National List Amendments

Since December 2018, USDA has taken the below, dairy related, National List final rule actions. If you have questions concerning any of the listed materials please contact your certifying agent. Contact your certifying agent before starting to use any material not previously listed in your approved organic system plan

Ivermectin
USDA has removed ivermectin from the National List as an allowed parasiticide. Implementation of the prohibition is effective December 27, 2019.

Effective January 28, 2019, USDA added the following materials to § 205.603(a)

Activated Charcoal (CAS # 7440–44–0), from vegetative sources. *For use as a therapeutic treatment on an as-needed basis with mammalian livestock in cases of suspected ingestion of toxic plants and control of diarrhea caused by moldy silage.*

Calcium Borogluconate (CAS # 5743–34–0)—for use as an emergency treatment of milk fever only. *Routine use is prohibited.*

Calcium Propionate (CAS #4075–81–4)—for use as an emergency treatment of milk fever only. *Routine use is prohibited.*

Hypochlorous acid—generated from electrolyzed water. *For use as a disinfectant, sanitizer, and medical treatment.*

Kaolin pectin—for use as an adsorbent, antidiarrheal, and gut protectant. *Routine use is prohibited.*

Mineral oil—for relief of intestinal compaction, prohibited for use as a dust suppressant. *Mineral oil is also on the National List as a topical treatment, external parasiticide, or local anesthetic in § 205.603(b).*

Nutritive supplements—injectable supplements of trace minerals per 205.603(d)(2), vitamins per 205.603(d)(3), and electrolytes per 205.603(a)(8), with excipients per 205.603(f), in accordance with FDA regulations and restricted to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian. *Previously these substances were allowed only as part of the total feed ration, either as feed additives (vitamins and minerals per § 205.603(d)) or as medical treatments (electrolytes without antibiotics per § 205.603(a)). Producers must keep records documenting need.*

Propylene glycol (CAS # 57–55–6)—only for treatment of ketosis in ruminants.

Sodium chlorite, acidified—allowed for use on organic livestock as a teat dip treatment only.

Effective January 28, 2019, USDA added the following materials to § 205.603(b)

Sodium chlorite, acidified—allowed for use on organic livestock as a teat dip treatment only.

Zinc sulfate—for use in hoof and foot treatments only. *This addition allows zinc sulfate to be used in a footbath for control of foot rot in livestock, primarily dairy cattle, sheep and goats. Adding zinc sulfate provides an additional tool to treat foot disease and aids animal welfare.*

Effective January 28, 2019, USDA amended the following § 205.603(a) annotations

Chlorhexidine (CAS #55–56–1)—for medical procedures conducted under the supervision of a licensed veterinarian. Allowed for use as a teat dip when alternative germicidal agents and/or physical barriers have lost their effectiveness. *The change allows use under the supervision of a licensed veterinarian rather than by a veterinarian.*

Parasiticides, Fenbendazole, and Moxidectin
USDA has reduced milk withholding from 90 days to 2 days and added use for treatment of goats, sheep and other dairy species.

Paragraph (a)(23) now reads: Parasiticides—prohibited in slaughter stock, allowed in emergency treatment for dairy and breeder stock when organic system plan-approved preventive management does not prevent infestation. In breeder stock, treatment cannot occur during the last third of gestation if the progeny will be sold as organic and must not be used during the lactation period for breeding stock. Allowed for fiber bearing animals when used a minimum of 36 days prior to harvesting of fleece or wool that is to be sold, labeled, or represented as organic.

Paragraph (a)(23)(i) now reads: Fenbendazole (CAS #43210–67–9)—milk or milk products from a treated animal cannot be labeled as provided for in subpart D of this part for: 2 days following treatment of cattle; 36 days following treatment of goats, sheep and other dairy species.

Paragraph (a)(23)(ii) now reads: Moxidectin (CAS #113507–06–5)—milk or milk products from a treated animal cannot be labeled as provided for in subpart D of this part for: 2 days following treatment of cattle; 36 days following treatment of goats, sheep and other dairy species.

Xylazine (CAS # 7361–61–7)—federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the lawful written or oral order of a licensed veterinarian, in full compliance with the AMDUCA and 21 CFR part 530 of the Food and Drug Administration regulations. Also, for use under 7 CFR part 205, paragraph (a)(30 also includes the following requirements:
(i) Use by or on the lawful written order of a licensed veterinarian;
(ii) A meat withdrawal period of at least 8 days after administering to livestock intended for slaughter; and a milk discard period of at least 4 days after administering to dairy animals.
The change removed "The existence of an emergency" use limitation. The change allows xylazine's use for sedation when necessary to perform non-emergency health care procedures.

Effective January 28, 2019, USDA amended the following § 205.603(b) annotations

Lidocaine—as a local anesthetic. Use requires a withdrawal period of 8 days after administering to livestock intended for slaughter and 6 days after administering to dairy animals. *The change reduced withholding from 90 days to 8 days for slaughter stock and from 7 days to 6 days for milk. Withholding times were reduced to improve animal welfare through timely treatment.*

Procaine—as a local anesthetic. Use requires a withdrawal period of 8 days after administering to livestock intended for slaughter and 6 days after administering to dairy animals. *The change reduced withholding from 90 days to 8 days for slaughter stock and from 7 days to 6 days for milk. Withholding times were reduced to improve animal welfare through timely treatment.*

Effective January 28, 2019, USDA amended the following § 205.603(f) annotation

Excipients— only for use in the manufacture of drugs and biologics used to treat organic livestock when the excipient is: (1) Identified by the FDA as Generally Recognized As Safe; (2) Approved by the FDA as a food additive; (3) Included in the FDA review and approval of a New Animal Drug Application or New Drug Application; or (4) Approved by APHIS for use in veterinary biologics. *The amendment adds a provision that the excipient must be approved by the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) for use in veterinary biologics. This change is intended to minimize the variation in certifying agents' interpretations of excipients and enhance consistency of enforcement.*

Effective May 30, 2019, USDA adds Elemental Sulfur to § 205.603(b)

Elemental Sulfur—for treatment of livestock and livestock housing. *Elemental sulfur is added for use as a topical pesticide treatment to repel mites, fleas, and ticks from livestock and livestock living quarters.*