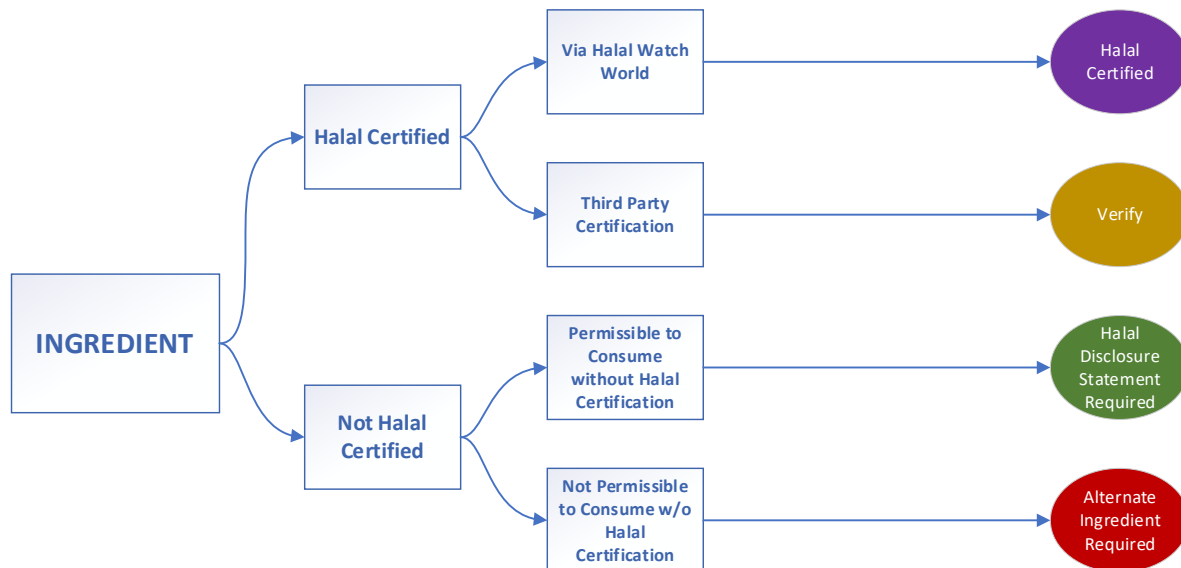




INGREDIENT CONSIDERATIONS

There are 4 main factors taken into consideration when determining the halal status of a product:



1. Is the product/ingredient Halal Aslan (by default)?

If the product is Halal by default, then the location it is harvested, produced, or manufactured in, even if done so by a non-Muslim, is not necessary to inspect.

2. Is the product/ingredient Halal certified via another organization?

If another organization certifies the product as Halal, then it is incumbent upon our research department to perform a *tahqeeq* (verification) of the halal certificate.

- a. The certifying body must be deemed competent and capable of determining the status of such products.
- b. The certificate must be valid, and not expired.

- c. The company name must match on the certificate.
- d. The ingredient name must match on the certificate

3. If the product/ingredient is not halal certified...

A halal disclosure statement must be filled out. This disclosure statement ensures that:

1. No contaminants are present within the facility, or if they are, contamination is demonstrably mitigated.
2. Cleaning Method fulfils Islamic requirements
3. Ingredient contains no impermissible contaminants, as seen below:
 - a. Human derived ingredients
 - b. Pork
 - c. Donkey (excluding the Onager)
 - d. Animals with fangs or talons (Carnivorous) (Excluding Hyena and Fox according to school of thought)
 - e. Animals not slaughtered according to Islamic ritual rites
 - f. Carrion
 - g. All forms of filth (Najis) (*See Below)
 - h. Insects (other than locusts)
 - i. Animals fed with more than 50% of any of the above without being fed on a pure diet for a stipulated number of days (Al Jallaalah)
 - j. Any intoxicants
 - k. Anything toxic or harmful to the body (such as cigarettes)
 - l. Anything processed, made, produced, manufactured, and/or stored using utensils, equipment, and/or machinery in contact with any of the above that have not been cleansed according to standards which remove contaminants.
 - m.
 - n. *Filth (Najasa): Only pure items may come into contact with halal products. Impure items cause contamination which is prohibited in the Halal System. Impure items (contaminants) are as follows:
 - o.
 - p. Pig (All parts, including skin and bones) both while alive or dead
 - q. Dog (All parts, including saliva) both while alive or dead
 - r. Animals not slaughtered according to Islamic ritual rites (dead animals/maytah - All parts)
 - s. Urine
 - t. Excrement
 - u. Vomit
 - v. Blood
 - w. Pus
 - x. Untanned animal skin (unprocessed leather)
 - y. Land Animals that have consumed more than 50% of their diet of anything of the above (This includes its milk, sweat, and other excretions)

- z. Any part of a land animal that falls off, or is removed while the animal is alive (besides hair).

4. If the product/ingredient is not permissible to consume, or is not halal certified, and no disclosure statement is filled out...

An alternative ingredient must be sourced. The new manufacturer of the ingredient must be either halal certified, or must be able to fill out a halal disclosure statement. Without either of these, the new ingredient may not be used for halal products.