

Ecocert Canada

Quebec Organic Agriculture Permitted Substances List
2009 version

**Quebec Organic Agriculture
Permitted Substances List**



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The masculine form used in this document also designates, when relevant, women as well as men. The masculine form is used to simplify reading of the text.

Front page illustration by Claudine Gravel Miguel.

Please note that, since January 1st, 2008, the Conseil des Appellations Agroalimentaires du Québec (CAAQ) merged to the Conseil des Appellations Réservées et des Termes Valorisants (CARTV). The CAAQ is now named CARTV.

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<p>NOTE Modifications to the reference standards are valid from January 2009 and are high lighted in the current version.</p>
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APPENDIX A

Quebec Organic Agriculture Permitted Substances List

GENERAL

The *generic* substances listed below may be used in the production, processing and packaging of organic *upon the approval of their source and use by a certification body in accordance with these standards and provincial and federal regulations pertinent to particular situations as they arise. The use of genetically engineered products (GMOs) is prohibited.*

Generic substances have two possible statuses regarding their approval by certification bodies:

- P Permitted:** The substance's use may be approved in accordance with applicable criteria within different sections of the standards and accompanying annotations (if appropriate).
- R Restricted:** The substance's use must be approved by the certifier in accordance with applicable criteria within different sections of the standards and accompanying annotations if no substance or permitted practice is available, feasible or effective.

A1 QUEBEC AUTHORIZED CROP PRODUCTION SUBSTANCE LIST

A.1.1 SOIL AMENDMENT AND FERTILIZATION

The use of the following generic substances is permitted for soil amendments or fertilizers in accordance with their compliance, as to their source, their use according to section 5 of the standards and their adherence to applicable provincial and federal regulations.

Note to the user

No proof of usefulness is required as a prerequisite for the substance's acceptance. The CARTV assumes no liability in relation to the use of the substances listed.

Common Name(s)	Status	Origin and usage annotation
Agar	R	Only authorized for initial mushroom spawn production
Alfalfa meal and pellets	P	See "Plant by-products"
Algae and algae products	P	See "Plant extracts".
Animal products and by-products from slaughterhouses	P	Meat blood and feather meal. Hoof, horn and bone powders and emulsions. Such products may not be contaminated by any prohibited substances. Substances shall comply with criteria laid out in section 5.5.2 or applied according to conditions required in section 5.4.15.
Ash	P	From plant and animal sources. The burned materials shall not have been treated or combined with substances prohibited by the standards nor originate from agricultural residues.
Basalt	P	
Biotite	P	
Bone Meal	P	
Boron mineral products	R	See "Trace element chelates". When organic inputs are insufficient in meeting crop needs, sodium pentaborate and sodium tetraborate (borax) may be used for reasons outlined in section 5.4.6.
Calcium chloride	R	Mined source, to remedy calcium deficiency
Charcoal	P	

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Clay (eg. Perlite, Zeolite, Bentonite)	P	Test for possible contaminants (e.g.: heavy metals)
Copper mineral products	R	See "Trace element chelates". When organic inputs are insufficient in meeting crop needs, forms of copper sulfate may be used for reasons outlined in section 5.4.6.
Earthworms	P	Shall not be genetically modified.
Epsom salts (magnesium sulfate)	P	Mined sources, may be used for reasons outlined in section 5.4.6.
Feldspar (KAlSi ₃ O ₈)	P	
Fish products	P	Waste products shall comply with criteria laid out in section 5.5.2 or applied according to conditions required in section 5.4.15.
Glauconite	P	
Granite dust	P	
Guano bat or bird	P	Shall comply with criteria laid out in section 5.5.2 or applied according to conditions required in section 5.4.15.
Gypsum (calcium sulfate: CaSO ₄ .2H ₂ O)	P	Mined sources, with reasons as outlined in section 5.4.6.
Humus from worms and insects (vermi-compost)	P	Shall demonstrate that worms and insects have not been fed with prohibited substances.
Iron-aluminum rock phosphates (Phospal)	P	Mined sources, with reasons as outlined in section 5.4.6.
Iron mineral products	R	See "Trace element chelates". When organic inputs are insufficient in meeting crop needs, forms of iron sulfate may be used for reasons outlined in section 5.4.6.
Kelp meal and extracts	P	See "Plant extracts"
Langbeinite (potassium or magnesium triple sulfate K ₂ Mg ₂ (SO ₄) ₃)	P	See "Potassium and magnesium sulfate."
Lime (e.g. chalk, marl, limestone, phosphate chalk)	P	Mined sources, or from oystershells or eggshells, with reasons as outlined in section 5.4.6.
Magnesite, dolomite CaMg(CO ₃) ₂	P	Mined sources, with reasons as outlined in section 5.4.6.
Manganese mineral products	R	See "Trace element chelates". When organic inputs are insufficient in meeting crop needs, forms of manganese sulfate may be used for reasons outlined in section 5.4.6.
Manure, (solid and liquid) and compost	P	Shall meet requirements as defined in 5.4
Marine animal waste	P	Shall meet requirements as defined in 5.5.2 et 5.4.15.
Microbial products (Except those resulting from genetic engineering)	P	These include rhizobium bacteria, mycorrhizal fungi, yeast and other micro-organisms to be used on or in compost, plants, seeds and soils.
Molasses	P	See "Plant by-products"
Molybdenum mineral products	R	See "Trace element chelates". When organic inputs are insufficient in meeting crop needs, forms of sodium molybdenate may be used for reasons outlined in section 5.4.6.
Mushroom compost	P	Shall not contain substances prohibited by the standards.
Organic food by-products and textile industry by-products	R	By-products shall not be treated with prohibited substances. Test for the presence of contaminants (heavy metals).
Peat moss	P	Shall not contain prohibited substances (e.g.: wetting agents).
Phosphate rock	P	Mined sources, with reasons as outlined in section 5.4.6.
Plant by-products	P	From wild and cultivated plants in accordance with the standards or without adding or using prohibited substances.
Plant extracts	P	Plant extracts obtained by using water, alcohol or a diluted solution of potassium hydroxide. Uncontaminated by prohibited substances.
Plant residues	P	From wild and cultivated plants in accordance with the standards or without adding or using prohibited substances.
Potassium and magnesium sulfate	R	When organic inputs are insufficient in meeting crop needs, mined sources (e.g. langbeinite), may be used for reasons outlined in section 5.4.6. They shall be obtained by mechanical processes, and not modified by chemical means.
Potassium rock powders, potassium salts extracted from mines (e.g. kainite,	R	Mined sources untainted by prohibited substances, may be used for reasons outlined in section 5.4.6. Cement powders are not permitted.

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sylvite)		
Potassium sulfate	R	Mined sources to remedy potassium deficiencies.
Pumice	P	Mined sources, with reasons as outlined in section 5.4.6.
Rock powder	P	
Sawdust and wood chips	P	Uncontaminated by prohibited substances.
Shell (e.g. egg and oystershells)	P	See "Lime".
Straw	P	See "Plant residues".
Sulphur	P	Used to acidify soil.
Trace elements chelates (e.g. boron, copper, iron, manganese, molybdenum, zinc)	R	When organic inputs are insufficient in meeting crop needs, trace elements in chelate form may be used for reasons outlined in section 5.4.6. However only sulphonate, lignin or amino acid based chelates are permitted.
Vermiculite	P	
Zinc mineral products	R	See "Trace element chelates". When organic inputs are insufficient in meeting crop needs, forms of zinc sulfate may be used for reasons outlined in section 5.4.6.

A1.2 WEED CONTROL

The use of the following generic substances is permitted for weed control in accordance with their compliance, as to their source, their use according to section 5 of the standards and their adherence to applicable laws and regulations. This list may contain products before they are officially approved by the PMRA, as well as products obviously not needing approval.

Common Name(s)	Status	Origin and usage annotation
Herbicide soap (fatty acid salts)	P	
Plant extracts	P	Plant extracts obtained by using water, alcohol or a diluted solution of potassium hydroxide. Uncontaminated by prohibited substances.
Plastic mulch	P	Plastic mulch must not be incorporated into the soil or left in the field to decompose. It shall be removed at the end of the growing season except for perennial crops where it may be left for more than one season. The use of light-degradable or polyvinyl chloride (PVC) as a plastic mulch is prohibited.
Vegetable oils	P	See also "Plant extracts".
Vinegar (acetic acid)	P	

A1.3 PLANT DISEASE CONTROL

The use of the following generic substances is permitted for plant disease control in accordance with their compliance, as to their source and their use according to section 5 of the standards. This list may contain phytosanitary products before they are officially approved by the PMRA, as well as products obviously not needing approval.

Common Name(s)	Status	Origin and usage annotation
Biodynamic preparations	P	
Bordeaux Mixture (Mixture of copper sulfate and hydrated lime)	P	Foliar application. In the absence of other effective methods. Copper buildup in the soil must be monitored.
Calcium Chloride	R	Mined sources.
Calcium polysulphide (Lime sulphur)	P	Foliar application. In the absence of other effective methods.
Clay and bentonite	P	
Copper hydroxide and other copper compounds (e.g. oxychloride)	P	Copper buildup in the soil must be monitored.
Copper sulfate	P	Mined sources. Foliar application. In the absence of other effective methods. Copper buildup in the soil must be monitored.
Elementary Sulphur	P	Foliar application. Soil reaction (pH) must be monitored.

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Ethyl alcohol (food grade) (ethanol)	P	Tool disinfectant.
Homeopathic Preparations	P	
Hydrogen peroxide	P	
Lectin	R	
Mineral oils	P	Only for use on woody plants during periods of dormancy.
Mineral powders (Silica rock powders)	P	
Mustard powder	P	Treating seeds
Plant extracts (Including vegetable and essential oils)	P	Plant extracts obtained by using water, alcohol or a diluted solution of potassium hydroxide. Uncontaminated by prohibited substances.
Potassium permanganate	R	
Propolis	R	
Seaweed (algae) and salt water	P	
Silicic acid, mineral clay, sticking agent	P	For the closing of wounds in woody plants
Slaked lime (Calcium hydroxide)	P	Foliar application. See Bordeaux Mixture. Permitted in growing media.
Sodium or potassium bicarbonate and Burgundy mixture	P	
Sodium silicates	P	
Vegetable oils (e.g. essential oils of mint, pine, caraway or cumin)	P	

A1.4 PEST CONTROL

The use of the following generic substances is permitted for pest control in accordance with their compliance, as to their source and their use according to section 5 of the standards. Pests include mollusks, arthropods and nematodes. This list may contain products before they are officially approved by the PMRA.

Common Name(s)	Status	Origin and usage annotation
Ammonium carbonate	P	For use as bait in insect traps, for monitoring purposes only. May not come in contact with crops or the soil.
Bacillus thuringiensis	P	
Calcium polysulphide (Lime sulphur)	P	Foliar application in the absence of other effective means.
Carbon dioxide	P	For fumigation.
Chitin	P	Derived from marine animal waste. (e.g. crab and shrimp shells), uncontaminated by prohibited substances, except for potassium or sodium hydroxide used to extract the chitin.
Coloured sticky traps	P	May not contain pesticides or prohibited substances or come in contact with soil or plants.
Diatomaceous earth	P	
Elementary Sulphur	P	Acaricide (Mite control)
Entomovirus	P	Only Granulosis virus
Garlic	P	
Granulosis virus-based Preparation	P	
Insect-specific-virus	P	Granulosis virus only
Iron orthophosphate	P	For slug control (mollusks). May not come in contact with crops.
Kaolin (clay)	P	
Neem oil	P	Insect repellent
Pheromones	P	Synthetic pheromones are approved for the trapping and the sexual confusion of insects.
Physical barriers	P	
Plant extracts	P	Plant extracts obtained by using water, alcohol or a diluted solution of potassium hydroxide. Uncontaminated by prohibited substances.

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Predators and parasitoids	P	Biological insect control. May not be genetically modified.
Pyrethrum	R	Natural substances only, uncontaminated by prohibited substances. See also "plant extracts".
Rotenone	R	Insecticide and acaricide. Only when other products are ineffective against insects. Natural sources only, e.g. Derris elliptica, Lonchocarpus, Thephrosia; Uncontaminated by prohibited substances. See also "Plant extracts".
Shell	P	
Silicon Dioxide	P	
Soaps	P	"Insecticidal" soaps made of fatty acids obtained from animal or vegetable oils.
Spinosad, Beauveria bassiana, virus	P	Protects crops from insects. Microorganisms or their derivatives. May not be genetically modified.
Sticky traps	P	May not contain pesticides or prohibited substances or come in contact with soil or plants.
Vegetable oils (colza, sesame.)	P	Including "essential" and "dormant" oils. See also "Plant extracts"

A1.5 VERTEBRATE ANIMAL CONTROL

The following substances are approved for vertebrate animal control. (e.g. rodents and birds) in accordance with their compliance, as to their source and their use according to section 5 of the standards.

Common Name(s)	Status	Origin and usage annotation
Sulphur anhydride	P	"Smoke bombs", for the control of burrowing rodents.
Garlic-based repellents	P	Repels geese, rabbits, deer, etc.
Chilli pepper based repellents	P	Repels dogs, cats, raccoons, groundhogs, etc.
Ammonium soaps	P	As an animal repellent, no contact with soil or plants.
Vitamin D-3	R	As a last resort against rodents.

A1.6 PLANT GROWTH REGULATORS

The following substances are approved for regulating plant growth in accordance with their compliance, as to their source and their use according to section 5 of the standards.

Common Name(s)	Status	Origin and usage annotation
Carbon dioxide	P	Growth stimulator. For use in greenhouses.
Cytokinins	R	Algae extracts for root growth stimulation.
Gibberellic acid	R	Produced through fermentation and not enriched by synthetic substances.
Indol-acetic acid	R	Root growth stimulator.
Plant extracts	P	

A1.7 CROPS PRODUCTION AIDS

The following substances are approved for enabling the application of permitted or restricted substances on crops and soil in accordance with their compliance, as to their source and their use according to section 5 of the standards.

Common Name(s)	Status	Origin and usage annotation
Bentonite	P	
Citric acid	P	pH regulator
Copper sulphate	R	Wood preservative.
Lignin Sulphonates	R	Chelating agents.
Plant extracts	P	As a dispersant, surfactant.
Soaps	P	As wetting agents and adjuvants consisting of fatty acids derived from animal or vegetable oils.
Sodium or potassium bicarbonate	P	pH regulator
Vinegar (Acetic acid)	P	Adjuvant and pH regulator.

A2 Québec Permitted Livestock Production Substances

A2.1 PRIMARY INGREDIENTS FOR LIVESTOCK FEED

The following substances are approved as primary ingredients animal feed in accordance with their compliance, as to their source and their use according to section 5 of the standards.

Common Name(s)	Status	Origin and usage annotation
1. Primary plant ingredients		
1.1. Cereals (oats, barley, corn etc.), their products and by-products (Flour, bran, flakes, distiller's soluble, etc.).	P	Products from non-organic sources may not be used except in accordance with conditions set forth in the standards.
1.2. Seeds (sunflower, colza, flax, etc.) or oily fruits, their products and by-products (oil cake, ...).	P	Organic or wild produce preferred. Products from non-organic sources may not be used except in accordance with conditions set forth in the standards.
1.3. Legume seeds (peas, soy beans, green beans and field beans).	P	Products from non-organic sources may not be used except in accordance with conditions set forth in the standards. Heat treatments such as roasting or micronization are authorized
1.4. Tubers (potatoes, beats, Jerusalem artichoke, etc.), roots, their products and by-products (pulp, starches, etc.).	P	Products from non-organic sources may not be used except in accordance with conditions set forth in the standards.
1.5. Other seeds and fruits (apples, citrus, pears, peaches, figs, grapes) their products and by-products (pulp, flours).	P	Products from non-organic sources may not be used except in accordance with conditions set forth in the standards.
1.6. Fodder (hay, straw, ensilage, etc.)	P	Products from non-organic sources may not be used except in accordance with conditions set forth in the standards. The following treatments are authorized: drying, ensilaging, chopping and dicing. Treatments may not include substances prohibited by the standards.
1.7. Other plants, their products and by-products. The following products are included in this category: Seaweeds, powders and plant extracts, plant protein extracts, spices and aromatic plants, peat moss.	P	Products from non-organic sources may not be used except in accordance with conditions set forth in the standards.
2. Primary animal ingredients		
2.1. Milk and milk products (fresh or powdered milk, whey, buttermilk, powdered whey and buttermilk, etc.).	P	Products from non-organic sources may not be used except in accordance with conditions set forth in the standards. See sections 6.3 and 6.4.
2.2. Fish and other aquatic animals, crustaceans, mollusks, their products and by-products (flours, oils, etc.).	P	Shall come from organically produced aquatic animals. Or from lightly or unpolluted environments. In all cases there shall be documented proof that concentrations of heavy metals, dioxins, furans, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and DDT in these products are lower than half the maximum limit established by the Canadian Guidelines For Chemical Contaminants And Toxins In Fish And Fish Products. May not be used except in accordance with conditions set forth in the standards.
3. Primary mineral ingredients		
Minerals from rocks and ores	P	Mined or natural sources of sodium, calcium, phosphorus, magnesium,

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(essential elements)		iron, iodine, cobalt, copper, manganese, zinc, de molybdenum, and selenium; synthetic sources may be used only when mined or natural sources are commercially unavailable.
Sodium sources: Salt, Unrefined sea salt, fossil salt natural mined sodium chloride trace element complement and salt (saltlick blocks)	P	Natural sources preferred. Whenever mined or natural sources of sodium are commercially unavailable, the following synthetic substances may be used: sodium sulfate, sodium carbonate, and sodium bicarbonate.
Potassium sources: Calcium chloride Potassium chloride Potassium iodide	P	
Calcium sources: Calcium carbonate lithothamne and marl, aquatic animal shells	P	Natural sources preferred. Whenever mined or natural sources of calcium are commercially unavailable, the following synthetic substances may be used: calcium lactate, calcium gluconate; for remedying calcium deficiencies which must be justified by the testing of feed or animals.
Phosphorus sources: Deflourinated dicalcium phosphate Deflourinated mono calcium phosphate	P	Natural sources preferred. Whenever mined or natural sources of phosphorus are commercially unavailable, the following synthetic substances may be used: monosodium phosphate, calcium and magnesium phosphate and sodium and calcium phosphate.
Magnesium sources: Magnesium oxide (anhydrous) Magnesium carbonate Magnesium sulphate Magnesium chloride	P	Natural sources preferred. Whenever mined or natural sources of magnesium are commercially unavailable, the following synthetic substances may be used: magnesium chloride and magnesium phosphate.
Sulphur source: Sodium sluphate	P	
Copper source: Copper oxide (cuprite)	P	Natural sources preferred. Whenever mined or natural sources of copper are commercially unavailable, the following synthetic substances may be used: copper sulphate (pentahydrate), cupric chloride $CuCl_2 \cdot 2 H_2O$
Chelated minerals	P	Certain chelated forms are authorized. Only non GMO protein based chelates are authorized.
Cobalt sources	P	Whenever mined or natural sources of cobalt are commercially unavailable, the following synthetic substances may be used for remedying cobalt deficiencies of cobalt sulphate monohydrate, and/or cobalt sulphate heptahydrate, cobalt carbonate monohydrate in feed and/or animals.
Copper sources	P	Whenever mined or natural sources of copper are commercially unavailable, the following synthetic substances may be used for remedying copper deficiencies of copper oxide, copper carbonate monohydrate and copper sulphate pentahydrate in feed and/or animals.
Iodine sources	P	Whenever mined or natural sources of iodine are commercially unavailable, the following synthetic substances may be used for remedying iodine deficiencies of calcium iodate anhydrous, calcium iodate hexahydrate and potassium iodide in feed and/or animals.
Iron sources	P	Whenever mined or natural sources of iron are commercially unavailable, the following synthetic substances may be used for remedying iron deficiencies of iron carbonate ferrous sulphate monohydrate and iron dioxide in feed and/or animals.
Molybdenum sources	P	Whenever mined or natural sources of molybdenum are commercially unavailable, the following synthetic substances may be used for remedying molybdenum deficiencies of ammonium molybdate, sodium molybdate in feed and/or animals.
Selenium sources	P	Whenever mined or natural sources of selenium are commercially unavailable, the following synthetic substances may be used for remedying selenium deficiencies of sodium selenite in feed and/or animals.
Zinc sources	P	Whenever mined or natural sources of zinc are commercially unavailable, the following synthetic substances may be used for remedying zinc deficiencies of zinc carbonate, zinc oxide, mono or heptahydrate zinc sulphate in feed and/or animals.

A2.2 FOOD ADDITIVES AND PROTEIN SUPPLEMENTS

The following substances are approved for inclusion in livestock feed in accordance with their compliance, as to their source and their use according to section 6 of the standards.

Common Name(s)	Status	Origin and usage annotation
Amino acids	R	Obtained in accordance with this standard.
Antioxidants.	P	Natural source extracts.
Binders, anti-clumping agents and coagulants	R	Natural source calcium stearate, colloidal silica, purified diatomaceous earth, bentonite, kaolinite, natural mixtures of stearites and chlorite, vermiculite, sepiolite (meerscham) and perlite.
Conservation agents: Acetic, sorbic, lactic, formic et propionic acids	R	The use of lactic, formic, propionic et acetic acids for ensilage production is only authorized if weather conditions do not allow for adequate fermentation.
Enzymes	P	Shall not be sourced from genetically modified organisms.
Honey	P	Products from non-organic sources may not be used except in accordance with conditions set forth in the standards.
Micro-organisms: yeasts and bacteria	P	Shall not have been genetically modified nor produced from a GMO substrate.
Milk and milk products	P	Products from non-organic sources may not be used except in accordance with conditions set forth in the standards. See sections 6.3 et 6.4.
Molasses	P	Products from non-organic sources may not be used except in accordance with conditions set forth in the standards.
Protein concentrates and amino acids	P	Shall be certified in accordance with the standards and produced without the use of prohibited substances.
Sugar (glucose)	P	Products from non-organic sources may not be used except in accordance with conditions set forth in the standards.
Vitamins	P	Preferably, sourced from primary materials naturally present in animal feed, or synthetic vitamins identical to natural vitamins only if the naturally sourced ones are commercially unavailable.

A2.3 LIVESTOCK HEALTH CARE

The following substances are approved for livestock health care in accordance with their compliance, as to their source and their use according to section 6 of the standards.

Common Name(s)	Status	Origin and usage annotation
Activated charcoal	P	Plant source only
Antibiotics	R	Subject to livestock production standards (see section 6.5.4). Breeding stock or dairy animals only. Prohibited for slaughter animals.
Botanicals	P	Botanical preparations registered for use and according to label specifications. Including preparations from non-toxic plants for topical application or as an external parasite control.
Calcium borogluconate	P	
Calcium gluconate	P	
Calcium or magnesium chloride	P	Mineral preparation.
Chlorohexidine	R	For surgery performed by a veterinarian. Authorized as a teat dip when alternative germicidal agents and/or physical barriers are no longer effective.
Clay	P	
Copper sulphate	P	
Cortisone	R	Subject to livestock production standards.
Diatomaceous earth	P	"Free choice" only.
Electrolyte (salt) solutions	P	Without prohibited substances.
Ethanol (ethyl alcohol)	P	As a disinfectant and antiseptic only.
Formic acid	R	For apicultural use to control Varroa mites only.
Glycerin	P	As a livestock teat dip, must be produced through the hydrolysis of lipids, from plant or animal sources.

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Homeopathic products	P	
Hydrated lime	P	For foot baths.
Hydrogen peroxide	P	For external use.
Iodides	P	For use as a topical disinfectant. Sources are sodium and potassium iodide.
Isopropyl alcohol	P	As a disinfectant and antiseptic only.
Lactic acid	P	For teat dips.
Lime sulphur	P	For foot baths.
Local anesthetics (lidocaine and procaine)	R	Use requires a ninety-day withdrawal period after administration to slaughter animals and seven days for dairy animals. Preference should be given to natural alternative solutions.
Mineral oil	P	Topical use only and as a lubricant.
Oxytocine	R	For therapeutic and post-birthing applications.
Oxalic acid	R	For apicultural use to control Varroa mites only.
Plants and plant extracts (e.g. garlic, nettle) including essential oils	P	Plant extracts obtained by using water, alcohol or a diluted solution of potassium hydroxide and uncontaminated by prohibited substances.
Salts and saltwater	P	
Salicylic acid (e.g. aspirin)	R	Subject to livestock production standards.
Seaweed, seaweed flour, algae extracts	P	
Selenium and other trace elements	P	
Synthetic parasiticides (e.g. Ivermectin, Mebendazole)	R	Subject to livestock production standards.
Synthetic vitamins	R	Subject to livestock production standards.
Vaccines	P	Only those necessary to control common local diseases.
Zinc sulphate	P	

A2. 4 TOPICAL CONTROL OF LIVESTOCK PARASITES

The following substances are approved for the topical control of external parasites in accordance with their compliance, as to their source and their use according to section 6 of the standards.

Common Name(s)	Status	Origin and usage annotation
Plants and plant extracts (e.g. garlic, nettle) including essential oils	P	Plant extracts obtained by using water, alcohol or a diluted solution of potassium hydroxide and uncontaminated by prohibited substances.
Rotenone et pyrethrum	R	
Sulphur	P	For ticks, mites and fleas (external use only).
Diatomaceous earth	P	

A3. List of Substances Authorized for Processing, Handling and Storage

The following substances are approved for use in the processing, handling and storage of organic food products in Québec, in accordance with their compliance as to product (identity) and use according to section 8 of the standards.

A3.1 ADDITIVES

Substances approved as additives for organic food products shall also be used according to section 8 of the standards and as prescribed in Division 16 of The Food and Drug Regulations and the Food Products Act.

The use of the ingredients in this list is permitted when they cannot be obtained through organic means. All products created through genetic modification are excluded.

This list is not intended to be exhaustive; certification bodies shall therefore determine the acceptability of an unlisted product according to criteria based on: (1) a real need for the product, (2) the product's environmental impact, (3) the product's quality, and (4), the product's toxicity.

Common Name(s)	Status	Origin and usage annotation
Agar	P	As a thickener
Alginates	P	Forms of sodium and potassium.
Alginic acid	P	Thickening and gelling agent.
Ammonium carbonate	P	Cereals, cookies, baked goods, confectionaries.
Ammonium phosphate	P	For alcoholic beverages (yeast nutrient) (restricted to 0.3g/l).
Argon	P	
Ascorbic acid (Vitamin C)	R	When required as a remedy for vitamin C deficiency that needs to be incorporated in food products.
Baking powder (sodium bicarbonate)	P	As a chemical leavening agent.
Calcium carbonate	P	For milk products.
Calcium carbonate	P	In sugar production and as a neutralizer of milk and cream in cheese and butter making, also used in the making of cocoa and caramel. Not for use as a food colour.
Calcium chloride	P	Soy products, brewing industry as beer clarification agent
Calcium sulfate	P	Soy products, cookies and pastries
Carbon dioxide	P	For beverages.
Carrageenins	P	
Casein	P	See "Yeast"
Charcoal	P	
Citric acid	P	
Enzymes	P	All enzyme preparations normally used in food processing, obtained from edible substances, non-poisonous plants, non-poisonous fungi, benign bacteria, except for genetically modified micro-organisms or enzymes derived from genetic engineering.
Ethanol (ethyl alcohol)	P	Organic sources preferred.
Gelatin	R	Plant sources only.
Glycerin	P	
Gum	P	Aqueous extracts of arabic, guar, karaya, tragacanth, xanthan, and carob.
Gypsum (calcium sulphate)	P	For bread and pastry products and soy products.
Lactic acid	P	Fermentation of fruits and vegetables. Sausage casings.
Lecithin	P	Produced without the use of bleaching agents or synthetic solvents. Emulsifying agent for dairy products/milk based baby foods/fat-based products/mayonnaise.
Magnesium carbonate	P	Cereals, cookies, baked goods, confectionaries.
Magnesium Chloride	P	Soy products
Malic acid	P	
Mono calcium orthophosphate	P	Only to raise dough (yeast nutrient).
Micro-organisms	R	Includes all micro-organism preparations normally used in food product processing, except for genetically modified micro-organisms and enzymes created through genetic engineering; not grown by means of

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		any prohibited substances.
Minerals	R	Only used when required by law or when a deficiency in a food product has been documented. Synthetic forms may be used if natural sources are not commercially available.
Nigari (magnesium chloride)	P	For soy products.
Nitrogen (N ₂)	P	
Oxygen (O ₂)	P	
Oils & vegetable fats	P	Organic source. Shall be obtained without using synthetic solvents.
Pectin	P	
Potassium citrate	P	
Potassium carbonate	P	Permitted in cereal products, bakery products, confectionaries, milk products, fruit and vegetable products and in wine making.
Potassium tartrate	P	
Plant extracts	P	Obtained from plants without using synthetic solvents or prohibited substances.
Salt (sodium chloride)	P	
Sodium carbonate	P	Cereals, cookies, baked goods, confectionaries.
Sodium hydroxide	P	Cereal products
Sodium tartrate	P	Cookies and pastries, confectionaries
Starches	P	Non GMO, Preferred source is extraction from organic cereals or tubers.
Sulphureous acid (sulphureous anhydride solution) and potassium meta bisulfite	R	For the preservation of wines and alcoholic beverages only.
Tartaric acid	P	Alcoholic beverages
Tocopherols	P	Obtained from vegetable oils.
Vegetable oil (except soy, peanut, sesame, nut)	P	Apicultural use. Anti-foaming agent as specified in 7.4.6. Organic source. Shall be obtained without using synthetic solvents.
Vinegar (acetic acid)	P	Non GMO, organic preferred
Vitamins	R	Only used when required by law or when a deficiency in a food product has been documented; certified organic source; other forms may be used when organic forms are not commercially available.
Yeasts	P	Includes all yeast preparations normally used in food product processing, except for genetically modified yeasts and enzymes created through genetic engineering; not grown by means of any prohibited substances.

A3.2 PROCESSING, HANDLING AND STORAGE AIDS.

The following substances may come in contact with organic food products during their preparation handling or storage but may not be present in significant amounts in the final product.

Common Name(s)	Status	Origin and usage annotation
Ascorbic acid	R	Breadmaking
Bark preparation	P	Sugar processing.
Bentonite	P	As a clarifying or fining agent.
Calcium carbonate	P	
Calcium Chloride	P	Flocculate. Soy products; cheese processing
Calcium Sulphate	P	Flocculate.
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	P	Controlled atmosphere storage.
Casein	P	
Citric acid	P	For pH adjustment.
Diatomaceous earth	P	As a food filtration agent or as a clarifying agent only.
Egg white albumin	P	Sourced from organic eggs preferred; as a clarifying agent
Ethanol	P	Solvent
Ethylene (C ₂ H ₄)	P	For post-harvest ripening of fruit.
Gelatin	P	Plant source, (seaweed carrageenans), used in meat packing, for "jellied" products, for cooked de-boned meats to facilitate reconsolidation of the product, confectioneries, for binding wines and fruit juices, jams, jellies, ice cream, pill coatings, etc....
Hazelnut husks	P	
Ichtyocolla	P	As a fining agent.
Iron powder	P	For oxygen absorption.
Isinglass	P	As a fining agent for fermented beverages; confectionaries; thickener for jellies. Shall come from organically produced fish.
Kaolinite	P	
Lactic acid	P	Meats
Magnesium Chloride (Nigari)	P	Flocculate. Soy products
Nitrogen (N ₂)	P	Controlled atmosphere storage.
Oxygen (O ₂)	P	Controlled atmosphere storage.
Ozone (O ₃)	P	
Pennsylvania maple wood	P	Anti-foaming agent for maple syrup production.
Potassium carbonate	P	Cereals, cookies and pastries, confectionaries, grape drying.
Potassium hydroxide	P	For pH adjustment of water in sugar processing
Powdered milk	P	As a drying agent.
Silica powder		Filtering agent in maple syrup production.
Silicon dioxide (silica)	P	As an abrasive.
Sodium carbonate	P	In sugar production and as a neutralizer of milk and cream in cheese and butter making, also used in the making of cocoa and caramel.
Sodium hydroxide	R	For pH adjustment of water in sugar processing
Sulphuric acid	P	For pH adjustment of water in sugar processing
Talc	P	As a clarifying agent.
Tannic acid	P	Filtration aid - wines
Tannin	P	Wines
Tartaric acid	P	Wines
Vegetable oils	P	
Waxes	R	Carnauba and beeswax for lubrication.

A4 LIST OF SUBSTANCES AUTHORIZED FOR SANITATION AND PARASITE CONTROL**A4.1 EQUIPMENT AND FACILITY CLEANING**

The following substances are authorized for the sanitizing organic processing, handling and storage operations. This includes equipment and facilities in accordance with compliance as to product (identity) and use according to sections 7 and 8 of the standards. Substances authorized for maple syrup production, (section 7), are followed by an asterisk. (*)

Common Name(s)	Status	Origin and usage annotation
Alkali carbonates	P	Sodium and potassium carbonate
Bleach (chlorinated water) (*)	P	Sodium Hypochlorite and calcium and chlorine dioxide, The amount of chlorine in the final rinse shall be effectively zero.
Caustic soda (sodium hydroxide)*	P	
Citric acid*	P	
Citrus extract	P	For livestock buildings
Ethanol (ethyl alcohol) (*)	P	
Hydrated lime	P	
Hydrogen peroxide	P	
Iodides	P	Sodium and potassium iodide. The strength of the iodide in the final rinse shall not exceed government permitted levels.
Isopropyl alcohol	P	As a disinfectant and cleaner only. (for tubing only).
Lime (calcium carbonate)	P	
Maple vinegar (fermented sap) (*)	P	Equipment and vacuum system pipeline cleaner.
Phosphoric acid	R	For use in the dairy industry only.
Potash (potassium hydroxide)	P	
Potassium carbonate	P	See "alkali carbonates."
Potassium permanganate	P	Solution shall not exceed 1%.
Soaps (*)	P	Biodegradable detergents preferred.
Sodium bicarbonate	P	
Sodium meta bisulphite (*)	P	As a membrane preservation agent for reverse osmosis filters for maple syrup production.
Vinegar (acetic acid) (*)	P	

A4. 2 PEST CONTROL

Permitted substances for pest control in processing and storage facilities may only be used in accordance with sections 7 and 8 of the standards and therefore only as a last resort.

Common Name(s)	Status	Origin and usage annotation
Ammonium carbonate	P	As a bait in insect traps.
Boric acid	P	Insect pest control for buildings (treating cracks and crevasses).
Carbon dioxide CO ₂	R	Requires certification body authorization. Must be used according to existing legal and regulatory requirements.
Neem oil, Pyrethrum	P	
Soap, ammonia	P	As an animal repellent, not in contact with crops or soil.
Vitamin D-3	R	As a last resort and only after alternative control solutions have been proved ineffective.
Silicon dioxide	P	

APPENDIX B - RULES COVERING THE USE OF AUTHORIZED DESCRIPTIONS APPEARING ON THE LABELS OF PRODUCTS CERTIFIED AS HAVING ORGANIC CONTENT

Description	Greater Than 95 % Organic Ingredients	Between 70 % to 95 % Organic Ingredients	Less Than 70 % Organic Ingredients
Organic (or ecological, eco, biologique, bio, or biodynamic) (ex.: organic bread)	Main package panel	Prohibited	Prohibited
“Contains x% Organic Ingredients”	Optional (e.g.: 100% Organic)	Main or secondary package panel	Prohibited
Listing of Organic Ingredients	Organic ingredients shall be clearly identified in the list of ingredients. When less than 100% organic ingredients; they shall be differentiated from non-organic ingredients	Organic ingredients shall be clearly identified in the list of ingredients, they shall be differentiated from non-organic ingredients	Organic ingredients shall be clearly identified in the list of ingredients, they shall be differentiated from non-organic ingredients
Name of Certification Body (Trade Name) having most recently evaluated the operation related to the production or the preparation of the product	On the main or secondary package panel: <i>“Certified by ...”</i>	On the main or secondary package panel, below list of ingredients: <i>“Certified by ...”</i>	Below list of ingredients: <i>“Verified by ...”</i>
Certification Body’s address	Optional	Optional	Optional
Certification Body’s Logo	Optional	Optional	Prohibited

Note:

Any other reference appearing on an organic product's label or package (e.g.: "Made with certain ingredients or organic food groups" – used in the United States for products whose ingredients are at least 70% organic), should only be included in the form of an addition to the minimal information required by law. Consequently, the addition of any other non-obligatory information should not cause conflicting interpretations such that a product gray area would be created as to the composition and compliance of the product in question.

Appendix 1 Glossary

For the purpose of these standards, the term organic also envelops the terms ecologic, biodynamic and all their derivatives (ex.: eco), including the translation of these terms into another language. It also refers to food products resulting from a system that satisfies these standards.

The following is a glossary of terms and their corresponding definitions, as they apply to these standards. A large number of them may be found within the following documents: *Organic Agriculture Standards Council of Canada*, published by the National General Standards Board of Canada; *Guidelines for the Production, Processing, Labeling and Marketing of Organically Produced Foods, Codex Alimentarius, CAC/GL 32-1999*, where its usage is required by Reserve Designation Regulations, in matters concerning specifications document relative to agri-food products and foodstuff resulting from organic production methods.

Aeroponics

(aéroponie)

A soilless cultivation method whereby plants are suspended with their roots partially or even totally exposed to the air.

Agricultural Product

(Produit agricole)

All agricultural foodstuff, either in its raw or processed state, which is to be marketed for human consumption (other than water, salt and additives) or for animal feed.

Allopathic Treatment

(Traitement allopathique)

A method of treating disease with substance(s) that produce a reaction or effects different from those caused by the disease itself (e.g. veterinary medicine).

Allowed

(Permis)

Methods or products acceptable without any restrictions within the organic standards.

Animal Manure

(Déjections animales)

Solid and/or liquid excrement originating from an animal production unit and that may or may not be mixed with bedding.

Aquatic Animals

(Animaux aquatiques)

All fish including mollusks and crustaceans.

Aquatic Plants

(Plantes aquatiques)

Algae, kelp and other plants growing in salt and fresh water are considered aquatic plants, along with their products and by products.

Bedding

(Litière)

Plant matter intended to be mixed with animal manure (solid or liquid).

Buffer Zone

(Zone ou bande tampon)

A clearly defined and identifiable boundary area bordering an organic production unit that is established to limit inadvertent application or contact with banned substances from adjacent non-organic areas.

Bulk Retail

(Vrac au détail)

Unprocessed merchandise (flour, cereal, beans, raisins, etc.) usually displayed without brand names or labels, held within containers specifically designed for this purpose (display units, barrels, bins, etc.).

Certificate

(Certificat)

Official document issued by a certification agency assuring the complete accordance with the certification standards of the agency, for all products and operations.

Certification

(Certification)

Procedure whereby officially approved certification bodies declare in writing, or in an equivalent manner, their assurance that food products or food control systems conform with specified requirements. According to the case, food certification may be based on a full complement of controls whereby including ongoing inspections of the production chain, quality control system audits and examinations of finished products.

Certified Organic

(Certifié biologique)

Refers to any product resulting from operations that were subjected to evaluation by an accredited certifier as to demonstrate that they are compliant with standards.

Certified Product

(Produit certifié)

Any product subjected to certification, be it a tangible product intended for consumption (finished) or transformation (primary) in the form of an ingredient, and distributed by the firm responsible for ensuring that products meet and, if applicable, continue to meet

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requirements upon which the certification is based.

Certifying Body (Organisme de certification)

A body directing the certification process, responsible for inspecting products sold or labeled as "organic" that are produced, processed, prepared, handled and imported in compliance with these standards.

Chemical Treatment (Traitement chimique)

Process allowing raw materials to be modified, altered or transformed through the addition of chemical compounds.

Commingling (Mélange)

Physical contact between bulk, loose or otherwise unpackaged organic food products and non-organic products during production, processing, transportation, storage, or handling of organic food products with the exception of processing containing both ingredients.

Compliance Certificate (Certificat de conformité)

Official document issued by a certifying body attesting that a product has met requirements applying to organic production and/or preparation.

Compost (Compost)

A stabilized product with controlled decomposition, consisting of an appropriate mixture of nitrogen- and carbon-bearing materials that have been piled, mixed, subjected to heating above 55°C, then cured for a period of time long enough to eliminate pathogens (in a process designed to mitigate environmental damage) in order to produce humus as a soil additive or fertilizer.

Conversion (Conversion)

Specific period during which organic certification standards must be fully applied to a given production unit. This period may vary, depending on the cultivation and crop types that are being certified.

Enterprise (Entreprise)

Company or firm that carries out one or more operations related to agricultural food and products, such that these products meet requirements pertaining to the production, preparation and/or labeling of products having organic content and that must be subject to certification.

Field (Champ)

Refers to a defined plot of land used for agricultural purposes. The term "field" also includes orchards, timber zones and maple forests.

Food Additives (Additifs alimentaires)

Substances not usually consumed themselves as food and not directly used as characteristic ingredients in foodstuffs, yet for technical reasons are intentionally added to foodstuff during its manufacturing, transformation, preparation, processing, transport or storage. Additives products or their by-products could result in their becoming an integral part of the foodstuff or they could modify certain intrinsic characteristics in order to obtain a desired technical effect.

The following products are not considered to be additives:

- a) any nutrient that is usually employed, recognized or sold as a food substance or ingredient
- b) nutritive vitamins, rock salt and amino acids recommended by regulatory requirements
- c) spices, seasonings, flavor preparations, essential oils, natural extracts and oleoresins
- d) pest-control and disinfecting products
- e) food packaging materials or any substances used in their composition
- f) recommended drugs administered to the flesh of animals intended for human consumption.

Food Irradiation (Irradiation des aliments)

A sanitation or preservative method for packaged or bulk foodstuffs that destroys contaminants by ionizing radiation by gamma-radiation from a Cobalt-60- or Cesium- 137 source, X-rays generated from a machine source operated at or below an energy level of 5 MeV, and electrons generated from a machine source operated at or below an energy level of 10 MeV.

Forbidden (Interdit)

Methods or products opposed to organic agriculture goals. The use of these methods and /or products can bring the refusal of certification.

Genetically Engineered and/or Modified Organisms (GMO) (Organismes génétiquement modifiés/OGM)

All organisms and resulting products produced through genetic engineering and modification techniques including, but not restricted to, recombinant DNA, cell fusion, encapsulation, macro and micro injection, gene deletion or magnification, and other DNA techniques for altering the genetic composition of living organisms in ways, or with results that do not occur in nature through mating or through traditional breeding techniques, such as conjugation, hybridization, or transduction.

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Gynogenesis (Gynogénèse)	Abnormal egg development whereby an embryo is derived from the maternal chromosomes only. Spermatozoids do not contribute to the development of the embryo, the opposite of androgenesis.
Homeopathic Treatment (Traitement homéopathique)	A method of treating diseases based on the administration of minute doses of a substance that, in massive amounts, produces symptoms in healthy animals similar to those of the disease itself.
Hydroponics	Cultivation of plants (flowers and vegetables) in aqueous nutrients solutions without the aid of soil. The soil is replaced by a culture medium (coarse sands, expanded clay, rockwool). Plants are cultivated by using a nutritive solution which is brought to each plant by taking into account the requirements of the species «...».
Indoor Livestock Production (Élevage hors-sol)	Method of breeding practiced by a company that specializes in inner livestock production but that does not hold rights to any lands located near the buildings in which the breeding takes place, and thus can neither spread the resulting animal manure there nor produce any feed for its animals.
Industrial Farming Establishment (Exploitation agricole industrielle)	Enterprise carrying out livestock production operations characterized by animal concentration in large production units generally devoted to breeding only one species. Industrial agriculture is carried out in a segmented manner such that various firms specialize in a specific portion of the animal production process (i.e. reproducing, finishing, etc.) with regard to livestock production. Industrial agriculture is usually strongly reliant on inputs that are prohibited within organic agriculture (synthesis animal feed, manure and pesticides, as well as hormones, antibiotics, etc.)
Ingredient (Ingrédient)	Any substance or food additive used in the processing, manufacturing, or preparation of a food product, including modified substances used in the final product.
Inspection	Evaluation of the degree of conformity for a product, a process or a system, according to prescribed requirements. For food produced by organic agriculture, inspection includes the examination of production and transformation systems.
Inspector (Inspecteur)	Agent approved by a certification body authorized to make one or more site visits to evaluate operations carried out by any enterprise requiring certification for their products.
Intangible Products (Produits intangibles)	Non material goods (services) resulting from custom work asked by a client.
Label (Étiquette)	Any display of printed or written wording, or graphic symbols present on a food product, or is associated with a food product, in order to promote sales.
Liquid manure (Lisier)	Mixture of solid and liquid animal manure, generally containing water used to flush out livestock buildings yet not containing bedding. It contains more than 85% water or less than 15% dry matter.
List of Authorized Substances (Substance interdite)	The list of compounds, inputs or other actions permitted for use by an operator as specified in tables A1 to A4.2 (refer to Quebec Organic Agriculture Permitted Substances List: RABLI).
Livestock (Bétail)	All animals used for food or in the production of food including, but not limited to, cattle, horses, goats, poultry, sheep, swine and domesticated game, domesticated bees, finfish and others domesticated aquatic species.
Main Ingredients (Ingrédients principaux)	Major ingredients used in organic food preparation originating from organic production modes.
Manure (Fumier)	Solid and liquid animal excretion mixed with bedding. This mixture contains less than 85% water or more than 15% dry matter.
Marketing (Commercialisation)	Keeping or displaying with the intent of selling or putting on sale, delivering or any other process by which products are offered for commercial purposes.
Mechanical Treatment (Traitement mécanique)	Process allowing a raw material to be modified, altered or transformed without chemical compounds being added. Centrifuging, drying, decanting and sifting are examples of mechanical treatment.
Non organic	All livestock and agricultural crops including, but not limited to, their produce,

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(Non bio)	processed products, and production and management practices, that do not conform with the requirements as prescribed in these standards.
Non organic Cultivation (Culture autre que biologique)	Growing and breeding methods that do not meet organic agriculture standards.
Open zones (Milieu ouvert)	Production zones located in the ocean, in lakes or rivers (as opposed to sites on land).
Operation (Opération)	Part of an activity comprised of a series of concrete, methodical and planned actions carried out by an operator in order to yield a product that meets specific requirements. Every operation belongs to one of the following categories: production or preparation.
Operation Site (Site d'exploitation)	Location used by an enterprise within in a specific geographical area and including grounds and premises used to supply products falling within a specific category. Each operation site shall be subjected to a specific inspection visit. For this reason, a farm and a maple products operation even when located in adjacent areas, comprise two different operation sites since their respective products belong to different production categories, which require inspections at different times of the year. An operation site may be comprised of one or more manufacturing units.
Operator (Opérateur)	Any person, firm or organization that produces, handles or processes in view of their subsequent marketing, products referred to as organic, organically grown, organically raised, organically produced, certified organic or biodynamic in accordance with these standards.
Organic (Biologique)	Labelling term that denotes products that have been produced in accordance with organic production standards and certified as such by a duly accredited certification body.
Organic integrity (Intégrité biologique)	The maintenance of inherent organic qualities of a product from production through to the point of sale, in accordance with the requirements of these standards.
Organic product (Produit bio)	Product whose manufacturing and use do not create damages to the environment (plants and animals). These products must be derived of natural sources, biodegradable, not tested on animals and packed in recycle material.
Parallel production (Production parallèle)	Situation in which both organic and non-organic methods are used for production operations at a given operating site, with similar varieties of plant and animal species being used in both approaches, making it impossible to distinguish between them visually.
Pest control product (intrants phytosanitaires)	Any substance designed to prevent, destroy, attract, discourage or control harmful organisms or diseases, including undesirable vegetable or animal species, during production, storage, transport, distribution and processing of foods, agricultural products or livestock feeds.
Phytosanitary Product (Produits phytosanitaires)	Any substance designed to prevent, destroy, attract, discourage or control harmful organisms or diseases, including undesirable plant or animal species, during production, storage, transport, distribution and processing of foods, agricultural products or livestock feeds.
Polyculture (Polyélevage)	Simultaneous mixed cultivation of various fish species.
Pre-certification (pré certification)	Applies to new companies by the certification body as a control method during the final year of the conversion period.
Preparation (Préparation)	Operations involving slaughter, transformation, conservation and processing of agricultural products, and also other operations leading to modifications made to labeling relative to the description of organic production methods.
Processing Aids (Auxiliaires de fabrication)	All substances and materials, excluding mechanical devices or utensils, that are not in themselves consumed as a foodstuffs, but that are intentionally placed in contact with food during an unspecified stage in its processing. They are removed or for the most part completely disappear during processing, and thus are not in any way intended as a food component or to affect food ingredients.
Production unit (unité de production)	Zone comprised of land farmed by a company, whose goal is to produce agricultural produce according to a specific management plan
Production	Operations undertaken to prepare agricultural products for the form in which they are delivered to an agricultural operation, including their initial processing and labeling.

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Prohibited

(Interdit)

Refers to actions, activities, methods or products not allowed within the scope of this standard, and which, if committed or used willingly would result in a denial of certification.

Prohibited Substance

(Substance interdite)

A compound, input, or other action whose use in any aspect of organic production, processing, manufacturing, or handling, that is banned or not provided for in the List of Permitted Substances.

Rearing Ponds

(Viviers)

Ponds and basins containing constantly renewed water, constructed to keep, fatten and cultivate fish and shellfish

Repackaging

(Reconditionnement)

See Subsequent Packaging.

Restrictions

(Restrictions)

Limitations placed on the reliance on methods or products that may be used under certain conditions, as mentioned in these

standards.

Sewage Sludge or Bio-Solids

(Boues d'épuration)

A semisolid material typically formed as a precipitate from wastewater treatment, which is predominantly accumulated in municipal and/or industrial sewage treatment facilities, sewers and drains.

Slurry

(Purin)

Liquid that flows from manure when piled in heaps. It mostly consists of farm animal urine and at times is diluted by rain and/or wash water.

Soil

(Sol)

Part of deposit found in the Earth's crust potentially used by plants to grow and subsist, and characterized by the existence of life and its productive aspects.

Secondary Ingredients

(Ingrédients secondaires)

Minor ingredients used in organic food preparation originating from agricultural sources and certain food additives not available in certified organic format.

Subsequent Packaging

(Conditionnement subséquent)

Preparation operation type carried out by a company and consisting of breaking down or reassembling already certified products whose initial labelling has been removed prior to be repackaged, rebottled or simply offered in bulk for sale, in order to be marketed as a new product.

Standards

(Normes)

Rules for certification.

Synthetic products

(Produits synthétiques)

Substances manufactured by a chemical process or a method that chemically modifies a natural source substance, whether it is a plant, an animal or a mineral substance. This term does not apply to substances created by natural biological processes.

Synthetic

(Synthétique)

A man-made substance formulated or manufactured by a chemical process or by a process that chemically alters compounds extracted from naturally occurring plant, animal or mineral sources. This term does not apply to compounds synthesized or produced by naturally occurring organic processes, such as thermal and mechanical processes.

Traceability

(Tracabilité)

The possibility of identifying the origin and reconstituting the path of a product from its production to its distribution.

Tangible Products

(Produits tangibles)

Goods having a physical concrete or material nature (In these standards: agricultural and processed products.)

Transition

(Transition)

Refers to "producers" who respect all production methods listed in our standards except for the time period (36 months without the use of unauthorized products).

Transaction Certificate /Declaration

(Certificat de transaction ou attestation)

Official document issued by a certification body during organic product transactions (this is the key document used to track the amount of product sold).

Transitional product

A product produced by an enterprise being monitored by a certification body, while

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(Produit en transition)

completing its transitional period before becoming a certified enterprise.

Under restriction

(sous restriction)

Veterinary Medication

(Médicament vétérinaire)

Methods or products that can be used under certain conditions which are mentioned in the present standards.

Any substance applied on or administered to food producing livestock, such as meat or dairy breeds, poultry, fish or bees, whether used for therapeutic, prophylactic or diagnostic purposes, or to modify their physiological functions or behaviour.

Wild Environment

(Milieu sauvage)

Withdrawal period

(période de retrait) **and**

withholding period

(délai d'attente)

Natural unmanaged environment, wilderness.

Withdrawal period between the latest application, under normal conditions of use, of allopathic veterinary medicine to animals and in the production of foodstuffs or edible products originating from this animal, while referring to organic production methods. As such it may be guaranteed that the drug residue content in food complies with the maximum residue limits allowed in this veterinary medicine.

Appendix 2 References and specific instructions

2.1 Reference documents and websites

- CODEX ALIMENTARIUS Organic Standards « <http://www.codexalimentarius.net/>»
- ISO Guide 65 Standards « <http://www.iso.ch/>»
- UNITED STATES NOP Standards «<http://www.ams.usda.gov/nop/>»
- European NF EN 45011 Standards « <http://www.marque-nf.com/>»
- CE Regulations No 2092/91 concerning organic production methods for farm products and its presentation on agricultural and food products « <http://www.ecocert.fr/>»
- CARTV directives "BIO-2" : on the use of "biological" name and terms which of it are derived by the people who contract with a supplier, the manufacture and the packing of biological foodstuffs for their sale under private mark «<http://www.cartvquebec.com/en/act/directives-organic-products.asp>».
- CARTV Organic Reference Standards
- Ecocert Canada Certification Body Information Guide :GIGBE
- Reference Standards for Organic Plant Production : RABVE
- Reference Standards for Organic Livestock Production : RABAN
- General Reference Standards for Organic Agriculture: RABGE
- Reference Standards for Organic Maple Syrup Production : RABAC
- Reference Standards for Processing, Distribution and Retail Sales in Organic Agriculture: RABTD

2.2 Specific instructions

a) Identification of NOP specifications:

In reference to NOP certification: Please note that differences in standards pertaining to each type of production are clearly identified in boxed text.

b) Updates on changes to the Guide:

If you wish to find out about changes to present standards in relation to the previous version, you can request this version with the modifications highlighted (available in electronic version only).