

**§ 205.603 Synthetic substances allowed for use in organic livestock production.**

In accordance with restrictions specified in this section the following synthetic substances may be used in organic livestock production:

(a) As disinfectants, sanitizer, and medical treatments as applicable.

(1) Alcohols.

(i) Ethanol—disinfectant and sanitizer only, prohibited as a feed additive.

(ii) Isopropanol—disinfectant only.

(2) Aspirin—approved for health care use to reduce inflammation

(3) Chlorine materials—disinfecting and sanitizing facilities and equipment. Residual chlorine levels in the water shall not exceed the maximum residual disinfectant limit under the Safe Drinking Water Act.

(i) Calcium hypochlorite.

(ii) Chlorine dioxide.

(iii) Sodium hypochlorite.

(4) Chlorhexidine—Allowed for surgical procedures conducted by a veterinarian. Allowed for use as a teat dip when alternative germicidal agents and/or physical barriers have lost their effectiveness.

(5) Electrolytes—without antibiotics.

(6) Glucose.

(7) Glycerin—Allowed as a livestock teat dip, must be produced through the hydrolysis of fats or oils.

(8) Iodine.

(9) Hydrogen peroxide.

(10) Magnesium sulfate.

(11) Oxytocin—use in postparturition therapeutic applications.

(12) Parasitocides—Ivermectin—prohibited in slaughter stock, allowed in emergency treatment for dairy and breeder stock when organic system plan-approved preventive management does not prevent infestation. Milk or milk products from a treated animal cannot be labeled as provided for in subpart D of this part for 90 days following treatment. 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 of breeding stock.

(13) Phosphoric acid—allowed as an equipment cleaner, *Provided*, That, no

direct contact with organically managed livestock or land occurs.

(14) Biologics—Vaccines.

(b) As topical treatment, external parasiticide or local anesthetic as applicable.

(1) Iodine.

(2) Lidocaine—as a local anesthetic. Use requires a withdrawal period of 90 days after administering to livestock intended for slaughter and 7 days after administering to dairy animals.

(3) Lime, hydrated—(bordeaux mixes), not permitted to cauterize physical alterations or deodorize animal wastes.

(4) Mineral oil—for topical use and as a lubricant.

(5) Procaine—as a local anesthetic, use requires a withdrawal period of 90 days after administering to livestock intended for slaughter and 7 days after administering to dairy animals.

(6) Copper sulfate.

(c) As feed supplements—Milk replacers without antibiotics, as emergency use only, no nonmilk products or products from BST treated animals.

(d) As feed additives.

(1) Trace minerals, used for enrichment or fortification when FDA approved, including:

(i) Copper sulfate.

(ii) Magnesium sulfate.

(2) Vitamins, used for enrichment or fortification when FDA approved.

(e) As synthetic inert ingredients as classified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), for use with nonsynthetic substances or a synthetic substances listed in this section and used as an active pesticide ingredient in accordance with any limitations on the use of such substances.

(f) EPA List 4—Inerts of Minimal Concern.

(g)–(z) [Reserved]

**§ 205.604 Nonsynthetic substances prohibited for use in organic livestock production.**

The following nonsynthetic substances may not be used in organic livestock production:

(a) Strychnine.

(b)–(z) [Reserved]