organic Production (EGTOP)'s recommendation that it should be changed to 'only sea and rock salt'.

Therefore, the condition 'only sea and rock salt' is now listed as a Soil Association additional condition until clarification is received.

b. **The list of pesticides and plant protection products** has been reviewed and amended – in some cases to avoid duplication of horizontal legislation (conditions of use for copper and ethylene). The use of pyrethrins is now allowed from other plants than *Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium*. Four new substances have also been included:
   - maltodextrin
   - hydrogen peroxide
   - sodium chloride
   - cerevisane

The addition of Sodium Chloride does not include EGTOP's recommendation that the origin should be restricted to 'only sea and rock salt'. Therefore, the condition 'only sea and rock salt' is now listed as a Soil Association additional condition until clarification is received.

The addition of cerevisane has highlighted a potential formatting error. EGTOP's recommendation to introduce a new section of the Annex 3 'Micro-organisms or substances produced by or derived from micro-organisms' has been followed but the conditions for use say 'not from GMO' origin are only against 'micro-organisms', but not for spinosad and cerevisane. This goes against EGTOP's recommendation and the condition 'not from GMO' is now listed as a Soil Association additional condition against both Spinosad and cerevisane until clarification is received.

We have decided to not include the addition of terpenes (eugenol, geraniol and thymol) to protect plant crops (primarily grapes) from Botrytis cinerea (grey mould). EGTOP recommended that terpenes of natural origin should be used as first priority, but this condition was not followed in the published text. We have sought clarification from the European Commission and will conduct further research and consultation before adopting the EU Regulation amendment into the Soil Association Standards.

c. **The list of feed additives** has been reviewed and amended. To align with general legislation for all feed additives, substance categories have been substituted and ID numbers have been amended.
   Three new substances have also been included:

   - guar gum as a feed additive
   - sweet chestnut extract as a sensory additive
   - betaine anhydrous for monogastric animals and only from natural or organic origin

We have decided not to include the addition of sodium formate, propionic acid and sodium propionate as silage additives. The addition of these substances is not endorsed by EGTOP and as such, we will need to investigate further the reasons for their inclusion before coming to a decision as to whether to adopt the change. An attempt was also made to clarify the silage additives reference, however some apparent drafting errors have had the opposite effect. Therefore, the silage additives reference remains largely the same.

f. **The list of food additives and processing aids** has been reviewed and amended. It includes changes to the conditions under which some substances can be used:
   - glycerol can now be used as a humectant in gel capsules and surface coating in tablets
   - bentonite as a processing aid
   - sodium hydroxide as a processing aid for the extraction of plant proteins

   New permitted substances have also been included:

   - tara gum powder as a thickener
   - L (+) lactic acid for the extraction of plant proteins
   - hop extract and pine rosin extract for antimicrobial purposes in sugar production

   New requirements for substances to be organic by 2022 including for tara gum powder, lecithins, glycerol, locust bean gum, gellan gum, arabic gum, guar gum and carnauba wax.

   To align with general legislation, substance categories have been substituted and names/ID numbers/Functional Groups have been amended.

*New EU regulation 2019/2164 amends EC 889/2008.

Consolidated edits to Soil Association Organic Standards

The changes outlined below have been applied to the relevant standards documents e.g. aquaculture, abattoir & slaughtering, feed processing, farming & growing, food & drink and seaweed. In this document we have not included small edits that have been made to formatting, grammar and spelling. These changes include the recent EU regulation update as well as general edits to the standards guidance.

Key to text changes: (~~strikethrough~~ = delete; underlined = new wording; normal text = no change)

Changes to all standards

1.6.3 Exception~~s al permissions~~ You may only deviate from the standards when explicitly permitted in these standards. ~~These exceptional~~ Permission ~~can only~~ may be granted or confirmed by your certification body. *(EC) 834/2007 Art. 27(7)(b)*	

*please note that this standard has been updated in all standards documents.

Changes to Farming and Growing standards

2.5.2 Permitted fertilisers, soil conditioners and nutrients *(EC) 889/2008 Art. 3(1); Annex I*		
Name of product	**Description, compositional requirements and conditions for use**	**Soil Association additional conditions**
Farmyard manure (FYM)	• Non-organic manure must not be from factory farming origin (defined below) or contain GM ingredients. • Liquid animal manure must undergo controlled fermentation and/or appropriate dilution before use.	
	Guidance Preferably from Soil Association or EU organic certified systems and preferably composted. You must retain information on the source, including the animal species and the husbandry system it comes from. We may request labels of feed fed to the animals producing the manure at inspection. If you use non-organic manure, the following sources meet this standard: • Poultry manure and deep litter from the following egg producing systems:	

	◦ free range ◦ deep litter systems which have a maximum stocking density of 7 birds/ m^2 ◦ deep litter rearing systems which have a maximum stocking density of 20kg/m^2 • Poultry manure and deep litter from free range, traditional free range and extensive indoor barn reared meat producing systems which have a maximum stocking density of 30kg/m^2 • Manure from straw-based pig production systems, **not** including indoor tethered sow breeding units • Manure from cattle systems where cattle have access to pasture for at least part of the year. Animals from all these systems must be able to freely turn through 360° for the majority or all of their life-cycle and must **not** be kept permanently in the dark. A directory of Soil Association certified composts can be found here ~~using the search term 'composts'~~.	
Name of product	**Description, compositional requirements and conditions for use**	**Soil Association additional conditions**
Composted or fermented mixture of household waste	• Product obtained from source separated household waste, which has been submitted to composting or to anaerobic fermentation for biogas production. • Only vegetable and animal household waste • Only when produced in a closed and monitored collection system, accepted by the Member State • The concentrations of heavy metals in mg/kg of dry matter must not exceed: cadmium: 0.7; copper: 70; nickel: 25; lead: 45; zinc: 200; mercury: 0.4; chromium (total): 70; chromium (VI): not detectable.	
Peat	• Use limited to horticulture (market gardening, floriculture, arboriculture, nursery stock)	Only permitted as propagating media
Mushroom compost	• This must be initially made from products permitted in this table.	
Dejecta of worms (vermicompost) and insects	~~• This must be initially made from products permitted in this table.~~	

Composted or fermented mixture of vegetable matter	• Composts obtained from mixtures of vegetable matter which has been submitted to composting or to anaerobic fermentation for biogas production.	
Biogas digestate containing animal by-products co-digested with material of plant or animal origin as listed in this table	• By-products of animal origin (including by-products from wild animals) of category 3 and digestive tract content of category 2 (categories 2 and 3 as defined in *Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009* of the European Parliament and of the Council). Animal by-products must not be from factory farming origin. The processing must have been done in accordance with *Commission Regulation (EC) No 142/2011*. • Not to be applied to edible parts of the crop.	
	Guidance Biogas digestate has high nitrogen availability, so is only suitable for situations where nitrogen loss can be controlled, e.g. application in spring when the crop is actively growing.	
Products or by-products of animal origin as below: • Blood meal • Hoof meal • Horn meal • Feather meal • Bone meal or degelatinised bone meal • Fish meal • Meat meal • Hair and 'chiquette' meal • Wool • Fur • Hair • Dairy products • Hydrolysed proteins	• Hydrolysed proteins must not be applied on edible parts of the crop. • For furs the maximum level of chromium (VI) must not be greater than: not detectable.	
	Guidance You should use products sourced from organic or extensive farming systems where possible. The Soil Association will continue to review the use of animal products with the aim of permitting only animal products sourced from organic or extensive systems in the future. If you are aware of any research or developments in this area please contact a member of the Standards Team: consultation@soilassociation.org Non-animal based alternatives to these inputs, such as composts, farmyard manure or soft ground rock phosphate, may be suitable to treat your nutrient deficiency. Animal products typically have readily available nitrogen and are suitable only for situations where nitrogen loss can be controlled.	
Products and by-products of plant origin	• For example, oilseed cake meal, cocoa husks, malt culms.	

Hydrolysed proteins of plant origin		
Seaweeds and seaweed products	• For products which have been through the following processes: (i) physical processes including dehydration, freezing and grinding, (ii) extraction with water or aqueous acid and/or alkaline solution, or (iii) fermentation	You must not use calcified seaweed, lithothamne or maerl if extracted from the sea.
Name of product	**Description, compositional requirements and conditions for use**	**Soil Association additional conditions**
Sawdust and wood chips, composted bark and wood ash	• The wood must not have been chemically treated after felling.	
Leonardite	• Raw organic sediment rich in humic acids. • Only if it is obtained as a by-product of mining activities.	
Organic rich sediment from fresh water bodies formed under exclusion of oxygen (e.g. sapropel)	• Only organic sediments that are by-products of fresh water body management or extracted from former freshwater areas. • When applicable, extraction methods should cause minimal impact on the aquatic system. • Only sediments derived from sources free from contaminations of pesticides, persistent organic pollutants and petrol-like substances. • The concentrations of heavy metals in mg/kg of dry matter must not exceed: cadmium: 0.7; copper: 70; nickel: 25; lead: 45; zinc: 200; mercury: 0.4; chromium (total): 70; chromium (VI): not detectable.	
Chitin	• The polysaccharide obtained from the shell of crustaceans. • Only if obtained from organic aquaculture or sustainable fisheries, as defined in Article 3e of *Council Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002*.	
Soft ground rock phosphate	• Product as specified in point 7 of Annex 1 A.2 of *Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003*. • The cadmium content must be less than or equal to 90 mg/kg of $P_2 0_5$	
Aluminium-calcium phosphate	• Product as specified in point 6 of Annex I A.2. of *Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003*. • The cadmium content must be less than or equal to 90 mg/kg of $P_2 0_5$. • Use only allowed where the soil pH is greater than 7.5.	
Basic slag	• Products as specified in point 1 of Annex I A.2 of *Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003*.	

Crude potassium salt or kainit	• Products as specified in point 1 of Annex I A.3 of *Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003*.	
Potassium sulphate, possibly containing magnesium salt	• Product obtained from crude potassium salt by a physical extraction process, possibly containing magnesium salts.	
Stillage and stillage extract	• Ammonium stillage excluded.	
Calcium carbonate	• Only of natural origin, for example chalk, marl, ground limestone, Breton ameliorant, phosphate chalk.	
Mollusc waste	• Only from sustainable fisheries, as defined in Article 4 (1) (7) of *Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013* or organic aquaculture **Guidance** You should also comply with Animal By-Product Regulations, for example in the UK.	
Egg shells	• Must not be of factory farming origin. **Guidance** You should also comply with Animal By-Product Regulations, for example in the UK.	
Magnesium and calcium carbonate	• Only of natural origin, for example magnesium chalk, ground magnesium, limestone.	
Magnesium sulphate	• Only of natural origin, for example kieserite.	
Name of product	**Description, compositional requirements and conditions for use**	
Calcium chloride solution	• Foliar treatment of apple trees, after identification of a calcium deficiency	
Calcium sulphate (gypsum)	• Only of natural origin. • Products as specified in point 1 of Annex I D of Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003.	
Industrial lime	• Only as a by-product of sugar production from sugar beet or sugar cane, or vacuum salt production from brine found in mountains.	
Elemental sulphur	• Products as specified in Annex I D.3 of *Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003*.	
Trace elements	• Only the inorganic micronutrients listed in Annex I, part E of Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003.	
Sodium chloride	~~• Only mined salt~~	Only sea and rock salt
Stone meal and clays	• For example ground basalt, bentonite, perlite and vermiculite.	
Humic and fulvic acids	• Only if obtained by inorganic salts/solutions excluding ammonium salts; or obtained from drinking water purification.	
Xylite	• Only if obtained as a by-product of mining activities (e.g. by-product of brown coal mining).	

Biochar	• A pyrolysis product made from a wide variety of organic materials of plant origin and applied as a soil conditioner. • Only from plant materials, untreated or treated with products listed in standard 2.6.3. • Maximum value of 4 mg polycyclic aromatic hydro-carbons (PAHs) per kg dry matter (DM).	

2.6.3. Permitted pesticides and plant protection products

All substances listed in this table must comply at least with the conditions for use as specified in the Annex of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011. More restrictive conditions for use for organic production are specified in the second column of the table.

(EC) 834/2007 Art. 16(1)(a)

(EC) 889/2008 Annex II

Name of product	Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use	Soil Association additional conditions
Substances of plant or animal origin		
Allium sativum (Garlic extract)		
Azadirachtin extracted from *Azadirachta indica* (Neem tree)		
Beeswax	Only as pruning agent/wound protectant	
COS-OGA		
Hydrolysed proteins excluding gelatine		
Laminarin	Kelp must be either grown organically according to standard 15.7.4 (Art. 6d) or harvested in a sustainable way according to standard 15.7.3 (Art. 6c) of the Soil Association seaweed standards.	
Maltodextrin		
Pheromones	Only in traps and dispensers	
Plant oils	All uses authorised, except herbicide.	
Pyrethrins ~~extracted from *Chrysenthemum cinerariaefolium*~~	Only from plant origin	
~~Pyrethroids (only deltamethrin or lambdacyhalothrin)~~	~~Only in traps with specific attractants; only against *Bactrocera oleae* and *Ceratitis capitata* Wied~~	

Quassia extracted from *Quassia amara*	Only as an insecticide, repellent	
Repellents by smell of animal or plant origin/sheep fat	Only on non-edible parts of the crop and where crop material is not ingested by sheep or goats	
Salix spp. Cortex (aka willow bark extract)		
Basic substances		
Basic substances based on food	Only those basic substances within the meaning of Article 23(1) of *Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009* that are covered by the definition of 'foodstuff' in Article 2 of *Regulation (EC) No 178/2002* and have plant or animal origin. Substances not to be used as herbicides, but only for the control of pests and diseases. Basic substances are substances which are useful in plant protection, but are not predominantly used for this purpose. Many of them have traditionally been used in organic farming and include numerous foodstuffs of plant or animal origin. Substances that fall under this category are: • Lecithins • Sucrose • Fructose • Vinegar • Whey • *Equisetum arvense* L. • Chitosan hydrochloride (Obtained from sustainable fisheries or organic aquaculture) ~~• Calcium hydroxide~~ ~~• Quassia~~ ~~• Sodium hydrogen carbonate~~ ~~• Salix spp. Cortex~~	

	~~• Diammonium phosphate~~ • ~~Garlic extract~~ Contact your Certification Officer for more information	
Name of product	**Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use**	**Soil Association additional conditions**
Micro-organisms or substances produced by or derived from micro-organisms		
Micro-organisms	Not from GMO origin	
Spinosad		Not from GMO origin
Cerevisane		Not from GMO origin
Other substances		
Aluminium silicate (Kaolin)		
Calcium hydroxide	Fungicide, only in fruit trees, including nurseries, to control *Nectria galligena*	
Carbon dioxide		
Copper compounds in the form of: • copper hydroxide • copper oxychloride • copper oxide • Bordeaux mixture • tribasic copper sulphate	~~Up to 6kg copper per ha per year~~ ~~For perennial crops the 6kg copper limit may be exceeded in a given year provided that the average annual quantity actually used over a 5-year period consisting of that and of the 4 preceding years does not exceed 6 kg per ha per year.~~	
Diammonium phosphate	Only as attractant in traps	
Ethylene		
Fatty acids	All uses authorised, except herbicide	
Ferric phosphate (iron (III) orthophosphate)	Preparations to be surface-spread between cultivated plants.	
Hydrogen peroxide		
Kieselgur (diatomaceous earth)		
Lime sulphur (calcium polysulphide)		
Paraffin oil		

Potassium and sodium hydrogen carbonate (aka potassium/sodium bicarbonate)		
Pyrethroids (only deltamethrin or lambdacyhalothrin)	Only in traps with specific attractants; only against *Bactrocera oleae* and *Ceratitis capitata* Wied	
Quartz sand		
Sodium chloride	All uses authorised, except herbicide	Only sea and rock salt
Sulphur		

2.7.10 Soil-based production 1. Plants must be grown in soil in connection with the subsoil and bedrock. 2. The following are excluded from this requirement: a) plant propagation b) aquatic plant production c) plants in pots or containers (including salad cress) sold direct to consumers, which are not intended to be grown on and harvested and sold as organic d) sprouted seeds as long as they are produced only with the addition of water. 3. Plants in pots or containers falling under category 2c may be called organic if: a) the substrate is made of at least 51% (by fresh weight of the end product) of materials from organic farming origin b) no more than 49% of the substrate is made up of non-organic manure and compost which meets standard 2.5.2 c) the substrate provides more than 50% of their nutrient needs, until the point of sale d) you make sure the substrate is biologically active	(R) Records of: • substrates used and additional nutrients and other inputs applied • seeds or vegetative propagating material used • sales (S) A sourcing requirement applies for SA processors. Point 3 applies to both edibles and ornamentals.

e) you meet all other relevant standards f) the entire plant and the pot are sold together g) you do not use peat or slaughterhouse wastes, and h) you do not use soil from organic farms. *Soil Association higher standard*	

Why?

Production in the soil is a fundamental principle of organic production, so where crops are grown, harvested and sold as organic they must be grown in the soil. In some instances a stage of production of an organic plant has to be out of the soil, but this should be limited only to plant propagation. However, where potted plants are sold direct to final consumers as organic ~~there is no guarantee that~~ they ~~will~~ may not be planted into the soil to grow on further~~, in line with organic principles~~. In these cases, each potted plant should meet requirements to ensure organic integrity up to this point~~and meet consumer expectations~~. In ~~order to do this and in~~ the absence of organic regulation, we have produced this set of standards for the production of organic potted plants, with agreed guidance from the competent authority.

3.4.1 Preventing disease and injury Disease management must be based on preventative measures. You must draw up a health plan to show how you will build health and reduce disease. This must be tailored to suit your own farm and should allow you to minimise your use of veterinary medicines. Preventative measures include: a) breed and strain selection b) husbandry management practices c) high quality feed and exercise d) appropriate stocking density, and e) adequate and appropriate housing maintained in hygienic conditions. *(EC) 834/2007 Art. 5(e)(l); Art. 14(1)(e)(i)* *(EC) 889/2008 Art. 63(1)(b)*	You must be able to demonstrate that you take preventative measures to limit your animal health problems. If health problems occur you must review your management, take appropriate action and monitor its effectiveness. Examples of preventative husbandry practices include: • biosecurity measures • grazing and range management • stockmanship and welfare assessments • breeding and culling management. We strongly recommend that you consult with your vet on health planning and review where any improvements can be made annually. Include details of the biosecurity measures you implement when bringing new or returning animals onto your farm and managing diseased stock. This could include isolation, blood testing, TB testing, buying from disease-free sources, direct sources, double fencing.

	Include also the biosecurity measures you implement on your farm to limit the risk of specific diseases to your animals, such as restricting badger access to water troughs and feed, good manure management, and preventing disease transmission from neighbouring herds via shared equipment, brought-in manure or direct contact. For more information on suitable measures refer to government advice and advisory services. For example, for bovine TB consult consult TB Hub or contact the TB Advisory Service for free farm visits and bespoke advice. To reduce the risk of introducing disease you should avoid sourcing livestock from livestock markets and collection centres. Pasture should be managed to minimise disease and parasite burdens. Frequent disease and parasite monitoring will help you to assess the effectiveness of your pasture management. The welfare of your animals will be assessed at inspection and this will be used to indicate the effectiveness of your preventative measures.

3.4.2 Quarantine If you obtain livestock from non-organic units, special measures such as screening tests or quarantine periods may apply, depending on local circumstances. *(EC) 889/2008 Art. 23(3)*	In your health plan, include details of the biosecurity measures you implement when bringing new or returning animals, including any organic animals, onto your farm and managing diseased stock. This could include isolation, blood testing, TB testing, buying from disease free sources, direct sources, double fencing. For more information on suitable measures refer to government advice and the TB Advisory Service.

3.5.5 Dairy calves You must have a system in place to minimise the production of male dairy calves that are unsuitable for rearing for meat production. *Soil Association higher standard*	If you have no option other than to cull them at birth, you must document the reasons for doing so and explain how you plan to move away from this practice in the future.

	We recognise that in certain situations, such as when farms are under TB movement restrictions, it may be exceedingly difficult to avoid culling male dairy calves when the facilities or means to rear them are not available due to the inability to move any animals off farm. We also understand that there is not always a commercial market for beef from dairy breed calves which covers their production costs. To minimise the number of unwanted male dairy calves, you need to show that you have considered: • changing your breeding strategy to use more robust breeds more suited to rearing for beef • using sexed semen to reduce the number of male calves being born. We are working with industry partners to support the development of markets for these animals. If you would like to be involved or to support this work, please contact us.
Why? The Soil Association wants to see an end to the ~~on farm~~ slaughter of male dairy calves at a young age that are currently judged unsuitable for meat production. We encourage and support our producers to consider their breeding strategy to minimise the number of unsaleable calves being born.	

3.10.4 Feeding organic and in-conversion feed 1. The diet of your organic and converting animals must be based on organic feed composed of feedingstuffs obtained primarily from your holding or from other organic holdings in the same region. 2. You may feed or graze your organic or converting livestock: a) up to 100% in-conversion feed from your own holding and no more than 30% ~~bought in~~ in-conversion feed, forage or grazing from another holding. b) up to 20% of the total average amount of feed can be first year conversion perennial forage crops and protein crops, only if they are produced from your own holding.	~~In-conversion feed (as defined in standard 2.1.5a) is from land, which the crop was grown on, that has completed on year of conversion before harvesting the crop.~~ In conversion feed (as defined in standard 2.1.5a) is feed grown on land that had completed one year of conversion before the crop was harvested. This one year of conversion can include any period recognised retrospectively as per standard 2.1.3. Since 100% in-conversion ~~(as defined in standard 2.1.5a)~~ from your own holding is currently permitted under point 2. a), point 3. is effectively redundant.

The land you wish to use in this way must not have been part of any organic holding in the last five years. 3. When both in-conversion feed and first year conversion feed are being used, the total combined percentage used must not exceed the percentages in point a). 4. These percentages must be based on the annual dry matter intake of feedstuffs of plant origin. *(EC) 834/2007 Art. 5(k); Art. 14(1)(d)(i)(ii)* *(EC) 889/2008 Art. 21*	(R) Feed records

*please note that this standard has been updated in Feed processing standards documents.

3.10.13 Use of additional products and substances in feed and feed supplements 1. You may only use the products and substances in standard 3.10.14 below if they are necessary to maintain animal health, welfare and vitality and to contribute to an appropriate diet which fulfils the physiological and behavioural needs of your animals, or if it is impossible to produce or preserve feed without them. Their use is subject to the specific conditions in the table. ~~2. Mineral feeds, vitamins, provitamins and trace elements must be of natural origin. If these substances are unavailable, chemically well-defined analogic substances may be authorised for use in organic production~~ *(EC) 834/2007 Art. 14(d)(ii)(iv); Art. 16(2)(e)* *(EC) 889/2008 Art. 22* 1. The products in the table below may only be used if they are authorised for your intended use in your country. *(EC) 834/2007 Art. 16(1)*	You must be able to justify the use of additional feed products and substances. For example show: • by forage or soil analysis that your home grown feeds are deficient, or • with blood or tissue analysis, or details of previously identified deficiencies in your stock. The products you use should target the nutritional needs as closely as possible and must be used in compliance with the conditions set in the table below. Mineral licks must be free from additives and ingredients not permitted in these standards. Contact your Certification Officer for more information on using mineral and feed blocks. (R) Records of any feed supplements used All products must also be authorised under *Regulation (EC) 1831/2003.*

*please note that this standard has been updated in Feed processing standards documents.

3.10.14 Products and substances permitted for use in livestock feed

(EC) 834/2007 Art. 16(1)(c)(d)
(EC) 889/2008 Art. 22; Annex V; Annex VI

Feed Material

Product or substance	Conditions of use
Organic feed materials of animal origin	• There are restrictions on what animal by-products you can feed to different animal species. UK guidance is available here
Non-organic feed materials of plant or animal origin, or fermentation (by-products) from micro-organisms, the cells of which have been inactivated or killed: a) Saccharomyces cerevisiae b) Saccharomyces carlsbergensis	• must be produced or prepared without chemical solvents; and • only used as part of the non-organic feed allowance in compliance with standards 3.10.7 and 3.10.9.

Minerals

Product or substance		Conditions of use
Sodium	Sea salt Coarse rock salt Sodium chloride Sodium bicarbonate Sodium carbonate Sodium sulphate	
Potassium	Potassium chloride	
Calcium	Calcareous marine shells Calcium gluconate Calcium carbonate	
Phosphorus	Defluorinated monocalciumphosphate Defluorinated dicalciumphosphate Monosodium phosphate Calcium magnesium phosphate Calcium sodium phosphate Monosodium phosphate	
Magnesium	Magnesium oxide (anhydrous magnesia) Magnesium sulphate Magnesium chloride	

	Magnesium carbonate Magnesium phosphate	
Preservatives		
Functional Group	Product or substance	Conditions of use
E 200	Sorbic acid	
E 236	Formic acid	
E 237	Sodium formate	
E 260	Acetic acid	
E 270	Lactic acid	
E 280	Propionic acid	
E 330	Citric acid	
Antioxidants		
ID no. or Functional Group	Product or substance	Conditions of use
1b306(i)	Tocopherol ~~rich~~ extracts ~~of natural origin~~ from vegetable oils	
1b306(ii)	Tocopherol-rich extracts from vegetable oils (delta rich)	
Binders and anti-caking agents		
ID no. or Functional Group	Product or substance	Conditions of use
E412	Guar gum	
E 535	Sodium ferrocyanide	• Maximum dose rate of 20 mg/kg NaCl calculated as ferrocyanide anion
E 551b	Colloidal silica	
E 551c	Kieselguhr (diatomaceous earth, purified)	
1m558i	Bentonite	
E 559	Kaolinitic clays, free of asbestos	
E 560	Natural mixtures of stearites and chlorite	
E 561	Vermiculite	
E 562	Sepiolite	
E 566	Natrolite-Phonolite	
1g568	Clinoptilolite of sedimentary origin	

E 599	Perlite	
Silage additives		
ID no.	Product or substance	Conditions of use
1k ~~Enzymes and micro-organisms~~	Enzymes and micro-organisms	Use restricted to production of silage when weather conditions do not allow for adequate fermentation.
Sensory additives		
ID no.	Product or substance	Conditions of use
2b ~~Flavouring compounds~~	Flavouring compounds	Only extracts from agricultural products
	Castanea sativa Mill.: Chestnut extract	
Nutritional additives		
ID no.	Product or substance	Conditions of use
3a ~~Vitamins and provitamins~~	Vitamins and provitamins	• Only if derived from agricultural products, or • If synthetic vitamins are used only those identical to vitamins derived from agricultural products may be used for monogastric and aquaculture animals Only synthetic vitamins A, D and E if identical to vitamins derived from agricultural products may be used for ruminants. Their use is subject to approval by the Member State. If you want to make use of this provision, you must justify why you need to use these vitamins. In the UK this must be approved by the competent authority.
3a920	Betaine anhydrous	• Only for monogastric animals. • Only from natural origin and when available from organic origin. **Guidance** There is a risk of production from GM beet and you must be able to demonstrate that betaine anhydrous is not from a GM source as per standard 1.11.2.
Trace elements		
ID no. or Functional Group ~~ID number~~	Product or substance	Conditions of use

E1 Iron 3b101 3b103 3b104	~~ferric oxide~~ ~~ferrous carbonate~~ ~~ferrous sulphate, heptahydrate~~ ~~ferrous sulphate, monohydrate~~ Iron(II) carbonate (siderite) Iron(II) sulphate monohydrate Iron(II) sulphate heptahydrate	
3b201 3b202 3b203	Potassium iodide Calcium iodate, anhydrous Coated granulated calcium iodate anhydrous	
3b301 3b302 3b303 3b304 3b305	Cobalt(II) acetate tetrahydrate Cobalt(II) carbonate Cobalt(II) carbonate hydroxide (2:3) monohydrate Coated granulated cobalt(II) carbonate Cobalt(II) sulphate heptahydrate	
3b402 ~~E4 Copper~~ 3b404 3b405 3b409	Copper(II) carbonate dihydroxy ~~Basic cupric carbonate,~~ monohydrate Copper (II) ~~Cupric~~ oxide Copper (II) ~~Cupric~~ sulphate, pentahydrate Dicopper chloride trihydroxide (TBCC)	

3b502 ~~E5 Manganese~~ 3b503	~~manganous carbonate~~ Manganese (II) ~~manganous~~ oxide Manganous sulfate, monohydrate	
3b603 ~~E6 Zinc~~ 3b604 3b605 3b609	Zinc oxide ~~zinc sulphate monohydrate~~ zinc sulphate heptahydrate Zinc sulphate monohydrate Zinc chloride hydroxide monohydrate (TBZC)	
3b701 ~~E7 Molybdenum~~	Sodium molybdate dihydrate	
3b801~~E8 Selenium~~ 3b8.10, 3b8.11, 3b8.12, 3b813 and 3b817	Sodium selenite ~~Sodium selenate~~ Selenised yeast inactivated	
~~Product or substance~~		~~Conditions of use~~
Zootechnical additives		
ID no. or Functional Group	**Product or substance**	**Conditions of use**
4a, 4b, 4c and 4d	Enzymes and micro-organisms in the category of "Zootechnical additives"	
Product or substance		**Conditions of use**
Products from sustainable fisheries,		• only when they are produced without chemical solvents • their use is restricted to non-herbivores • the use of fish protein hydrolysate is restricted solely to young animals **Guidance** The source must be independently certified as sustainable, such as by the Marine Stewardship Council.

Non-organic spices, herbs and molasses provided that:	• only when organic is not available • must be produced or prepared without chemical solvents, and • use is limited to 1% of the feed ration of a given species calculated as a percentage of the dry matter of feed from agricultural origin **Guidance** If you use non-organic spices, herbs or molasses you must demonstrate that the organic form is not available.

*please note that this standard has been updated in Feed processing standards documents.

Changes to Food and Drink Standards

6.2.2 Fruit and vegetable washes You may wash fruit and vegetables in fresh water or using a fresh produce wash, provided the ingredients used in the wash are listed in the processing aids or additives sections of these standards. *(EC) 889/2008 Art. 27(1)(a)e); Annex VIII*	See 6.4 for the list of permitted additives and 6.5 for permitted processing aids. List any fruit or vegetable washes you wish to use in your SIPS/MIPS forms. They will need to be approved by us before you use them. Depending on the ingredients in the washes, we may ask you for additional information, such as a GM declaration from the wash manufacturer. ~~Potable water (water of drinking quality), can be used to wash produce~~. You will need to demonstrate that the water you use is potable. Potable water is defined by the EU Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC). In the UK, this is transposed into The Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations 2016. There are a number of different processes and chemicals that can be used to treat water to bring it to drinking quality, e.g. chlorine, chlorine dioxide and ozone, these are applied to mains water treated by water companies as well as private water sources such as boreholes and springs. This drinking water (potable water), can be used to wash organic product. Substances such as chlorine ~~and~~, chlorine dioxide and ozone are not permitted for use on organic product ~~ion or processing~~ (please see the list of permitted additives and processing aids for those which you are allowed to use). ~~which~~

	~~means that~~ Water with enhanced chlorine levels (i.e. above those used to produce drinking water ~~permitted in potable water~~) cannot be used to wash organic product~~e~~. In addition to water used to wash produce, any water used during the grading process must be potable.

6.4.2 Permitted additives You may only use the additives in the table below in organic foods and according to the specific conditions against them. Additives marked with an asterisk (*) must be included in the calculation of agricultural ingredients in order to determine the organic percentage of the product overall. *(EC) 889/2008 Annex VIII A*	See the glossary for the definition of a food additive. Some additives are a potential GM risk because they are derived from crops that can be GM or are made using processes that sometimes involve GM. For these additives you will need to provide additional proof that they are non-GM by completing a non-GM declaration form, signed by the additive manufacturer, and providing supporting information. The type of supporting information required will depend on the additive. If you need to use a non-organic additive or processing aid in your product, please contact your Certification Officer to discuss what will be required. For Soil Association products, you must use organic additives if they are available (see standard 6.4.1).

E no.	Name	Preparation of foodstuffs of plant origin	Preparation of foodstuffs of animal origin	Specific conditions
E153	Vegetable carbon		X	Only in Ashy goat cheese and Morbier cheese.
E160b	Annatto*, bixin* & norbixin*		X	Only in Red Leicester, Double Gloucester, Cheddar and Mimolette cheeses.
E170	Calcium Carbonate	X	X	May be used in any product, except for colouring or calcium enrichment.
E220	Sulphur dioxide	X	X (Only for mead)	In fruit wines[3] without added sugar (including cider and perry) or in mead: 100mg[4] (see standard 6.4.3. for additional SA standard related

				to free sulphur dioxide levels).
E224	Potassium metabisulphite	X	X (Only for mead)	In cider and perry produced with addition of sugars or juice concentrate after fermentation: 100mg/l[4] (see standard 6.4.3. for additional SA standard related to free sulphur dioxide levels).
E223	Sodium metabisulphite		X	Crustaceans[2]. This can be used in EU product only. Prohibited for SA product (see standard 6.4.4 for details).
E250	Sodium nitrite		X	For curing meat only[1]. The ingoing amount expressed as $NaNO_2$ must not exceed 80mg/kg and the residual amount expressed as $NaNO_2$ must not exceed 50mg/kg.
E252	Potassium nitrate (saltpetre)		X	For curing meat only[1]. The ingoing amount expressed as $NaNO_3$ must not exceed 80mg/kg and the residual amount expressed as $NaNO_3$ must not exceed 50mg/kg.
E270	Lactic acid	X	X	
E290	Carbon dioxide	X	X	
E296	Malic acid	X		
E300	Ascorbic acid	X	X	For meat products[2].
E301	Sodium ascorbate		X	For use with nitrites or nitrates in meat products[2].
E306	Tocopherol rich extract (Vit E)*	X	X	As an antioxidant.
E322	Lecithins*	X	X	For milk products[2]. ~~Only when derived from organic raw material[5].~~ Must be organic from January 1st 2022. Until that date, only when derived from organic raw material.
E325	Sodium lactate		X	For milk-based and meat products.
E330	Citric acid	X	X	
E331	Sodium citrates	X	X	
E333	Calcium citrates	X		
E334	Tartaric acid (L(+)-)	X	X (only for mead)	
E335	Sodium tartrates	X		
E336	Potassium tartrates	X		
E341 (i)	Monocalcium Phosphate	X		As a raising agent for self-raising flour
E392	Extracts of rosemary*	X	X	Only in organic form
E400	Alginic acid	X	X	For milk-based products[2]

E401	Sodium alginate	X	X	For milk-based products[2]
E402	Potassium alginate	X	X	For milk-based products[2]
E406	Agar	X	X	For milk-based and meat products[2]
E407	Carrageenan	X	X	For milk-based products[2]
E410	Locust bean gum*	X	X	Must be organic from January 1st 2022
E412	Guar gum*	X	X	Must be organic from January 1st 2022
E414	Arabic gum*	X	X	Must be organic from January 1st 2022
E415	Xanthan gum	X	X	
E417	Tara gum powder	X	X	As a thickener. Must be organic from January 1st 2022
E418	Gellan gum	X	X	High-acyl form only. Must be organic from January 1st 2022
E422	Glycerol	X		From plant origin For plant ~~extracts and flavourings~~ extracts, flavourings, humectant in gel capsules and as a surface coating of tablets. Must be organic from January 1st 2022
E440 (i)	Pectin* (non amidated)	X	X	For milk-based products[2]
E464	Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose	X	X	As an encapsulation material for capsules
E500	Sodium carbonate	X	X	
E501	Potassium Carbonates	X		
E503	Ammonium Carbonates	X		
E504	Magnesium carbonates	X		
E509	Calcium chloride		X	For milk coagulation
E516	Calcium sulphate	X		As a carrier
E524	Sodium hydroxide	X		Surface treatment of Laugengebäck (a type of traditional German pastry) and regulation of acidity in organic flavourings
E551	Silicon dioxide gel or colloidal solution	X	X	For herbs and spices in dried powdered form Flavourings and propolis
E553b	Talc	X	X	As a coating agent for meat products
E901	Beeswax	X		As a glazing agent for confectionary only Beeswax from organic beekeeping
E903	Carnauba wax	X		As a glazing agent for confectionary ~~only~~ As a mitigating method for mandatory extreme cold treatment of fruit as a quarantine measure against harmful organisms ~~Only when derived from organic material.~~ Must be organic from

				January 1st 2022. Until that date, only when derived from organic raw material
E938	Argon	X	X	
E939	Helium	X	X	
E941	Nitrogen	X	X	
E948	Oxygen	X	X	
E968	Erythritol	X	X	Only when derived from organic production without using ion exchange technology.

Notes
[1]E250 sodium nitrite and E252 potassium nitrate can only be used if it has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the competent authority that no technological alternative, giving the same guarantees and/or allowing maintenance of the specific features of the product, is available.
[2]The restriction only relates to animal products
[3] In this context, 'fruit wine' is defined as wine made from fruits other than grapes (including cider and perry).
[4] Maximum levels available from all sources, expressed as SO_2 in mg/l.

6.5.1 Permitted processing aids You may only use the processing aids in the table below. Many have specific conditions against them. You may only use a processing aid in line with the specific condition for its use. *(EC) 889/2008 Art. 27(1)(a)(b); Annex VIII B*	See the glossary for the definition of a processing aid. An example of a processing aid is vegetable oil applied to bread tins as a release agent. This has a function during baking to help get the bread out of tin but does not have a function in the final product, although residues may remain. Conversely vegetable oil added to raisins to prevent them sticking together is not a processing aid as it is designed to have a function in the finished product. It must be declared as an ingredient. Some processing aids are a potential GM risk because they are derived from crops that can be GM or are made using processes that sometimes involve GM. For these processing aids you will need to provide additional proof that they are non-GM by completing our non-GM declaration form, signed by the processing aid manufacturer, and providing supporting information. The type of supporting information required will depend on the processing aid. If a processing aid is not listed in the table below then you cannot use it.

Processing aid name	Preparation of foodstuffs of plant origin	Preparation of foodstuffs of animal origin	Specific conditions
Water	X	X	Drinking water within the meaning of Council Directive 98/83/EC
Calcium chloride	X		Coagulation agent
Calcium carbonate	X		
Calcium hydroxide	X		
Calcium sulphate	X		Coagulation agent
Magnesium chloride (or nigari)	X		Coagulation agent
Potassium carbonate	X		Drying of grapes
Sodium carbonate	X	X	
Lactic acid		X	For the regulation of the pH of the brine bath in cheese production [1]
L(+)lactic acid from fermentation	X		For the preparation of plant protein extracts
Citric acid	X	X	
Sodium hydroxide	X		Sugar production Oil production excluding olive oil production For the preparation of plant protein extracts
Sulphuric acid	X	X	Gelatine production [1] Sugar production [2]
Hop extract	X		Only for antimicrobial purposes in production of sugar[2] From organic production, when available
Pine rosin extract	X		Only for antimicrobial purposes in production of sugar.[2] From organic production when available
Hydrochloric acid		X	Gelatine production and for the regulation of the pH of the brine bath in the processing of Gouda, Edam and Maasdammer cheeses, Boerenkaas, Friese and Leidse Nagelkaas
Ammonium hydroxide		X	Gelatine production
Hydrogen peroxide		X	Gelatine production
Carbon dioxide	X	X	
Nitrogen	X	X	
Ethanol	X	X	Solvent
Tannic acid	X		Filtration aid
Egg white albumen	X		
Casein	X		

Gelatin	X		
Isinglass	X		
Vegetable oils	X	X	Greasing, releasing or anti-foaming agent. Only when derived from organic production
Silicon dioxide gel or colloidal solution	X		
Activated carbon	X		
Talc	X		In compliance with the specific purity criteria for food additive E553b
Bentonite	X	X	Sticking agent for mead [1]
Cellulose	X	X	Gelatine production [1]
Diatomaceous earth	X	X	Gelatine production [1]
Perlite	X	X	Gelatine production [1]
Hazelnut shells	X		
Rice meal	X		
Beeswax	X		Releasing agent. Only when derived from organic beekeeping
Carnauba wax	X		Releasing agent. ~~Only when derived from organic raw material.~~ Must be organic from January 1st 2022. Until that date, only when derived from organic raw material.
Acetic acid/vinegar		X	Only when derived from organic production. For fish processing only. Ffrom ~~biotechnological source~~ natural fermentation, ~~except if~~ not to be produced by or from GMO.
Thiamin hydrochloride	X	X	Only for use in processing fruit wines, including cider, perry and mead
Diammonium phosphate	X	X	Only for use in processing fruit wines, including cider, perry and mead
Wood fibre	X	X	The source of timber should be restricted to certified, sustainably harvested wood. Wood used must not contain toxic components (post-harvest treatment, naturally occurring toxins or toxins from micro-organisms)
[1]The restriction only concerns animal products [2]The restriction only concerns plant products			

6.9.3 Additives and processing aids You may use the products and substances listed in the table below for making wine. You must cross reference this with *EC Regulation 1234/2007* and the specific conditions and limits of application listed in Annex I A of *EC Regulation 606/2009.* *(EC) 889/2008 Art. 29(c)(2)(3); Annex VIIIa* *(EC) 606/2009 Annex Ia*	It is important to note that the wine regulation *606/2009* details further specific conditions and restrictions on using the materials outlined in the table below. You will need to make sure that you also meet these requirements. Some additives and processing aids are a potential GM risk because they are derived from crops that can be GM or are made using processes that sometimes involve GM. For these additives and processing aids you will need to provide additional proof that they are non-GM by completing a non-GM declaration form, signed by the additive or processing aid manufacturer, and providing supporting information. The type of supporting information required will depend on the additive or processing aid. Please refer to this guidance document for more information.

Product/ Substance	Oenological practice	Specific conditions and restrictions within the limits and conditions set out in Regulation (EC) 1234/2007 and Regulation (EC) 606/2009
Air Gaseous oxygen	For aeration or oxygenation	
Perlite Cellulose Diatomaceous earth	Centrifuging & filtration	To use only as inert filtering agents.
Nitrogen Carbon dioxide Argon	To create an inert atmosphere and to handle the product shielded from the air	
Yeasts, yeast cell walls	Use	Individual strains organically sourced if available.

Product/ Substance	Oenological practice	Specific conditions and restrictions within the limits and conditions set out in Regulation (EC) 1234/2007 and Regulation (EC) 606/2009
Diammonium phosphate Thiamine hydrochloride ~~Inactivated yeast, a~~Autolysates of yeast ~~and yeast hulls~~	Use	

Sulphur dioxide Potassium bisulphite or potassium metabisulphite	Use	See standards 6.9.4, 6.9.5 and 6.9.6 for permitted levels.
Charcoal for oenological use	Use	
Edible gelatin Plant proteins from wheat or peas Isinglass Egg white albumin Tannins Potato proteins Yeast protein extracts	Clarification	From organic raw material if available.
Casein Chitosan derived from *Aspergillus niger* Potassium caseinate Silicon dioxide Bentonite Pectolytic enzymes	Clarification	
Lactic acid L(+)Tartaric acid	Acidification	
L(+)Tartaric acid Calcium carbonate Neutral potassium tartrate Potassium bicarbonate	Deacidification	
Aleppo pine resin	Addition	
Lactic bacteria	Use	
Product/ Substance	**Oenological practice**	**Specific conditions and restrictions within the limits and conditions set out in Regulation (EC) 1234/2007 and Regulation (EC) 606/2009**
L-Ascorbic acid	Addition	
Nitrogen	Bubbling	
Carbon dioxide	Addition	
Citric acid	Wine stabilization	
Tannins	Addition	From organic raw material if available.

Meta-tartaric acid	Addition	For partially fermented wines for direct human consumption as such, and the products defined in paragraphs 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 15 and 16 of Annex IV of *EC Regulation 479/2008.* No more than 100mg/l.
Acacia gum (gum Arabic)	Use	From organic raw material if available.
Potassium bitartrate	Use	
Cupric citrate	Use	
Yeast mannoproteins	Use	
Oak chips	Use	
Potassium alginate	Use	
Chitosan derived from *Aspergillus niger*	Use	
Calcium sulphate	Treatment in accordance with Annex III A (2)(b) to *EC Regulation 606/2009*	Only for 'vino generoso' or 'vino generoso de licor'.

Changes to Abattoir and slaughtering standards

18.7.4 Livestock movement records

When you receive animals in you must record:

a) species, source, numbers,
b) organic status,
c) identification mark,
d) age,
e) time and date of arrival.

(EC) 889/2008 Art. 76(a)(b)

R Soil Association Certification licensed farms must supply an 'organic livestock movement to slaughter' form or an equivalent delivery document with each batch of animals delivered which contains the relevant information.

I Non-SA Certification licensed farms do **not** have to use these forms, in which case you must check that each animal is listed as organic on the delivery note. You must also check that all other legally required transfer documents have been completed.

Summary of key statutory welfare requirements

R *Along with the organic record keeping requirements you will also need to keep records to comply with EC Regulation 1099/2009. These include:*

Equipment maintenance records
A maintenance record for all restraining and stunning equipment must be kept and the records retained for at least one year.

(EC) 1099/2009 Art. 9(1)

Records of remedial actions taken to improve animal welfare

For slaughterhouses slaughtering 1,000 or more livestock units of mammals or 150,000 birds or rabbits per year the animal welfare officer must keep a record of the action taken to improve animal welfare in the slaughterhouse in which he/she carries out his/her tasks. This record must be kept for at least one year.

(EC) 1099/2009 Art. 17(5)

*Gas stunning equipment records**
Gas stunning equipment must measure continuously, display and record the gas concentration and length of exposure. It must be clearly visible to the operator of the equipment and give a visual and audible warning if the concentration of gas falls below the required level. These records must be kept for at least one year.

(EC) 1099/2009 Annex II, Art. 6(2)

*Electrical stunning equipment records**
All electrical stunning equipment must be fitted with an instrument which displays and records the details of key electrical parameters for each animal stunned. The instrument must be clearly visible to the operator of the equipment and give a visual and audible warning if the duration of exposure falls below the required level. These records shall be kept for at least one year. The regulation also requires all electrical stunning equipment (except waterbath stunning equipment) to record the details of key electrical parameters.

(EC) 1099/2009 Annex II, Art. 4(1)

**~~Operators have until~~ Effective from 8 December 2019, operators must have ~~to~~ installed equipment capable of recording and storing the required data. This is unless prior to that date operators have made changes to the layout of the slaughterhouse, engage in any construction or purchase new equipment, any or all which relate to either gas or electric stunning equipment.*

*Waterbath stunning equipment records**
Waterbath stunning equipment must be fitted with a device which displays and records the details of the electrical key parameters used. These records shall be kept for at least one year.

(EC) 1099/2009 Annex II, Art. 5(10)

Changes to Aquaculture standards

13.8.3 Permitted feed additives

You may use the following feed additives or products in animal nutrition and processing aids:

(EC) 834/2007 Art. 15d (iii, iv)
(EC) 889/2008 Art. 25m (2), Annex VI

ID number or Functional Group	Substance	Descriptions/conditions of use

Preservatives		
E 200	Sorbic acid	
E 236	Formic acid	
E 237	Sodium formate	
E 260	Acetic acid	
E 270	Lactic acid	
E 280	Propionic acid	
E 330	Citric acid	
Antioxidants		
1b306(i)	Tocopherol ~~rich~~ extracts ~~of natural origin~~ from vegetable oils	
1b306(ii)	Tocopherol-rich extracts from vegetable oils (delta rich)	
Emulsifiers, stabilisers, thickeners and gelling agents		
~~E~~ 1c322	Lecithins	Only when derived from organic raw material. Use restricted to aquaculture animal feed.
Binders and anti-caking agents		
E412	Guar gum	
E 535	Sodium ferrocyanide	• Maximum dose rate of 20 mg/kg NaCl calculated as ferrocyanide anion
E 551b	Colloidal silica	
E 551c	Kieselguhr (diatomaceous earth, purified)	
1m558i	Bentonite	
E 559	Kaolinitic clays, free of asbestos	
E 560	Natural mixtures of stearites and chlorite	
E 561	Vermiculite	
E 562	Sepiolite	
E 566	Natrolite-Phonolite	
1g568	Clinoptilolite of sedimentary origin	

E 599	Perlite	
Sensory additives		
2b ~~Flavouring compounds~~	Flavouring compounds	Only extracts from agricultural products
	Castanea sativa Mill.: Chestnut extract	
Nutritional additives		
3a ~~Vitamins and provitamins~~	Vitamins and provitamins	• Only if derived from agricultural products, or • If synthetic vitamins are used only those identical to vitamins derived from agricultural products may be used for monogastric and aquaculture animals
Trace elements		
ID number or Functional Group	**Substance**	**Conditions of use**
E1 Iron	~~ferric oxide~~ ~~ferrous carbonate~~ ~~ferrous sulphate, heptahydrate~~ ~~ferrous sulphate, monohydrate~~	
3b101	Iron(II) carbonate (siderite)	
3b103	Iron(II) sulphate monohydrate	
3b104	Iron(II) sulphate heptahydrate	
3b201	Potassium iodide	
3b202	Calcium iodate, anhydrous	
3b203	Coated granulated calcium iodate anhydrous	
3b301	Cobalt(II) acetate tetrahydrate	
3b302	Cobalt(II) carbonate	
3b303	Cobalt(II) carbonate hydroxide (2:3) monohydrate	

3b304 3b305	Coated granulated cobalt(II) carbonate Cobalt(II) sulphate heptahydrate	
3b402 ~~E4 Copper~~ 3b404 3b405 3b409	Copper(II) carbonate dihydroxy ~~Basic cupric carbonate,~~ monohydrate Copper (II) ~~Cupric~~ oxide Copper (II) ~~Cupric~~ sulphate, pentahydrate Dicopper chloride trihydroxide (TBCC)	
3b502 ~~E5 Manganese~~ 3b503	~~manganous carbonate~~ Manganese (II) ~~manganous~~ oxide Manganous sulfate, monohydrate	
3b603 ~~E6 Zinc~~ 3b604 3b605 3b609	Zinc oxide ~~zinc sulphate monohydrate~~ zinc sulphate heptahydrate Zinc sulphate monohydrate Zinc chloride hydroxide monohydrate (TBZC)	
3b701 ~~E7 Molybdenum~~	Sodium molybdate dihydrate	
3b801~~E8 Selenium~~	Sodium selenite ~~Sodium selenate~~ Selenised yeast inactivated	

3b8.10, 3b8.11, 3b8.12, 3b813 and 3b817		
Zootechnical additives		
4a, 4b, 4c and 4d	Enzymes and micro-organisms in the category of "Zootechnical additives"	

*please note that this standard has been updated in Feed processing standards documents.

Annex I – fertilisers and nutrients

The following substances can only be used for fish in inland waters as described in standard 13.4.8

Name - Compound products or products containing only materials listed hereunder	Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use	Soil Association additional conditions
Mushroom culture wastes	This must be initially made from products permitted in this table.	
Composted or fermented mixture of vegetable matter	Composts obtained from mixtures of vegetable matter which has been submitted to composting or to anaerobic fermentation for biogas production.	
Products and by-products of plant origin for fertilisers	Examples: oilseed cake meal, cocoa husks, malt culms	
Hydrolysed proteins of plant origin		
Seaweeds and seaweed products	As far as directly obtained by: (i) physical processes including dehydration, freezing and grinding (ii) extraction with water or aqueous acid and/or alkaline solution (iii) fermentation	You must not use calcified seaweed, lithothamne or maerl if extracted from the sea.
Sawdust and wood chips, composted bark and wood ash	The wood must not have been chemically treated after felling.	
Soft ground rock phosphate	Product as specified in point 7 of Annex 1 A.2 of *Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003*. The cadmium content must be less than or equal to 90 mg/kg of P_2O_5	

Aluminium-calcium phosphate	Product as specified in point 6 of Annex I A.2. of *Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003*. The cadmium content must be less than or equal to 90 mg/kg of P_2O_5. Use only allowed where the soil pH is greater than 7.5.	
Basic slag	Products as specified in point 1 of Annex I A.2 of *Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003*.	
Crude potassium salt or kainit	Products as specified in point 1 of Annex I A.3 of *Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003*.	
Potassium sulphate, possibly containing magnesium salt	Product obtained from crude potassium salt by a physical extraction process, possibly containing magnesium salts.	
Stillage and stillage extract	Ammonium stillage excluded.	
Calcium carbonate	Only of natural origin, for example chalk, marl, ground limestone, Breton ameliorant, phosphate chalk.	
Mollusc waste	Only from sustainable fisheries, as defined in Article 4 (1) (7) of *Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013* or organic aquaculture **Guidance** You should also comply with Animal By-Product Regulations, for example in the UK.	
Egg shells	Must not be of factory farming origin. **Guidance** You should also comply with Animal By-Product Regulations, for example in the UK.	
Magnesium and calcium carbonate	Only of natural origin e.g. magnesian chalk, ground magnesium, limestone	
Magnesium sulphate (kieserite)	Only of natural origin	
Calcium sulphate (gypsum) ~~chloride solution~~	Only of natural origin Products as specified in point 1 of Annex I D of *Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003*.	
Industrial lime	Only as a by-product of sugar production from sugar beet or sugar cane, or vacuum salt production from brine found in mountains.	
Elemental sulphur	Products as specified in Annex I D.3 of *Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003*.	

Trace elements	Only the inorganic micronutrients listed in Annex I, part E of Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003.	
Sodium chloride	~~Only mined salt~~	Only sea and rock salt.
Stone meal and clays	For example, ground basalt, bentonite, perlite and vermiculite.	
Leonardite (Raw organic sediment rich in humic acids)	Only if obtained as a by-product of mining activities	
Organic rich sediment from fresh water bodies formed under exclusion of oxygen (e.g. sapropel)	Only organic sediments that are by-products of fresh water body management or extracted from former freshwater areas. When applicable, extraction should be done in a way to cause minimal impact on the aquatic system. Only sediments derived from sources free from contaminations of pesticides, persistent organic pollutants and petrol-like substances. Maximum concentrations in mg/kg of dry matter must not exceed: cadmium: 0,7; copper: 70; nickel: 25; lead: 45; zinc: 200; mercury: 0,4; chromium (total): 70; chromium (VI): not detectable	
Xylite	Only if obtained as a by-product of mining activities (e.g. by-product of brown coal mining).	

Changes to Seaweed standards

Annex I – fertilisers and nutrients

The following substances can be used in seaweed cultivation on land using external nutrient sources in line with standard 15.7.4.

Name - Compound products or products containing only materials listed hereunder	Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use	Soil Association additional conditions
Mushroom culture wastes	This must be initially made from products permitted in this table.	
Composted or fermented mixture of vegetable matter	Composts obtained from mixtures of vegetable matter which has been submitted to composting or to anaerobic fermentation for biogas production.	
Products and by-products of plant origin for fertilisers	Examples: oilseed cake meal, cocoa husks, malt culms	
Hydrolysed proteins of plant origin		
Seaweeds and seaweed products	As far as directly obtained by: (i) physical processes including dehydration, freezing and grinding (ii) extraction with water or aqueous acid and/or alkaline solution (iii) fermentation	You must not use calcified seaweed, lithothamne or maerl if extracted from the sea.
Sawdust and wood chips, composted bark and wood ash	The wood must not have been chemically treated after felling.	
Soft ground rock phosphate	Product as specified in point 7 of Annex 1 A.2 of *Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003*. The cadmium content must be less than or equal to 90 mg/kg of P_2O_5	
Aluminium-calcium phosphate	Product as specified in point 6 of Annex I A.2. of *Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003*. The cadmium content must be less than or equal to 90 mg/kg of P_2O_5.	

	Use only allowed where the soil pH is greater than 7.5.	
Basic slag	Products as specified in point 1 of Annex I A.2 of *Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003*.	
Crude potassium salt or kainit	Products as specified in point 1 of Annex I A.3 of *Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003*.	
Potassium sulphate, possibly containing magnesium salt	Product obtained from crude potassium salt by a physical extraction process, possibly containing magnesium salts.	
Stillage and stillage extract	Ammonium stillage excluded.	
Calcium carbonate	Only of natural origin, for example chalk, marl, ground limestone, Breton ameliorant, phosphate chalk.	
Mollusc waste	Only from sustainable fisheries, as defined in Article 4 (1) (7) of *Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013* or organic aquaculture **Guidance** You should also comply with Animal By-Product Regulations, for example in the UK.	
Egg shells	Must not be of factory farming origin. **Guidance** You should also comply with Animal By-Product Regulations, for example in the UK.	
Magnesium and calcium carbonate	Only of natural origin e.g. magnesian chalk, ground magnesium, limestone	
Magnesium sulphate (kieserite)	Only of natural origin	
Calcium sulphate (gypsum) ~~chloride solution~~	Only of natural origin Products as specified in point 1 of Annex I D of *Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003.*	
Industrial lime	Only as a by-product of sugar production from sugar beet or sugar cane, or vacuum salt production from brine found in mountains.	
Elemental sulphur	Products as specified in Annex I D.3 of *Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003*.	
Trace elements	Only the inorganic micronutrients listed in Annex I, part E of Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003.	

Sodium chloride	~~Only mined salt~~	Only sea and rock salt.
Stone meal and clays	For example, ground basalt, bentonite, perlite and vermiculite.	
Leonardite (Raw organic sediment rich in humic acids)	Only if obtained as a by-product of mining activities	
Organic rich sediment from fresh water bodies formed under exclusion of oxygen (e.g. sapropel)	Only organic sediments that are by-products of fresh water body management or extracted from former freshwater areas. When applicable, extraction should be done in a way to cause minimal impact on the aquatic system. Only sediments derived from sources free from contaminations of pesticides, persistent organic pollutants and petrol-like substances. Maximum concentrations in mg/kg of dry matter must not exceed: cadmium: 0,7; copper: 70; nickel: 25; lead: 45; zinc: 200; mercury: 0,4; chromium (total): 70; chromium (VI): not detectable	
Xylite	Only if obtained as a by-product of mining activities (e.g. by-product of brown coal mining).	