

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FOOD SUPPLY  
MINISTER'S OFFICE  
NORMATIVE INSTRUCTION No. 23, OF JUNE 1, 2011  
D.O.U., June 02, 2011 - Section 1

THE STATE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FOOD SUPPLY, exercising the powers conferred upon him by art. 87, sole paragraph, clause II, of the Constitution, in view of the provisions of Law No. 10,831, of December 23, 2003, Decree No. 6,323 of December 27, 2007, and the provisions of Process No. 21000.009872/2010-93, resolves:

Art. 1 To establish the Technical Regulation for Organic Textiles Derived from Cotton, in the form of this Normative Instruction and its Annex.

Art. 2 This regulation applies to any individual person or legal entity that produces organic textile products derived from cotton, obtained from organic production system and certified by the Brazilian Organic Conformity Assessment System.

#### CHAPTER I

##### OF THE ORGANIC TEXTILE RAW MATERIAL

Art. 3 The cotton used in the textile product must be produced in line with Normative Instruction 64, of December 18, 2008, which establishes the technical standards for Organic Animal and Plant Production Systems.

Sole paragraph. In the case of imported raw material, it must comply with the Brazilian legislation for organic products.

#### CHAPTER II

##### OF THE TRANSPORTATION, PROCESSING AND STORAGE

Art. 4 The means of transportation and the routes used for the displacement of the raw material should be documented.

§ 1 The raw material transported must be accompanied by documentation that informs their origin, identification of the producer, production location, weight, quality and, if it comes from organic production.

§ 2 The reception of the raw material in the processing unit must be made by registering the data from the documentation of origin.

Art. 5 All the production areas should be partially or fully certified for organic cotton, including ginning, cleaning, baling, spinning, weaving, storage and transportation.

Art. 6 All the processing phases of organic cotton must be made separately from conventional cotton, in different areas or, when in the same area, at different times.

Sole paragraph. All the facilities and equipment that also process non-certified cotton or other materials should be completely cleaned from non-organic product residues.

Art. Remains of ginning, burrs, dust and seeds that are segregated from the certified cotton can be used as certified materials, while meeting the requirements of this regulation.

Art. 8 The processing unit will have to keep updated records, with the description of the maintenance of the quality of textile raw material during the phases of processing, storage and transport, to ensure the traceability of the raw materials, inputs, packaging and final product.

Sole paragraph. The formation of new lot or bale, from raw materials from different lots shall be registered in order to ensure the traceability of the product, providing information on the inputs, weights, waste, yields, transfers, outputs.

Art. 9 The organic textile products should be stored and transported so as to prevent them from being contaminated by prohibited substances and mixed with conventional products or which cause the replacement of its contents.

Sole paragraph. During the storage and transport, the organic textile products should be properly packaged and identified, ensuring their separation from non-organic products.

### CHAPTER III

#### OF THE PROCESSING OF TEXTILE FIBERS

Art. 10. The processing of organic textiles should be conducted separately from non-organic, in areas physically separated or, when in the same area, at different times.

§ 1 In the organic and non-organic textile processing in the same area, there should be measures to ensure the segregation of both products.

§ 2 The equipment and facilities used must be free of non-organic product residues.

Art. 11. The products of organic fibers should, preferably, be processed using only the mechanical and/or physical methods.

Art. 12. The processing of organic textile fibers must use proper techniques, causing the least possible damage to the environment.

§ 1 The processing of textile fibers shall use the least amount of synthetic inputs as possible, while maintaining the quality and natural character of the fibers.

§ 2 It should be sought to minimize the use of water, energy and synthetic inputs.

Art. 13. The use of carcinogenic, mutagenic, teratogenic, toxic to mammals, birds, fish, known to be bioaccumulative, non-biodegradable products, which visually pollute or alter water courses and natural landscape.

Art. 14. It is allowed the use of plant extracts, plant oils and waxes for topical treatments that enhance the processing.

Art. 15. The synthetic textile oils, synthetic waxes, surfactants which are silicone based are prohibited.

Art. 16. The spinning machine oils and weaving oils (needle oil) should be easily biodegradable or produced from plant origin materials.

Art. 17. It is forbidden to dispose washing waters and any natural or synthetic substances, directly into the environment, without the proper treatment.

§ 1 It will be mandatory to develop criteria for the treatment of sewage and effluents resulting from the application of natural or synthetic inputs, as well as about the dumping of the discarded sludge and solids.

§ 2 For the recycling of solid waste composting is recommended.

Art. 18. All the organic textile processing unit must document the use of chemicals, energy, water consumption and treatment of sewage water, including disposal of sewage and analysis of effluents.

### CHAPTER IV

#### OF THE DYEING, PRINTING AND FINISHING

Art. 19. For the dyeing, it must be used preferably dyes derived from plants.

Sole paragraph. The dyes of mineral origin may be allowed, provided that free of contamination by heavy metals.

Art. 20. It will only be allowed the printing methods based on natural oils and water.

Art. 21. The plastisol printing methods which use phthalates and PVC are prohibited.

Art. 22. For the physical finishing, the mechanical and thermal methods are allowed.

Art. 23 The use of accessories for the manufacture of organic textiles shall meet the requirements foreseen in the Annex.

Sole paragraph. The use of accessories which have synthetic components, as provided in the Annex to this Normative Instruction, may only be authorized by the CAB or SCO if the ones that are completely natural are unavailable.

## CHAPTER V

### OF THE LABELING AND QUALITY INFORMATION

#### ORGANIC OF TEXTILES

Art. 24. For textile products containing components which are not organic than the following rules are applied:

I - for products with 95% (ninety-five percent) or more of organic raw material, the non-organic raw material should be identified and they may use the term "Organic" or "Organic Product".

II - for products with 70% to 95% (seventy to ninety-five percent) of organic raw material, the organic raw material should be identified and present the sayings: "Product made from organic raw material."

III - to textiles with less than 70% (seventy percent) of organic raw material it is not allowed any expression related to the organic quality.

Sole paragraph. It will not be allowed to use the same component of organic and non-organic origin, in a same product.

Art. 25. In the textile label or tag shall contain information about the production unit containing, at least, the name or business name, address, CNPJ or CPF number.

Art. 26. 6 This Normative Instruction enters into force on the date of its publication.

WAGNER ROSSI

## ANNEX

### REQUIREMENTS FOR ACCESSORIES

ACCESSORIES	CRITERIA
Sewing threads	The natural and synthetic sewing threads are allowed.
Yarn for embroidery	Are permitted natural and synthetic yarns for embroidery.
Fixtures	Only the ones based on natural materials are allowed.
Ribbons and elastic threads	The natural and synthetic materials are allowed.
Interfacing / Pockets	Only the natural fibers are permitted.
Marquetry / Interface	Only inlays of natural fibers and viscose are allowed.
Finishing sheaths / Hats	Only ribbons made of natural fibers are allowed.
Shoulder Pads	The shoulder pads of natural fibers and viscose are allowed. Also mixtures using polyester are allowed.
Tags	The tags of natural fibers, polyester and viscose are allowed.
Buttons / Pushbuttons	The buttons made of natural raw materials and metal are allowed. The metal buttons shall be free of chromium and nickel. The plastic buttons are only allowed if the buttons from natural sources are not available in sufficient quantity and with the desired properties.
Zippers	The zippers made of natural materials, polyamide and polyester ribbons are allowed. The zippers that have sets of teeth made of metal (free of chrome and nickel), nylon and other plastics (PVC) are allowed.
Buckles	The buckles which use natural materials and metals (chromium and nickel-free) are allowed.
Barred	The barred made of natural materials and elastane are allowed.
Borders	Only the ones of natural fibers are permitted.

Mounts / Structures	The ones which use natural raw materials and metals (chromium and nickel-free) are allowed.
Other accessories not specifically mentioned	Only the natural fibers are permitted.

The accessories that contain synthetic components may be used only with approval of the SCO or CAB.