

The Draft of Japanese Agricultural Standard for Organic Livestock Products

(Purposes)

Article 1. The purposes of this standard are to define the criteria, etc. of production methods for the organic livestock products.

(Principles of Production of Organic Livestock Products)

Article 2. Organic livestock products are, in principle, manufactured from organic livestock raised in deference to their physiological and behavioral needs, on the basis of provision of organic feeds produced using composts and so on derived from livestock excrement and the avoidance of use of veterinary drugs, to sustain and enhance the natural cyclical function of agriculture.

(Definition)

Article 3. Terms in this standard are defined in the following table, where the terms in the left column are defined by the right.

Terms	Definitions
Mammals	Bovine, equine, ovine, caprine, and porcine animals.
Poultry	Chickens, quails, ducks, and wild ducks (including crossbreeds with ducks; the same hereafter).
Organic feeds	The feeds manufactured solely by certified production process manager for organic livestock products, and complying with Article 4 of the Japanese Agricultural Standard (JAS) for Organic Agricultural Feeds (Notification No. __ of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries of __, __ (*)) or Article 4 of the JAS for Organic Processed Feeds (Notification No. __ of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries of __, __(*)), and commercial organic feeds.
Commercial organic feeds	Feeds labeled showing their certification in compliance with the JAS for Organic Agricultural Products (Notification No. 59 of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries of January 20, 2000), the JAS for Organic Processed Foods (Notification No. 60 of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries of January 20, 2000), the JAS for Organic Agricultural Feeds, JAS of Organic Processed Feeds, or the labeling method described herein (excluding livestock products other than milk and products having as an ingredient livestock products other than milk).
Free-range area	Open-air runs and Fields, etc.
Fields, etc.	Fields and meadows.
Meadows	Areas, with the exception of fields, used mainly for grasslands or pasturing in the business of cultivation or husbandry.
Open-air exercise	Areas used mainly for the exercise of livestock, where they can grub and dig in the ground.

Prohibited substances	Fertilizers, soil conditioners, and pesticides (with the exception of agents indicated in Attached Table 1 and 2).
Daily mean ration	Mean consumed feeds in dry weight per day, in the right column of Attached Table 3, per animal, in the left column of the same table.
Organic livestock products	The livestock products produced complying with Article 4 herein.

(*): The number of notification and the date to be published will be provided after these standards are adopted.

(Criteria of Production Methods)

Article 4. The criteria of production methods are as follows:

Items	Criteria
Housing and free-range conditions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Housings for mammals shall satisfy the following criteria from 1) to 8). <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Mammals have ample access to and feed on feeds and fresh water freely. 2) The housings are constructed to keep temperature, ventilation, and illumination by sunlight within limits. 3) The housings are equipped with utensils and equipment necessary to clean and disinfect, and are properly cleaned and disinfected. 4) Agents other than those indicated in Attached Table 4 are not used for cleaning and disinfection. 5) The floor is flat and is not slippery. 6) Slatted or grid construction of the floor occupies less than 50% of the total floor area of the housing or the room (the mammals accommodation area fenced by pens in the housing). 7) The housings provide a clean and dry laying/rest area strewn with bedding or of soil. 8) The housing for mammals indicated in the left column of Attached Table 5 provides an area larger than that for an animal indicated in the right column of the same Table. 2. Housings for poultry shall satisfy the following criteria from 1) to 6). <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Poultry have ample access to and feed on feeds and fresh water freely. 2) The housings are constructed to keep temperature, ventilation, and illumination by sunlight within limits. 3) The housings are equipped with utensils and equipment necessary to clean and disinfect, and are properly cleaned and disinfected. 4) Agents other than those indicated in Attached Table 4 are not used for cleaning and disinfection. 5) Resting/sleeping areas such as perches and exit/entry holes of an adequate size commensurate with the species and the size of the group are provided. 6) The housing that accommodate poultry older than 28 days

	<p>provide an area larger than 0.1 m² per bird.</p> <p>3. Free-range area shall satisfy the following criteria from 1) to 10).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The fields are clearly divided as to protect it from the drifting prohibited substances from the neighboring area. 2) In the Rice paddy field, the necessary measures shall be taken to prevent the prohibited substances from contaminating the agricultural water. 3) Manure practice management and controls on noxious animals and plants at free-range area for mammals (with the exception of porcine; the same in 4) and 5)) are implemented without using the prohibited substances during the periods from a) to d). <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) More than 3 years before the first pasturing in the case of fields for growing perennial plants (with the exception of pasture grasses). b) More than 2 years before the first pasturing in the case of fields for growing pasture grasses. c) More than 2 years before the first sowing in the case of fields for growing perennial crop plants or plants other than pasture grasses. d) More than 3 years before the first pasturing in the case of meadows. 4) Regardless of criterion 3) above, prohibited substances are not used in the case that total feed of commercial organic feeds and feeds specified by 2) and 3) in 1 of Feeds in this table is less than 50% of <u>the mean fed ration</u> in dry weight, and fields, etc are in the same free-range area as livestock housings (including where a farm does not have a livestock housing). Only when more than 2 years have passed after the termination of the prohibited substances usage, livestock pastured at the fields, etc. can be used to produce organic livestock products. 5) In the case of free-range area for porcine and poultry, prohibited substances have not been used for at least 1 year before the first pasturing,. 6) Seeds and seedlings produced by using recombinant DNA technology (meaning technology preparing the recombinant DNA by connecting DNA through the breakage and reunion using enzyme, transferring it into live cells, and proliferating it; being the same hereafter)hereafter are neither seeded nor planted. 7) Free-range area for mammals indicated in the left column of Attached Table 6 provides an area larger than that for an animal indicated in the right column of the same table. 8) Free-range area for poultry older than 28 days provides an area larger than 0.1 m² per bird. 9) Rice paddies for wild ducks older than 28 days provide an area larger than 33.3 m² per bird. 10) Free-range area provide sufficient protection against extreme rain, wind, sunlight, and temperature in the case that livestock do not have free access to livestock housings.
Livestock sources/origin	1. Mammals shall be offspring of mothers raised organically (raised by the methods satisfying the criteria in Housing and free-range

	<p>conditions, Feed, General management, and Health care in this Table; the same hereafter) for 6 months or more before their delivery, and have been raised organically from birth.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Poultry shall be raised organically after hatching. 3. In addition to 1 and 2, when an operator newly starts producing organic livestock products, livestock raised at other farms that have been producing organic livestock products from before the start of production by the operator can be used as sources/origin. However, only livestock raised organically for longer than the periods indicated in Attached Table 7 can be used to produce organic livestock products. 4. In the case that the livestock in 1, 2, and 3 above are difficult to obtain, the livestock in 1) to 4) below can be used as sources/origin. However, only livestock raised organically for longer than the periods indicated in Attached Table 7 can be used to produce organic livestock products. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Livestock indicated in Attached Table 8 in the case of renewal (where renewal means the introduction of livestock equivalent to not more than 1/3 of the livestock that died or was shipped during the last 3 fiscal years.). 2) Livestock indicated in Attached Table 9 in the case of newly starting husbandry, starting to raise new species of livestock, or expanding the number by 30% or more of the livestock that are raised to produce organic livestock products in the farm. 3) In the case that more than 25% of livestock are lost as a result of disaster or disease, livestock fewer than the number lost. 4) Young livestock delivered by the mammals indicated in 1) to 3).
Feed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Feeds other than those indicated in 1) to 4) below are not provided. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Organic feeds (feeds labeled “under the conversion period” can be provided to livestock provided that such feeds do not exceed 30% of the total commercial organic feeds in dry weight, where the labeling complies with Article 5-2 of JAS for Organic Agricultural Feeds, Article 5-2 of the JAS for Organic Processed Feeds, Article 5 of the JAS for Organic Agricultural Products, or Article 5 of the JAS for Organic Processed Foods.). 2) Substances that are of natural origin or are derived from non-chemically-processed natural substances, and that are feed additives (as specified by Article 2, Term 3 of the Law Concerning Safety and Quality of Feeds (Law No. 35, 1953); the same hereafter) intended to provide inorganic salts. (In the case that feed additives of natural origin or derived from non-chemically-processed natural substances are difficult to obtain in a usual manner, the analogues to the natural substances or to the substances derived from natural substances can be provided.) 3) Silkworm-pupa powders. (Those irradiated or produced by using recombinant DNA techniques are excluded. The silkworm-pupa should be less than 5% of the feeds indicated in 1), in dry weight.) 4) For suckling mammals, maternal milk, or milk provided by females of the same species raised organically for more than 6 months. (In the case that this is difficult, milk from other species raised organically for more than 6 months can be provided.)

	<p>2. Notwithstanding the provision 1 above, feeds produced in fields, etc in the same farm area as the mammals' housings, and produced in compliance with a) to c) below, can be used in the case that the total feed of commercial organic feeds and feeds specified by 2) and 3) of 1 above is less than 50% of the mean fed ration in dry weight. Only when more than 2 years have passed from the day when the following criteria a) to c) have been satisfied in the fields, etc., the mammals fed on these feeds can be used to produce organic livestock products.</p> <p>a) Being clearly divided so as to protect it from the drifting the prohibited substances from the neighboring area.</p> <p>b) In the paddy field the necessary measures shall be taken to prevent the prohibited substances from contaminating the agricultural water.</p> <p>c) Satisfying criteria of manuring practice in field, etc., criteria of seeds and seedlings to be sown or planted in fields, etc., criteria of controls of noxious animal and plant in the fields, etc., and criteria of management concerning transportation, selection, processing, cleaning, storage, packaging, and other processes, indicated by the table in Article 4 of the JAS for Organic Agricultural Feeds.</p> <p>3. Notwithstanding of the provision 1 above, feeds other than those specified by 1 and 2 (limited to feeds produced without using recombinant DNA techniques, and free from antibiotics and synthetic antibacterials) may be provided up to 50%, in dry weight, of the mean ration excluding the feeds specified by 2) and 3) in 1 for a certain period in the case that organic feeds are especially difficult to obtain due to unpredictable natural or human-generated disasters.</p> <p>4. For bovine, equine, ovine, and caprine animals, feeds other than fresh or dried fodder or silage are less than 50% of the mean ration, in dry weight, (less than 90% in the case of meat-type bovine and equine animals). The following periods are excluded.</p> <p>1) A suckling period.</p> <p>2) The first 3 months after starting milking in the case of milk-type ovine and caprine animals.</p> <p>3) The final fattening phase (for the shorter of the period of 3 months or 1/5 of the livestock life span; the same hereafter).</p>
General management	<p>1. Livestock can freely access free-range area. (Free-range area for ducks and wild ducks are limited to those with paddy fields, streams, ponds, or lakes, whereas those for bovine, equine, ovine, or caprine animals are limited to those with fields, etc.;) This does not apply in the case that livestock are pastured in free-range area more than twice a week.</p> <p>2. Notwithstanding the provision 1, livestock can be raised without access to free-range area during the periods of the following 1) to 9).</p> <p>1) The period when it is difficult for livestock to access free-range area due to snow coverage or natural disasters.</p> <p>2) The longer of the period of 2 months from birth or 7 days after weaning in the case of bovine animals.</p> <p>3) The period from 8 months pregnancy to delivery in the case of female bovine animals.</p> <p>4) The period from birth to weaning in the case of porcine animals.</p>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5) The period from 3 months in pregnancy to weaning of the delivered in the case of female porcine animals. 6) The final fattening phase. 7) The period when exercise is considered to jeopardize the recovery of livestock from disease or disorder. 8) The period when free-range areas are considered to be damaged by grazing by livestock. 9) The period when the access of livestock to a free-range area is prohibited by law (including orders and dispositions enacted by law; the same hereafter), or when access is urged, in written form, to be restricted by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, Governor of the prefecture having jurisdiction over the farm, or Director of Livestock Health Institute. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Livestock are not intentionally injured with the exception of the following operations from 1) to 3) performed at the most appropriate time in a manner that causes least suffering to livestock. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Operations for the safety or health of livestock, such as dehorning, trimming of beaks, tailcoking, and so on. 2) Operations for identification of livestock, such as attaching tags on ears, and so on. 3) Physical castration. 4. In the case of laying hens, when natural day length is prolonged by artificial light, the length is less than 16 hours a day. 5. The following techniques for reproduction are prohibited. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Embryo transfer techniques. 2) Hormonal reproductive techniques. 3) Reproductive techniques using recombinant DNA techniques. 6. Excreted from livestock are managed or disposed in such a way as not to contribute to water contamination. 7. In transporting livestock, the use of electric stimulation or tranquilizers is not permitted. 8. The slaughter of livestock is undertaken in a manner which minimizes stress and suffering. 9. In the case of milking, milking equipment and utensils are properly cleaned and disinfected, without using agents other than those for cleaning or disinfecting teats and those indicated in Attached Table 4. 10. Contact with livestock not raised organically is not permitted.
Health care	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Disease should be prevented by encouraging strong resistance to disease and prevention of infections with applying husbandry practices appropriate to livestock or poultry. 2. Except the case that specific disease or health problems occur, or may occur, and no alternative permitted treatment or management practice exists, or, in the case required by law, veterinary drugs (veterinary drugs specified by Article 83-1 of the Pharmaceutical Law (No. 145, 1960) with the exception of vitamins and inorganic salts; the same hereafter) can not be used. 3. Biological drugs and veterinary drugs other than parasiticides may only be used on livestock for the purpose of therapy.

	<p>4. Prescribed drugs or antibiotics are used only when therapy with veterinary drugs other than prescribed drugs (prescribed drugs means the poisonous drugs specified by Article 44-1 of the Pharmaceutical Law, the powerful drugs specified by Article 44-2 of the Pharmaceutical Law, and the drugs specified by Article 10-5 of the Ministerial Ordinance on the Veterinarian Law (Ministry Ordinance No. 93, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, 1949); the same hereafter) or antibiotics is not effective. The use of prescribed drugs or antibiotics is not permitted in the following period indicated in 1) and 2).</p> <p>1) In the case of the drugs indicated in Attached Table 1 and 2 of the Ministry Ordinance of Regulation on Use of Veterinary Drugs (Ministry Ordinance No. 42, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, 1980), twice the withholding period specified in the tables for each drug and animal.</p> <p>2) In the case of drugs other than 1), the longer of 48 hours prior to slaughter for foods, milking, and egg collection or twice the period of drug withdrawal (the period from the last administration of drugs to slaughter for foods, milking, or egg collection) defined for approval of drugs, change of approvals, reexamination of drugs, and drug efficacy review by Article 14-1, 7, 4, and 5 of the Pharmaceutical Law (including where applied mutatis mutandis by Article 23 of said Law).</p> <p>5. Growth stimulants or substances (with the exception of feeds) are not provided.</p>
<p>Management of slaughter, selection, processing, cleaning, storage, packaging, and other processes</p>	<p>1. In slaughter, selection, processing, cleaning, storage, packaging, and other processes, organic livestock products should be managed so as not to be mixed with livestock products which are not produced in compliance with the criteria of Housing and free-range conditions, Livestock sources/origin, Feed, General management, Health care (called “criteria of housing and so on”; the same hereafter) .</p> <p>2. In slaughter, selection, processing, cleaning, storage, packaging, and other processes, noxious animals and plants should be controlled, and the integrity is maintained or improved, by physical or biological methods (only organisms and so on other than those produced by using recombinant DNA techniques can be used.). (In the case that the physical or biological methods are inadequate, only the pesticides indicated in Attached Table 2 and the processing aids indicated in Attached Table 10 are used.)</p> <p>3. Irradiation should not be carried out.</p> <p>4. Livestock products produced in accordance with the criteria of housing and so on and 1 to 3 of this term should be so as not to be contaminated by veterinary drugs, cleaning agents, disinfectants, and other agents.</p>

(Labeling of the Names of Organic Livestock Products)

Article 5. The names of the organic livestock products shall be labeled by the methods prescribed as follows.

Division	Criteria
Methods of	Labeling shall be made according to any of the following examples.

labeling	<p>1) “有機畜産物” (which means organic livestock product in Japanese.)</p> <p>2) “有機生産畜産物” (which means organically produced livestock product in Japanese.)</p> <p>3) “有機畜産物〇〇” or “〇〇 (有機畜産物)” (which means organic livestock product 〇〇 or 〇〇 (organic livestock product) in Japanese.)</p> <p>4) “有機生産畜産物〇〇” or “〇〇 (有機生産畜産物)” (which means organically produced livestock product 〇〇 or 〇〇 (organically produced livestock product) in Japanese.)</p> <p>5) “有機生産〇〇” or “〇〇 (有機生産)” (which means organically produced 〇〇 or 〇〇 (organically produced) in Japanese.)</p> <p>6) “有機畜産〇〇” or “〇〇 (有機畜産)” (which means organic livestock 〇〇 or 〇〇 (organic livestock) in Japanese.)</p> <p>7) “有機〇〇” or “〇〇 (有機)” (which means organic 〇〇 or 〇〇 (organic) in Japanese.)</p> <p>8) “オーガニック〇〇” or “〇〇 (オーガニック)” (which means organic 〇〇 or 〇〇 (organic) in Japanese.)</p> <p>Note: The general name of the livestock product shall be entered where it says “〇〇”.</p>
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Supplementary Clauses

1. This notification enters into effect from the date 30 days after publication.
2. Until 5 years after publication, the period specified in Attached Table 7 for milk-type bovine animals and caprine animals is replaced by 90 days.
3. Until 5years after publication, Attached Table 8 is replaced by the following table.

Type of livestock	Criteria
Meat-type bovine animals	<p>Less than 12 months after birth, satisfying one of the following 1 to 8.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Japanese Black that weigh less than or equal to 310 kg. 2. Japanese Brown that weigh less than or equal to 340 kg. 3. Japanese Polled that weigh less than or equal to 300 kg. 4. Japanese Shorthorn that weigh less than or equal to 300 kg. 5. Angus or Hereford that weigh less than or equal to 280 kg. 6. Holstein other than female, that weigh less than or equal to 310 kg. 7. Crossbreed cattle delivered by Holstein, that weigh less than or equal to 310 kg. 8. Cattle for fattening other than 1 to 7, that weigh less than or equal to 340 kg.
Milk-type bovine female animals	<p>Less than 10% of the mean delivered-female number in the fiscal year (1/5 of the sum number of delivered livestock at the beginning of each of the last 5 fiscal years; the same hereafter), and non-delivered only.</p>

Breeding-type bovine female animals	Less than 10% of the mean delivered-female number in the fiscal year, and non-delivered only.
Meat-type equine animals	Less than 12 months after birth.
Breeding-type female equine animals	Less than 5% of the mean delivered-female number in the fiscal year, and non-delivered only.
Ovine and meat-type caprine animals	Less than 5 months after birth.
Milk-type female caprine animals	Less than 10% of the mean delivered-female number in the fiscal year, and non-delivered only.
Meat-type porcine animals	Less than 4 months after birth.
Breeding-type female porcine animals	Less than 20% of the mean delivered-female number in the fiscal year, and non-delivered only.
Meat-type poultry	Less than 3 days after hatching.
Laying hens	Less than 18 weeks after hatching.

4. Until 5 years after publication, feeds (limited to feeds that do not contain agents produced using recombinant DNA techniques, antibiotics, and synthesized antibacterials) other than those indicated in 1 and 2 of Feed in Article 4 may be provided up to 15% of the mean fed ration excluding the feeds indicated in 2) and 3) in 1 of Feed in Article 4 to bovine, ovine, and caprine animals, and up to 20% of the mean fed ration excluding the feeds indicated in 2) and 3) in 1 of Feed in Article to equine and porcine animals and poultry, in dry weight.

Attached Table 1

Fertilizers and soil improvement substances	Criteria
Composts derived from agricultural products and their remainders	Those without chemosynthetic substance added.
Composts derived from livestock excreta	Those without chemosynthetic substance added.
Composts derived from food production industries, etc.	Those without chemosynthetic substance added.
Composts derived from organic household refuse	Those without chemosynthetic substance added.
Bark compost	Those without chemosynthetic substance added.
Fish meal powder	Those without chemosynthetic substance added.

Rape seed oilcake and its powder	Those without chemosynthetic substance added.
Rice-bran oilcake and its powder	Those without chemosynthetic substance added.
Soybean cake and its powder	Those without chemosynthetic substance added.
Steamed bone meal	Those without chemosynthetic substance added.
Nitrogen-rich guano	Those without chemosynthetic substance added.
Dried algae and their powder	Those without chemosynthetic substance added.
Vegetation ash	Those without chemosynthetic substance added.
Calcium carbonate fertilizer	Those formed by pulverizing the natural ore (including calcium magnesia carbonate).
Fossil seashell fertilizer	Those without chemically synthesized magnesia added.
Potassium chloride	Those formed by pulverizing or washing and refining the natural ore or those recovered from the natural brackish water.
Potassium sulfate	Those formed by washing and refining the natural ore.
Potassium magnesium sulfate	Those formed by washing and refining the natural ore.
Natural rock phosphate	Including cadmium 90mg or less in 1kg in terms of phosphorus pentoxide.
Magnesium sulfate fertilizer	Those formed by crystallizing bittern or refining the natural magnesia sulfate ore.
Magnesium hydroxide fertilizer	Those formed by pulverizing the natural ore.
Gypsum (calcium sulfate)	Natural substance or those derived from natural substances without being treated chemically and adding no chemosynthetic substance.
Sulfur	Natural substance or those derived from natural substances without being treated chemically and added with no chemosynthetic substance.
Microelements	Those without chemosynthetic substance added, except for the microelements in the case of securing no normal growth of the crop by shortage of the microelements such as manganese and boron.
Charcoal	Natural substance or those derived from natural substances without being treated chemically and added with no chemosynthetic substance.
Peat	Natural substance or those derived from natural substances without being treated chemically and added with no chemosynthetic substance.
Bentonite	Natural substance or those derived from natural substances without being treated chemically and added with no chemosynthetic substance.
Perlite	Natural substance or those derived from natural substances without being treated chemically and added with no chemosynthetic substance.
Zeolite	Natural substance or those derived from natural substances without being treated chemically and added with no chemosynthetic substance.
Vermiculite	Natural substance or those derived from natural substances without being treated chemically and added with no chemosynthetic substance.

Calcined diatomaceous earth	Natural substance or those derived from natural substances without being treated chemically and added with no chemosynthetic substance.
Basic slag	
Slag silicate fertilizer	Natural substance or those derived from natural substances without being treated chemically and added with no chemosynthetic substance.
Fused magnesium phosphate	Natural substance or those derived from natural substances without being treated chemically and added with no chemosynthetic substance.
Sodium chloride	To be mined salt.
Aluminum calcium phosphate	Those including cadmium 90mg or less in 1kg in terms of phosphorus pentoxide.
Calcium chloride	
Other fertilizers and soil improvement materials	Those (including the living things) applying to the soil for providing the plants with nutrition or changing the soil property so as to contribute to the cultivation of the plants, and those (including living things) for applying to the plant to provide it with the nutrition; and the natural substance or those derived from natural substances (those produced by burning, calcining, melting, dry distilling, and saponifying the natural substances and those produced of the natural substances without using any chemical method) and addition of no chemosynthetic substance.

Attached Table 2

Agricultural chemicals	Criteria
Pyrethrum emulsion	To be extracted from <i>Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium</i> .
Rotenone emulsion	
Rotenone powder	
Rotenone dust	
Rape-seed oil emulsion	
Petroleum oil aerosol	
Petroleum oil emulsion	
Sulfur smoking agent	
Sulfur powdered agent	
Sulfur/copper wettable powder	
Wettable sulfur powder	
Lentinus edodes mycelium extract liquid	
Sodium hydrogencarbonate wettable powder	
Baking soda	
Sodium hydrogencarbonate/copper wettable powder	
Copper wettable powder	
Copper powdered agent	
Copper sulfate	
Slaked lime	

Biotic pesticide such as natural enemy and biotic pesticide pharmaceutical	
Sex pheromone agent	
Attractant	
Repellent	
Chlorella extract liquid	
Mixed crude drug extract liquid	
Casein lime	Limited to the use for spreader.
Paraffin	Limited to the use for spreader.
Wax wettable powder	
Carbon dioxide powder	Limited to the use in storage facilities.
Diatomaceous earth agent	Limited to the use in storage facilities.
Vinegar	

(Notes) In using agricultural chemicals, obey the usage described on a label attached on the container of the agricultural chemicals.

Attached Table 3.

Type of livestock	Class	Daily mean ration in weight (kg)
Meat-type bovine animals	Less than 10 months after birth	4.1 kg
	More than or equal to 10 months after birth	8.1 kg
	Female bovine in breeding	7.0 kg
Milk-type female bovine animals	Less than 10 months after birth	5.6 kg
	More than or equal to 10 months after birth, and until milking	9.0 kg
	Under milking	21.0 kg
	Non-milking delivered cows	9.2 kg
Equine animals	Less than 12 months after birth	12.4 kg
	Less than 24 months after birth	14.4 kg
	More than or equal to 24 months after birth	17.3 kg
	Female equine in breeding	19.2 kg
Ovine animals		1.9 kg
	Female ovine in breeding	1.7 kg
Caprine animals		1.1 kg
	Female caprine in breeding	2.5 kg
Porcine animals	Less than 3 months after birth	1.1 kg
	Less than 5 months after birth	2.2 kg
	More than or equal to 5 months after birth	3.1 kg
Meat-type poultry	Less than 4 weeks after hatching	42 g
	More than or equal to 4 weeks after hatching	139 g

Laying hens	Less than 9 weeks after hatching	27 g
	More than or equal to 9 weeks after hatching, and until egg collection	54 g
	Under egg collection	90 g
Quails		18 g
Ducks and wild ducks	Less than 6 weeks after hatching	108 g
	More than or equal to 6 weeks after hatching	180 g

Attached Table 4.

Soap Milk of lime Slacked lime (calcium hydroxide) Quick lime (calcium oxide) Alcohols Phenols Agents containing orthodichlorobenzene and cresol Iodine agents Formaldehyde Glutaraldehyde Chlorhexidine Invert soap Ampholytic soap Chloric agents Hydrogen peroxide solution Sodium hydroxide and potassium hydroxide Cleaning agents and disinfectants for milking equipment, rooms, and buildings Sodium carbonate Other products of plant origin

Attached Table 5.

Type of mammal	Least area for one animal
Meat-type bovine animals (weigh more than 340 kg only)	5.0 m ²
Milk-type bovine animals (adult stock* only)	4.0 m ² (1.8 m ² for tethering**)
Breeding-type bovine animals (adult stock* only)	3.6 m ² (1.8 m ² for tethering**)
Equine animals (adult stock* only)	13 m ²
Ovine animals (adult stock* only)	2.2 m ²

Caprine animals (adult stock* only)	2.2 m ²
Meat-type porcine animals (weighing more than 40 kg only)	1.1 m ²
Breeding-type female porcine animals (adult stock* only)	3.0 m ²

Notes: * “Adult stock” indicates livestock used for breeding or having been used for breeding.

** “Tethering” indicates a method of livestock husbandry where each animal is tethered by tethering equipment in a barn.

Attached Table 6.

Type of mammal	Least area for one animal
Meat-type bovine animals (weighing more than 340 kg only)	5.0 m ²
Milk-type bovine animals (adult stock* only)	4.0 m ²
Breeding-type bovine animals (adult stock* only)	3.6 m ²
Equine animals (adult stock* only)	13 m ²
Ovine animals (adult stock* only)	2.2 m ²
Caprine animals (adult stock* only)	2.2 m ²
Meat-type porcine animals (weighing more than 40 kg only)	1.1 m ²
Breeding-type female porcine animals (adult stock* only)	3.0 m ²

Note: * “Adult stock” indicates livestock used for breeding or having been used for breeding.

Attached Table 7.

Type of livestock	Periods
Meat-type bovine animals	The longer of 12 months or 3/4 of their life span (6 months for bovine animals raised for less than 6 months from birth).
Milk-type or breeding-type female bovine animals	6 months (4 months for female bovine animals that have been forwardly reared at organic farms).
Equine animals	The longer of 12 months or 3/4 of their life span.
Ovine animals	6 months.
Caprine animals	6 months.

Porcine animals	6 months.
Meat-type poultry	From the third day after hatching to slaughter.
Laying hens	6 weeks.

Attached Table 8.

Type of mammal	Criteria
Milk-type female bovine animals	Less than 10% of the mean delivered-female number in the fiscal year, and non-delivered only.
Breeding-type female bovine animals	Less than 10% of the mean delivered-female number in the fiscal year, and non-delivered only.
Breeding-type female equine animals	Less than 5% of the mean delivered-female number in the fiscal year, and non-delivered only.
Milk-type female caprine animals	Less than 10% of the mean delivered-female number in the fiscal year, and non-delivered only.
Breeding-type female porcine animals	Less than 20% of the mean delivered-female number in the fiscal year, and non-delivered only.

Attached Table 9.

Type of livestock	Criteria
Meat-type bovine animals	Less than 12 months after birth, satisfying one of the following 1 to 8. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Japanese Black that weigh less than or equal to 310 kg. 2. Japanese Brown that weigh less than or equal to 340 kg. 3. Japanese Polled that weigh less than or equal to 300 kg. 4. Japanese Shorthorn that weigh less than or equal to 300 kg. 5. Angus or Hereford that weigh less than or equal to 280 kg. 6. Holstein other than females, that weigh less than or equal to 310 kg. 7. Crossbreed cattle delivered by Holstein, that weigh less than or equal to 310 kg. 8. Cattle other than 1 to 7, and that weigh less than or equal to 340 kg.
Milk-type female bovine animals	Non-delivered only.
Breeding-type female bovine animals	Non-delivered only.
Equine animals	Less than 12 months after birth.

Ovine and caprine animals	Less than 5 months after birth.
Porcine animals	Less than 4 months after birth.
Meat-type poultry	Less than 3 days after hatching.
Laying hens	Less than 18 weeks after hatching.

Attached Table 10.

Substances for processing	Criteria
Sodium hypochlorite	Limited to the use for disinfecting meat and poultry at slaughter, or washing eggs.
Sodium hypochlorite solution	Limited to the use for disinfecting meat and poultry at slaughter, or washing eggs.
Agents containing fumarates	Limited to the use for disinfecting meat and poultry at slaughter, or washing eggs.