

# OMRI MEXICO

## Standards Manual

STANDARDS FOR THE REVIEW OF PRODUCTS INTENDED FOR USE IN  
MEXICO CERTIFIED ORGANIC PRODUCTION OR PROCESSING  
Includes the OMRI Mexico Permitted Substance Categories



**Crop · Livestock · Processing & Handling**



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OMRI is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization. OMRI's mission is to support the growth and trust of the global organic community through expert, independent and transparent verification of input materials, and through education and technical assistance.

## OMRI Quality Policy

OMRI provides professional, independent, and transparent review of materials and processes to determine their suitability for producing, processing, and handling organic food and fiber. The OMRI Review Program is committed to maintaining a timely, courteous, accurate, transparent, and consistent approach throughout the program and on a day-to-day basis.

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## OMRI Mexico Permitted Substances Categories

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# Part 1: About the OMRI Standards for Compliance with the Mexico Organic Products Law

The *OMRI Mexico Standards Manual*<sup>®</sup> outlines specific criteria used along with the organic standards in Mexico to evaluate products for listing in the *OMRI Mexico Products List*<sup>®</sup>. This manual is designed to give applicants and registrants to the OMRI Mexico Review Program the information necessary to know whether a product would be compliant if it were submitted as an application to OMRI.

The Mexico Organic Products Law, including the legislative documents derived from it, will be referred to by the Spanish acronym, LPO (Ley de Productos Orgánicos). The *OMRI Mexico Standards Manual* is based on the following legislative documents, which are part of the LPO regulatory framework for organic production in Mexico:

- Organic Products Law
- Regulation of the Organic Products Law (Regulation)
- Guidelines for the Organic Operation of the Agricultural and Livestock Activities (Guidelines)

In addition to these documents, further requirements of the OMRI Review Program are described in the *OMRI Policy Manual*<sup>®</sup>, on the OMRI website, and in OMRI's application materials. OMRI also maintains an Administrative Procedures Manual that describes review procedures in greater detail.

The implementation and monitoring of the LPO is the responsibility of the Secretariat of Agriculture and Rural Development (SADER) through the National Service for Animal and Plant Health, Food Safety and Quality (SENASICA). In turn, SENASICA approves organic certification bodies who are responsible for verifying the application of the LPO.

OMRI's standards and policies are updated as necessary to reflect changes to applicable federal laws or regulations. Please refer to OMRI.org for the most current information.

Please note that OMRI listing is not a substitute for legally required registration by the Federal Commission for the Protection against Sanitary Risk (COFEPRIS) or other regulatory agencies. All products sold in Mexico must be registered with COFEPRIS as applicable.

## Part 2: General Review Standards

### 2.1 Nonsynthetic (natural) versus synthetic

The LPO references the use of nonsynthetic, natural and synthetic materials in organic production. Specifically, these terms are part of the designation, description and composition requirements of certain materials on the National List (Annex 1) of the Guidelines. The term “nonsynthetic” is considered equivalent to the term “natural,” and raw materials from plant, animal, microbial or mineral origin can only undergo the following processes described in Article 265 VII a)–c) of the Guidelines to be considered as such:

- A. Physical processes, such as precipitation or a thermal method;

- B. Mechanical processes, such as extraction with water, ethanol, vegetable or animal oils, vinegar, carbon dioxide, nitrogen or carboxylic acids, or refinement without chemical treatment; and
- C. Biological/enzymatic or microbial processes, such as fermentation and composting, among others.

Conversely, synthetic materials are those that have undergone processes that are not described above.

### 2.2 Information requirements

All materials included in the National List are, as applicable,

subject to the information requirements described in Annex 2. Annex 2 contains tables with information requirements to be submitted by interested parties for the evaluation of substances, materials, methods, ingredients, and inputs or their

formulations that are made, manufactured, or marketed for use in organic operations, according to their foreseen uses, and to comply with criteria established in Title VI of the Guidelines.

## Part 3: Prohibited Substances, Materials or Methods in Organic Production, Preparation and/or Processing

In accordance with Article 276 of the Guidelines, OMRI does not permit products that are produced using the following prohibited methods, or those containing a prohibited substance, as described below:

### 3.1 Substances and Ingredients not on the National List

Nonsynthetic (natural) or synthetic substances and ingredients that are not on the National List of permitted substances.

### 3.2 Biological Products for Livestock

Biological products for livestock are prohibited, except vaccines as long as they have been evaluated by the corresponding animal health authority. The National List allows the use of certain biological products in livestock feed where the need is recognized by either the Secretariat, an approved organic certification body, or a body acknowledged by the Secretariat.

### 3.3 Irradiation

Irradiation derived from ionizing energy from radioactive materials or accelerated electrons.

### 3.4 Sewage Water

Sewage water from domestic, urban, industrial and/or conventional agriculture piping, including solid, semi-solid, bio-solid or liquid wastes generated by wastewater treatment.

### 3.5 Genetic Engineering

All materials, products and ingredients or inputs that come from or have been produced using excluded methods, or genetically obtained or modified organisms. The LPO defines excluded methods as, “The methods used to genetically modify organisms or influence their growth and development by means that are not possible under natural conditions or processes and are not considered compatible with organic production. Such methods include but are not limited to cell fusion, micro-encapsulation and macro-encapsulation, and recombinant deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) technology, including gene deletion, gene doubling, introducing a foreign gene, and changing the positions of genes when achieved by recombinant DNA technology. Also known as genetically obtained or modified organisms. Such methods exclude the use of traditional breeding, conjugation, fermentation, hybridization, in vitro fertilization, or tissue culture.”

### 3.6 Nanotechnology

All materials, products, and ingredients or inputs that come from or have been produced using nanotechnology. The use of manufactured nanoparticles or nanostructures is prohibited. Naturally occurring nano-sized particles, such as those present in biodynamic traditional practices, are permitted.

### 3.7 Other Prohibited Substances

Other substances as specified by the Group of Experts from the National Council of Organic Production.

# Part 4: Additional OMRI Standards

In addition to the LPO, OMRI reviews products to additional standards, summarized below. Further details are identified on OMRI's website at OMRI.org and in OMRI's application materials. These additional standards include OMRI's interpretation of the LPO to ensure product compliance.

## 4.1 Additional Standards for Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments

The National List allows some materials to be produced using specific synthetic substances as extractants. Annex 2, Table 2 requires that synthetic extractants are not used in quantities greater than the amount necessary for extraction or stabilization. OMRI has developed thresholds for synthetic extractants, and products that exceed these thresholds may be fortified with plant nutrients such as nitrogen, phosphorous, and/or potassium, and are not eligible for listing.

Where the National List prohibits chemical and microbial contaminants or where other risks have been identified, OMRI has chosen to focus on salmonella and fecal coliform as patho-

genic indicators, and has identified arsenic, cadmium and lead as top-priority heavy metal contaminants. OMRI's pathogen and heavy metal standards are outlined at OMRI.org. Products that test above the established thresholds are prohibited.

For the purpose of assessing whether manure is obtained from an "extensive" livestock operation, OMRI requires that the animal density in a livestock operation be consistent with what is described in Table 8 of the National List. OMRI considers livestock operations with animal stocking rates that exceed those indicated in Table 8 to be "intensive."

## 4.2 Additional Standards for Pest, Weed, and Disease Control Products

All active and inert ingredients in pest, weed, and disease control products must be reviewed and meet OMRI standards. A complete list of inert ingredients must be disclosed for review. OMRI will not accept an application as complete that simply lists "inert ingredients" as a component.

# Part 5: Introduction to OMRI Mexico Permitted Substances Categories

The OMRI Mexico Permitted Substances Categories include an explanation of the permitted uses, standards of identity, and regulatory references for many substances that may be used in organic production under the LPO regulations. These descriptions are provided to assist applicants in choosing the appropriate categories for potential listing in the *OMRI Mexico Products List*. The OMRI Mexico Permitted Substances Categories conform to the LPO regulations, and are based on the National List of permitted substances (Annex 1).

In some cases, the National List distinguishes between non-synthetic (natural) and synthetic forms of a permitted substance. In such cases, the categories will indicate either "non-synthetic" or "synthetic" as applicable.

The OMRI Mexico Permitted Substances Categories are divided into three sections: Crop Production Categories, Livestock Production Categories, and Processing and Handling Categories. Categories included in each section are sorted alphabetically and designated with a two-letter OMRI class code and an OMRI status that indicates whether they are Allowed, Allowed with Restrictions, or Prohibited under the LPO. OMRI's Allowed with Restrictions status indicates use restrictions that are required for compliant use of the material under the LPO. Further information on status is given at the beginning of the Crops, Livestock, and Processing and Handling sections.

Other features of the OMRI Mexico Permitted Substances Categories for Crops, Livestock, and Processing and Handling

listings include:

- **OMRI Class** – groups materials into several distinct end-use classes. OMRI also uses these class codes in the *OMRI Mexico Products List* for easy referral to the OMRI Mexico Permitted Substances Categories.
- **OMRI Annotation** – details use parameters, and provides additional information and LPO specifications for the generic material.
- **LPO Reference** – cites applicable regulatory sections for the material listing.

## 5.1 How to Use the OMRI Mexico Permitted Substances Categories

Applicants to the OMRI Mexico Review Program must choose a category for their product that corresponds with the product's intended use. For example, those who produce a product for use as a fertilizer should search within the Crops section for an appropriate category. Alternatively, those who produce animal health care products should search within the Livestock section.

It is also important to identify when and how the material is permitted for use. Note the class or classes for which the product is permitted for use. The class is given as a two-letter code just below the material name. A key to the OMRI class codes appears at the bottom of each even-numbered page. OMRI Listed® products will only be allowed for use within the specified OMRI class for that material entry.

To stay current with LPO changes that may affect a material's status and/or use, applicants should regularly check the OMRI website at [OMRI.org](http://OMRI.org) for standards updates.

## 5.2 Regulatory Compliance

In addition to the LPO and the OMRI Standards, other national, federal, state, and local laws and regulations may apply to the use of materials on organic operations. OMRI makes no representation that the materials listed here comply with any of these other requirements. It is the user's responsibility to determine the compliance of a particular substance with all applicable laws and regulations.





# OMRI Mexico Permitted Substances Categories

Crop, Livestock and Processing & Handling

# Crops

## PRODUCTION MATERIALS

### Use Class Coding

Crop production materials are classified by OMRI according to the following use classes:

CF: Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments

CP: Crop Pest, Weed and Disease Control

CT: Crop Management Tools and Production Aids

**Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments (CF)** include substances used as fertilizers, soil amendments and soil conditioners found on Table 1 of the National List (Annex 1). Examples include compost, animal manures and micronutrients. Use of substances in this class must comply with requirements in Section II (*Soil and Water Preservation*; Articles 23–34) and Section V (*Fertilization Program, Soil and Plant Management and Nutrition*; Articles 42–45). These sections require the use of management practices that aim to improve soil fertility and avoid water contamination. These sections also encourage the use of composted plant and animal materials in order to prevent water, crop and soil contamination. In addition, all practices in Section V should be observed before using substances in Table 1 of the National List. These substances must be carefully managed and their use shall be considered supplementary; as such, they shall not replace material or nutrient cycling.

**Crop Pest, Weed, and Disease Control (CP)** include substances used to control pests (disease, weed or insect). These substances are listed in Table 2 of the National List. They include plant and animal materials, minerals, micro and macro organisms, and traps, among others. Substances listed in Table 2 can only be used when management practices are not enough to maintain pests and diseases below the economic threshold. These management practices are described in Section VI (*Insects, Fungi, Bacteriae, Viruses and Weed Management*; Articles 46–50) of the Guidelines and include, but are not limited to, the use of resistant varieties and/or native species, crop rotation, mechanical or physical

controls, and maintaining a diversified agro-ecosystem to harbor natural enemies.

**Crop Management Tools and Production Aids (CT)** include inputs that do not provide a recognized plant nutrient, soil conditioning or crop pesticide function. The compliant materials in this class can be found in Tables 1, 2 and 7 of the National List. Examples of crop management tools and production aids include adjuvants, equipment cleaners and compost inoculants, without nutrient or pest-control claims.

### Status

Crop production categories have one of the following OMRI status designations:

**Allowed** crop production substances include those that appear on Tables 1, 2 and 7 of the National List with no annotation that limits their use. The OMRI “Allowed” status therefore indicates that these materials are not subject to use restrictions beyond the general management requirements described in Section II (Articles 23–34), Section V (Articles 42–45) and Section VI (Articles 46–50).

**Allowed with Restrictions** crop production substances include those that appear on Tables 1, 2 and 7 of the National List with annotations that limit their use. The OMRI “Allowed with Restrictions” status therefore indicates that these substances are subject to use restrictions. These restrictions are outlined in the Guidelines and include: a) application of raw manure (Article 44), b) use of micronutrients (Article 29), and c) specific restrictions detailed in the National List. Source restrictions, such as a requirement that specific materials must not be treated with synthetic chemicals, are evaluated during OMRI’s review process, and compliant sources do not result in a substance being listed as “Allowed with Restrictions.”

**Prohibited** substances in crop production are those that do not appear on the National List and/or are explicitly prohibited in the LPO regulations, such as sodium nitrate.

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### Class Codes

CF: Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments

CP: Crop Pest, Weed, and Disease Control

CT: Crop Management Tools and Production Aids

<b>Acids</b> Class: CP For example: vinegar. Must be of natural origin. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>	<b>Allowed</b> Non-Synthetic	<b>Bacillus thuringiensis</b> See MICROORGANISMS.	
<b>Adjuvants</b> See INERTS.		<b>Bacteria</b> See MICROORGANISMS.	
<b>Algae</b> See MARINE PRODUCTS.		<b>Basic Slag</b> Class: CF <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>	<b>Allowed</b>
<b>Aluminum-calcium Phosphate</b> Class: CF Cadmium content must be less than 90 mg/kg of P2O5. Obtained in amorphous form by heat treatment and grinding, containing aluminum and calcium phosphates as essential ingredients. For use in alkaline soils (pH > 7.5). <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>	<b>Bat Guano</b> Class: CF Bat manure from accumulations occurring in the Pliocene and Pleistocene, rich in nutrients and microbial flora; rich in organo-mineral chelates. Excessive and prolonged unprotected exposure may cause histoplasmosis. Must be fossilized. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>	<b>Allowed</b>
<b>Anaerobically Fermented Household Plant and Animal Wastes</b> Class: CF Must be free of prohibited substances. The anaerobic fermentation process must adhere to the sequential phases (initial, transition, acid phase, methanogenic phase, and maturation). <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>	<b>Allowed</b>	<b>Beeswax</b> Class: CT For use in the production of specialty fungi as covers for mycelium sites and trunks to prevent humidity loss. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 158</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
<b>Animal By-products</b> Class: CF Processed animal products coming from slaughterhouses and fishing industries. Maximum concentration of chromium (VI), as measured in dry matter: 0 mg/kg. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>	<b>Allowed</b>	<b>Bentonite</b> See CLAY.	
<b>Aquatic Plant Extracts</b> Class: CF Must be free of prohibited substances. Extraction is limited to the use of potassium hydroxide or sodium hydroxide. The use of potassium hydroxide as a solvent must not exceed the minimum required for extraction. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1; LPO Guidelines Annex 2, Table 2</i>	<b>Allowed</b>	<b>Bentonite</b> See SILICATES, CLAY.	
<b>Ash, wood</b> Class: CF Must be free of prohibited substances. Must not be sourced from slash-and-burn. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>	<b>Allowed</b>	<b>Biological Organisms</b> Class: CF, CT For example: nitrogen-fixing and phosphorous-solubilizing microorganisms. Must be of natural origin. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>	<b>Allowed</b> Non-Synthetic
<b>Aspergillus Fermentation Products</b> Class: CP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>	<b>Allowed</b>	<b>Boron</b> Class: CF For use when there is a boron deficiency in the plant or soil. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1; LPO Guidelines Article 29</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
		<b>Burgundy Mixture</b> See INORGANIC COMPOUNDS.	
		<b>By-products of Food and Textile Industries</b> Class: CF All residues from organic agriculture, livestock and agroindustry, as well as from traditional agriculture are permitted. Must not be treated with synthetic additives. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>	<b>Allowed</b>

<b>By-products of Organic Ingredients</b>	<b>Allowed</b>	<b>Chlorine Materials</b>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
Class: CF		Class: CT	
From organic sources. By-products of industries that make ingredients that come from organic agriculture.		Calcium hypochlorite, chlorine dioxide and sodium hypochlorite are permitted. For cleaning and disinfection of farms and irrigation equipment.	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>		<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</i>	
<b>Cachaza</b>		<b>Citric Acid</b>	
See COMPOSTED BY-PRODUCTS OF THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.		See ASPERGILLUS FERMENTATION PRODUCTS.	
<b>Calcareous Magnesium Rock</b>	<b>Allowed</b>	<b>Clay</b>	<b>Allowed</b>
Class: CF		Class: CF, CT	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>		For example: bentonite, perlite and zeolite.	
<b>Calcareous Sand</b>		<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>	
See CALCIUM CARBONATE.		<b>Compost from Various Sources</b>	<b>Allowed</b>
<b>Calcium Carbonate</b>	<b>Allowed</b>	Class: CF	
Class: CF	Non-Synthetic	Different requirements are applicable depending on the sources of the raw materials. Composting processes shall: I. Establish a maximum initial C/N (Carbon/Nitrogen) ratio between 25:1 and 40:1, of the materials used of animal or plant origin; II. In composting using a vessel, stack or static aerated pile system, the temperature shall be maintained between 55° C and 77° C for a minimum of three days with turning, or III. In the case of composting using a windrow composting system, the temperature shall be maintained between 55° C and 77° C for a period of 15 days minimum, in which at least five turnings were performed. In biointensive composting, a minimum number of turnings is not required. See also RAW MANURE FROM ORGANIC OR EXTENSIVE SOURCES; COMPOSTED MANURE FROM ORGANIC OR EXTENSIVE SOURCES; COMPOSTED MANURE FROM INTENSIVE CONVENTIONAL SOURCES; DEHYDRATED MANURE FROM CONVENTIONAL SOURCES; COMPOSTED HOUSEHOLD PLANT AND ANIMAL WASTES; COMPOSTED PLANT RESIDUES; COMPOSTED BY-PRODUCTS OF THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.	
For example: chalk, marl, ground limestone, calcareous sand, phosphate chalk. Must be of natural origin.		<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>		<b>Composted By-products of the Sugar Industry</b>	<b>Allowed</b>
<b>Calcium Chloride</b>	<b>Allowed</b>	Class: CF	
Class: CF		For example: cachaza. Composting processes shall: I. Establish a maximum initial C/N (Carbon/Nitrogen) ratio between 25:1 and 40:1, of the materials used of animal or plant origin; II. In composting using a vessel, stack or static aerated pile system, the temperature shall be maintained between 55° C and 77° C for a minimum of three days with turning, or III. In the case of composting using a windrow composting system, the temperature shall be maintained between 55° C and 77° C for a period of 15 days minimum, in which at least five turnings were performed. In biointensive composting, a minimum number of turnings is not required.	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>		<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1; LPO Guidelines Article 43</i>	
<b>Carbon Dioxide</b>	<b>Allowed</b>		
Class: CP			
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>			
<b>Casein</b>	<b>Allowed</b>		
Class: CP			
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>			
<b>Chalk</b>			
See CALCIUM CARBONATE.			
<b>Cheese Wax</b>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>		
Class: CT			
For use in the production of specialty fungi as covers for mycelium sites and trunks to prevent humidity loss.			
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 158</i>			
<b>Chlorinated Plastics and PVC</b>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>		
Class: CT			
For use in crop production as soil covers, fibers, insect nets and anti-hailstone mesh, trays, wraps for silage, ducts and components for irrigation, and nursery grow bags. May only be used when alternative products on the market do not exist. This situation shall be communicated in the Organic Plan. Must be removed from organic plots after use and shall not be burned in order to avoid the production of dioxins and furans. Organic operators will seek to send them to recycling sites.			
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 51</i>			

**Class Codes**

CF: Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments

CP: Crop Pest, Weed, and Disease Control

CT: Crop Management Tools and Production Aids

**Composted Household Plant and Animal Wastes**      **Allowed**

Class: CF

Must be free of prohibited substances. Composting processes shall: I. Establish a maximum initial C/N (Carbon/Nitrogen) ratio between 25:1 and 40:1, of the materials used of animal or plant origin; II. In composting using a vessel, stack or static aerated pile system, the temperature shall be maintained between 55° C and 77° C for a minimum of three days with turning, or III. In the case of composting using a windrow composting system, the temperature shall be maintained between 55° C and 77° C for a period of 15 days minimum, in which at least five turnings were performed. In biointensive composting, a minimum number of turnings is not required. The maximum heavy metal concentrations permitted in the compost, in mg/kg dry weight, are: cadmium: 0.7; copper: 70; nickel: 25; lead: 45; zinc: 200; mercury: 0.4; chromium (total): 70; chromium (VI): 0.

**LPO Reference:** *LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1; LPO Guidelines Article 43*

**Composted Human Excrement**      **Allowed With Restrictions**

Class: CF

Composting processes shall: I. Establish a maximum initial C/N (Carbon/Nitrogen) ratio between 25:1 and 40:1, of the materials used of animal or plant origin; II. In composting using a vessel, stack or static aerated pile system, the temperature shall be maintained between 55° C and 77° C for a minimum of three days with turning, or III. In the case of composting using a windrow composting system, the temperature shall be maintained between 55° C and 77° C for a period of 15 days minimum, in which at least five turnings were performed. In bio-intensive composting, a minimum number of turnings is not required. Must not be applied to crops intended for human consumption.

**LPO Reference:** *LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1; LPO Guidelines Article 43*

**Composted Manure from Intensive Conventional Sources**      **Allowed**

Class: CF

Manure from stables and poultry farms. See also the definition of "Intensive livestock production" in the Glossary. Sources of conventional agricultural activities that test above OMRI's established thresholds for chemical and biological contaminants are prohibited. Composting processes shall: I. Establish a maximum initial C/N (Carbon/Nitrogen) ratio between 25:1 and 40:1, of the materials used of animal or plant origin; II. In composting using a vessel, stack or static aerated pile system, the temperature shall be maintained between 55° C and 77° C for a minimum of three days with turning, or III. In the case of composting using a windrow composting system, the temperature shall be maintained between 55° C and 77° C for a period of 15 days minimum, in which at least five turnings were performed. In biointensive composting, a minimum number of turnings is not required.

**LPO Reference:** *LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1; LPO Guidelines Article 43*

**Composted Manure from Organic or Extensive Sources**      **Allowed**

Class: CF

See the definitions of "Manure" and "Extensive livestock production" in the Glossary. If from non-organic sources, must be free from prohibited substances and be from operations whose animal density complies with the requirements of Table 8 of Annex 1. Composting processes shall: I. Establish a maximum initial C/N (Carbon/Nitrogen) ratio between 25:1 and 40:1, of the materials used of animal or plant origin; II. In composting using a vessel, stack or static aerated pile system, the temperature shall be maintained between 55° C and 77° C for a minimum of three days with turning, or III. In the case of composting using a windrow composting system, the temperature shall be maintained between 55° C and 77° C for a period of 15 days minimum, in which at least five turnings were performed. In biointensive composting, a minimum number of turnings is not required.

**LPO Reference:** *LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1; LPO Guidelines Article 43*

**Composted Plant Residues**      **Allowed**

Class: CF

Must be free of prohibited substances. Composting processes shall: I. Establish a maximum initial C/N (Carbon/Nitrogen) ratio between 25:1 and 40:1, of the materials used of animal or plant origin; II. In composting using a vessel, stack or static aerated pile system, the temperature shall be maintained between 55° C and 77° C for a minimum of three days with turning, or III. In the case of composting using a windrow composting system, the temperature shall be maintained between 55° C and 77° C for a period of 15 days minimum, in which at least five turnings were performed. In biointensive composting, a minimum number of turnings is not required.

**LPO Reference:** *LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1; LPO Guidelines Article 43*

**Copper**      **Allowed With Restrictions**

Class: CF

For use when there is a copper deficiency in the plant or soil.

**LPO Reference:** *LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1; LPO Guidelines Article 29*

**Copper Hydroxide**  
See INORGANIC COMPOUNDS.

**Copper Oxychloride**  
See INORGANIC COMPOUNDS.

**Copper Salts**      **Allowed**

Class: CP

**LPO Reference:** *LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2*

**Dehydrated Manure from Conventional Sources** **Allowed**

Class: CF

Sources of conventional agricultural activities that test above OMRI's established thresholds for chemical and biological contaminants are prohibited. Manure must be composted prior to dehydrating. Composting processes shall: I. Establish a maximum initial C/N (Carbon/Nitrogen) ratio between 25:1 and 40:1, of the materials used of animal or plant origin; II. In composting using a vessel, stack, or static aerated pile system, the temperature shall be maintained between 55° C and 77° C for a minimum of three days with turning, or III. In the case of composting using a windrow composting system, the temperature shall be maintained between 55° C and 77° C for a period of 15 days minimum in which at least five turnings were performed. In bio-intensive composting, a minimum number of turnings is not required. For dehydration, all portions of the product, without causing combustion, must reach a minimum temperature of either 66° C for at least one hour, or 74° C, and be dried to a maximum moisture level of 12%.

**LPO Reference:** LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1; LPO Guidelines Article 43

**Dehydrated Manure from Organic Sources** **Allowed**

Class: CF

From organic sources. For dehydration, all portions of the product, without causing combustion, must reach a minimum temperature of either 66° C for at least one hour, or 74° C, and be dried to a maximum moisture level of 12%.

**LPO Reference:** LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1; LPO Guidelines Article 44

**Diatomaceous Earth** **Allowed**

Class: CP

**LPO Reference:** LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2

**Epsom Salts** **Allowed**

Class: CF

**LPO Reference:** LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1

**Ethyl Alcohol** **Allowed**

Class: CP

**LPO Reference:** LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2

**Ethyl Alcohol** **Allowed With Restrictions**

Class: CT

For cleaning and disinfection of farms and irrigation equipment.

**LPO Reference:** LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7

**Fermented or Diluted Liquid Manure or Animal Urine from Non-organic Sources** **Allowed With Restrictions**

Class: CF

See the definition of "Manure" in the Glossary. May only be used after a controlled fermentation process or appropriate dilution. Products from anaerobic fermentation must be innocuous. The anaerobic fermentation process must adhere to the sequential phases (initial, transition, acid phase, methanogenic phase, and maturation). May only be used in the following cases: I. When applied to land used for a crop not intended for human consumption; II. When incorporated into the soil not less than 120 days prior to the harvest of a product whose edible portion has direct contact with the soil surface or soil particles; or III. When incorporated into the soil not less than 90 days prior to the harvest of a product whose edible portion does not have direct contact with the soil surface or soil particles.

**LPO Reference:** LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1; LPO Guidelines Article 44

**Fertilizers and Soil Amendments, Blended** **Allowed**

Class: CF

Must be composed entirely of substances allowed on the National List as fertilizers, amendments, conditioners and inoculants.

**LPO Reference:** LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1

**Fertilizers and Soil Amendments, Blended** **Allowed With Restrictions**

Class: CF

Must be composed entirely of substances appearing on the National List as fertilizers, amendments, conditioners and inoculants. Contains one or more restricted substances. Refer to specific ingredient categories for applicable use restrictions.

**LPO Reference:** LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1

**Fresh Bat Guano** **Allowed With Restrictions**

Class: CF

Management must not jeopardize the health of collectors, processors, distributors or other agents. Must be sustainably extracted. May only be used in the following cases: I. When applied to land used for a crop not intended for human consumption; II. When incorporated into the soil not less than 120 days prior to the harvest of a product whose edible portion has direct contact with the soil surface or soil particles; or III. When incorporated into the soil not less than 90 days prior to the harvest of a product whose edible portion does not have direct contact with the soil surface or soil particles.

**LPO Reference:** LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1; LPO Guidelines Article 44

**Fungal Extract** **Allowed**

Class: CP

For example: shiitake mushroom.

**LPO Reference:** LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2

**Fungi**

See MICROORGANISMS.

**Gelatin** **Allowed**

Class: CP

**LPO Reference:** LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2

**Granulosis Virus**

See MICROORGANISMS.

**Class Codes**

CF: Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments

CP: Crop Pest, Weed, and Disease Control

CT: Crop Management Tools and Production Aids

<b>Green Manure</b> Class: CF Must come from plants or seeds produced without prohibited substances. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>	<b>Allowed</b>	<b>Lecithin</b> Class: CP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>	<b>Allowed</b>
<b>Gypsum</b> Class: CF <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>	<b>Allowed</b>	<b>Leonardite</b> Class: CF, CT Must not be treated with synthetic additives. For use on seeds, for potting and in modular composts. For other uses, as permitted by the Secretariat, the approved organic certification body or a body recognized by the Secretariat to apply a participatory certification. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
<b>Herbal and Biodynamic Preparations</b> Class: CP See also RAW MANURE FROM ORGANIC OR EXTENSIVE SOURCES; RAW MANURE FROM INTENSIVE CONVENTIONAL SOURCES. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>	<b>Allowed</b>	<b>Limestone</b> See CALCIUM CARBONATE.	
<b>Homeopathic and Ayurvedic Preparations</b> Class: CP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>	<b>Allowed</b>	<b>Liquid Manure or Animal Urine from Organic Sources</b> Class: CF From organic sources. See the definition of “Manure” in the Glossary. May only be used in the following cases: I. When applied to land used for a crop not intended for human consumption; II. When incorporated into the soil not less than 120 days prior to the harvest of a product whose edible portion has direct contact with the soil surface or soil particles; or III. When incorporated into the soil not less than 90 days prior to the harvest of a product whose edible portion does not have direct contact with the soil surface or soil particles. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1; LPO Guidelines Article 44</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
<b>Hydrogen Peroxide</b> Class: CT For cleaning and disinfection of farms and irrigation equipment. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>	<b>Magnesium Rock</b> Class: CF <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>	<b>Allowed</b>
<b>Hydrolyzed Protein</b> Class: CP For use in traps. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>	<b>Manganese</b> Class: CF For use when there is a manganese deficiency in the plant or soil. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1; LPO Guidelines Article 29</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
<b>Inerts</b> Class: CT See definition of “Inert ingredient” in the Glossary. Only adjuvants or inert ingredients classified by the EPA as List 4A or List 4B are permitted. For use as inert ingredients in combination with agents for the ecological management of insects, fungi, viruses, bacteria and weeds, listed in Annex 1, Table 2. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>	<b>Marigold Flower Preparations</b> Class: CP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>	<b>Allowed</b>
<b>Inorganic Compounds</b> Class: CP Burgundy mixture, copper hydroxide, copper hydroxychloride. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>	<b>Allowed</b>	<b>Marine Bird Guano</b> Class: CF Marine bird manure, coming from accumulations occurring in the Pliocene and Pleistocene; composed of ammoniac, uric, phosphoric, oxalic and carbonic acids, mineral salts and impurities. Must be fossilized. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>	<b>Allowed</b>
<b>Iron</b> Class: CF For use when there is an iron deficiency in the plant or soil. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1; LPO Guidelines Article 29</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>	<b>Marine Products</b> Class: CP Seaweed, seaweed meal, extracts, sea salts and salt water, or Chlorella extract (freshwater algae). Must not be chemically treated. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>	<b>Allowed</b>
<b>Isopropyl Alcohol</b> Class: CT For cleaning and disinfection of farms and irrigation equipment. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>	<b>Marl</b> See CALCIUM CARBONATE.	
<b>Kainite</b> See MINERAL POTASH, POTASSIUM SALTS FROM MINERAL EXTRACTION.			
<b>Kaolin</b> See MINERAL POWDERS.			

<b>Metaldehydes Preparations</b>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>	<b>Paraffin Oil</b>	<b>Allowed</b>
Class: CP		Class: CP	
Preparations based on metaldehydes that contain repellents for larger animal species. For use in traps.		<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>		<b>Paraffin-based Covers</b>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
<b>Microorganisms</b>	<b>Allowed</b>	Class: CT	
Class: CP		Must be food grade. For use in the production of specialty fungi as covers for mycelium sites and trunks to prevent humidity loss.	
Bacteria, virus, fungi; for example: <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> , granulosus virus, etc.		<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 158</i>	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>		<b>Parasitoids</b>	<b>Allowed</b>
<b>Mineral Oil</b>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>	Class: CP	
Class: CT		<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>	
For use in the production of specialty fungi as covers for mycelium sites and trunks to prevent humidity loss.		<b>Patentkali</b>	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 158</i>		See POTASSIUM SULFATE.	
<b>Mineral Potash, potassium salts from mineral extraction</b>	<b>Allowed</b>	<b>Peat</b>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
Class: CF		Class: CF, CT	
For example: kainite, sylvinit. Must contain less than 60% chlorine.		Must not be treated with synthetic additives. For use on seeds, for potting and in modular composts. For other uses, as permitted by the Secretariat, the approved organic certification body or a body recognized by the Secretariat to apply a participatory certification. For horticultural uses (vegetable cultivation, floriculture, arboriculture, nursery and mobilization of vegetative material).	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>		<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>	
<b>Mineral Powders</b>	<b>Allowed</b>	<b>Peracetic Acid</b>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
Class: CP		Class: CT	
Rock dust, silicates, kaolin.		For cleaning and disinfection of farms and irrigation equipment.	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>		<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</i>	
<b>Molybdenum</b>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>	<b>Perlite</b>	
Class: CF		See CLAY.	
For use when there is a molybdenum deficiency in the plant or soil.		<b>Pheromone Preparations</b>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1; LPO Guidelines Article 29</i>		Class: CP	
<b>Neem Preparations (Azadirachtin)</b>	<b>Allowed</b>	For use in traps.	
Class: CP		<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>	
Must be obtained from <i>Azadirachta indica</i> .		<b>Phosphate Chalk</b>	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>		See CALCIUM CARBONATE.	
<b>Nematodes and Protozoa</b>	<b>Allowed</b>	<b>Phosphate Rock</b>	<b>Allowed</b>
Class: CP		Class: CF	Non-Synthetic
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>		Must be obtained by grinding mineral phosphates. Cadmium content must be less than or equal to 90 mg/kg of P2O5. Must be of natural origin.	
<b>Nitrogen Gas</b>	<b>Allowed</b>	<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>	
Class: CP		<b>Phosphate-solubilizing Microorganisms</b>	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>		See BIOLOGICAL ORGANISMS.	
<b>Nitrogen-fixing Microorganisms</b>		<b>Plant and Animal Oils</b>	<b>Allowed</b>
See BIOLOGICAL ORGANISMS.		Class: CP	
<b>Ozone Gas</b>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>	<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>	
Class: CT		<b>Plant Preparations</b>	<b>Allowed</b>
For cleaning and disinfection of farms and irrigation equipment.		Class: CP	Non-Synthetic
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</i>		If wild species are used, they must come from sustainable production. Must be of natural origin.	

**Class Codes**

CF: Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments

CP: Crop Pest, Weed, and Disease Control

CT: Crop Management Tools and Production Aids



<b>Plant-based Charcoal</b> Class: CF, CT <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>	<b>Allowed</b>	<b>Raw Manure from Intensive Conventional Sources</b> Class: CF See the definition of "Intensive livestock production" in the Glossary. Manure from intensive conventional agricultural activities is permitted only if it is free of chemical and microbiological contaminants and has undergone composting. See also COMPOST categories. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>	<b>Prohibited</b>
<b>Plastics</b> Class: CT Must be made from polyethylene, polypropylene and other polycarbonates. For use in crop production as soil covers, fibers, insect nets and anti-hailstone mesh, trays, wraps for silage, ducts and components for irrigation, and nursery grow bags. Must be removed from organic plots after use and shall not be burned in order to avoid the production of dioxins and furans. Organic operators will seek to send them to recycling sites. See also CHLORINATED PLASTICS AND PVC <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 51</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>	<b>Raw Manure from Organic or Extensive Sources</b> Class: CF Manure from stables and poultry farms. See the definitions of "Manure" and "Extensive livestock production" in the Glossary. If from non-organic sources, must be free from prohibited substances and be from operations whose animal density complies with the requirements of Table 8 of Annex 1. May only be used in the following cases: I. When applied to land used for a crop not intended for human consumption; II. When incorporated into the soil not less than 120 days prior to the harvest of a product whose edible portion has direct contact with the soil surface or soil particles; or III. When incorporated into the soil not less than 90 days prior to the harvest of a product whose edible portion does not have direct contact with the soil surface or soil particles. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1; LPO Guidelines Article 44</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
<b>Plastics - fungi production</b> Class: CT Must be food grade. For use as a cover in the production of fungi. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 158</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>	<b>Recycled Wax</b> Class: CT Origin must be documented. For use in the production of specialty fungi as covers for mycelium sites and trunks to prevent humidity loss. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 158</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
<b>Potassium Permanganate</b> Class: CP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>	<b>Allowed</b>	<b>Rock Dust</b> See MINERAL POWDERS.	
<b>Potassium Soap</b> Class: CP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>	<b>Allowed</b>	<b>Rock Dust</b> Class: CF <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>	<b>Allowed</b>
<b>Potassium Sulfate</b> Class: CF For example: patentkali. Must be obtained by physical processes and not be enriched by means of chemical processes to increase solubility. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>	<b>Allowed</b>	<b>Rotenone Preparations</b> Class: CP Must be of natural origin. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>	<b>Allowed</b> Non-Synthetic
<b>Predators</b> Class: CP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>	<b>Allowed</b>	<b>Ryania speciosa Preparations</b> Class: CP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>	<b>Allowed</b>
<b>Propolis</b> Class: CP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>	<b>Allowed</b>	<b>Sawdust, tree bark and wood waste</b> Class: CF Must not be treated with synthetic additives. Must not be sourced from endangered species. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>	<b>Allowed</b>
<b>PVC Tubing</b> Class: CT For use in irrigation water pipes. Must be removed from organic plots after use and shall not be burned in order to avoid the production of dioxins and furans. Organic operators will seek to send them to recycling sites. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 51</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>	<b>Sea Salts and Salt Water</b> See MARINE PRODUCTS.	
<b>Pyrethrin Preparations</b> Class: CP Must be of natural origin. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>	<b>Allowed</b> Non-Synthetic		
<b>Quassia amara Preparations</b> Class: CP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>	<b>Allowed</b>		

<b>Seaweed and Seaweed Derivatives</b>	<b>Allowed</b>	<b>Sylvinite</b>	
Class: CF		See MINERAL POTASH, POTASSIUM SALTS FROM MINERAL EXTRACTION.	
From continental or marine bodies of water.			
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>			
<b>Silicates</b>		<b>Tobacco Infusion</b>	<b>Allowed</b>
See MINERAL POWDERS.		Class: CP	
		Pure nicotine is prohibited.	
		<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>	
<b>Silicates, clay</b>	<b>Allowed</b>	<b>Trace elements (micronutrients)</b>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
Class: CP		Class: CF	
Bentonite.		May only be used when there are deficiencies in the plant or soil.	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>		See also BORON; COPPER; IRON; MANGANESE; MOLYBDENUM; ZINC.	
<b>Soap</b>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>	<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1; LPO Guidelines Article 29</i>	
Class: CT			
For cleaning and disinfection of farms and irrigation equipment.		<b>Vegetable Oils</b>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</i>		Class: CT	
		For cleaning and disinfection of farms and irrigation equipment.	
<b>Sodium Bicarbonate</b>	<b>Allowed</b>	<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</i>	
Class: CP		<b>Vermiculite</b>	<b>Allowed</b>
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>		Class: CF	
<b>Sodium Nitrate</b>	<b>Prohibited</b>	<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>	
Class: CF		<b>Vinasse and Its Extracts</b>	<b>Allowed</b>
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 4</i>		Class: CF	
<b>Sodium Silicate</b>	<b>Allowed</b>	Except for ammonium vinasse, vinasse and its extracts are allowed.	
Class: CP		<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>		<b>Vinegar</b>	
<b>Sterile Male Insects</b>	<b>Allowed</b>	See ACIDS.	
Class: CP		<b>Virus</b>	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>		See MICROORGANISMS.	
<b>Straw</b>	<b>Allowed</b>	<b>Water and Steam</b>	<b>Allowed</b>
Class: CF, CT		Class: CT	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>		<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</i>	
<b>Substrates from Cultivation of Edible and Medicinal Mushrooms</b>	<b>Allowed</b>	<b>Worm Castings - produced from raw manure</b>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
Class: CF		Class: CF	
From organic sources.		May only be used in the following cases: I. When applied to land used for a crop not intended for human consumption; II. When incorporated into the soil not less than 120 days prior to the harvest of a product whose edible portion has direct contact with the soil surface or soil particles; or III. When incorporated into the soil not less than 90 days prior to the harvest of a product whose edible portion does not have direct contact with the soil surface or soil particles.	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>		<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1; LPO Guidelines Article 44</i>	
<b>Sulfur</b>	<b>Allowed</b>	<b>Worm Castings - produced without raw manure</b>	<b>Allowed</b>
Class: CF		Class: CF	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>		Not from raw manure feedstock. See the definition of "Manure" in the Glossary. See also WORM CASTINGS - PRODUCED FROM RAW MANURE.	
<b>Sulfur</b>	<b>Allowed</b>	<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>	
Class: CP			
See also INORGANIC COMPOUNDS.			
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>			
<b>Sulfurous Acid</b>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>		
Class: CT			
For cleaning and disinfection of farms and irrigation equipment.			
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</i>			

**Class Codes**

CF: Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments

CP: Crop Pest, Weed, and Disease Control

CT: Crop Management Tools and Production Aids

**Zeolites**

See CLAY.

**Zinc**

Class: CF

For use when there is a zinc deficiency in the plant or soil.

**LPO Reference:** *LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1; LPO Guidelines Article 29*

**Allowed With Restrictions**

# Livestock

## PRODUCTION MATERIALS

### Use Class Coding

Materials used in the feeding and care of organic livestock are classified by OMRI in the following use classes:

LF: Livestock Feed Ingredients

LH: Livestock Health Care

LP: Livestock External Parasiticides and Pesticides

LT: Livestock Management Tools and Production Aids

**Livestock Feed Ingredients (LF)** include feed additives and compliant materials that correspond to substances listed in Table 6 of the National List (Annex 1). They do not encompass agricultural commodities either as feed or forage from range and pasture or as formulated rations, which must be grown to meet organic certification requirements. According to Mexico's regulation on Zoosanitary Specifications for Animal Feed (NOM-061-Z00-1999) an additive is "Any material with a specific use, included in feed, that favors its presentation, preservation, as well as ingestion, utilization, prophylaxis or pigmentation in animals and their products." Feed additives, including microorganisms, shall not be produced from or with the use of excluded methods, genetically modified organisms (GMOs), or products derived from GMOs.

The operator of an organic livestock production facility shall provide livestock with a feed ration balanced to meet their nutritional requirements throughout the different developmental stages. The use of prohibited substances to enhance growth, boost production, or for fattening are not allowed. As a result, the use of synthetic growth promoters, synthetic amino acids, and other substances described in Article 95 are prohibited. Force-feeding, including the use of appetite stimulants for this intent, is also prohibited.

**Livestock Health Care (LH)** materials include therapeutic plant extracts and homeopathic products described in Article 98 I. According to the LPO standards, the use of medicinal products is permitted when preventive practices are inadequate to prevent sickness or injury, and where disease and

health problems require treatment. In cases where treatment is required, the use of products in Article 98 I is preferred over chemically synthesized allopathic veterinary medicinal products or antibiotics.

If products in Article 98 I should not prove, or are unlikely to be, effective in combating sickness or injury, LPO standards allow the use of chemically synthesized allopathic veterinary medicinal products under the direction of a veterinarian and subject to further restrictions. The use of chemically synthesized allopathic veterinary medicinal products or antibiotics for preventive treatments is prohibited.

**Livestock External Parasiticides and Pesticides (LP)** include all pesticides that are used to manage ticks, flies, and other external parasites and pests. They include pesticides used in barns, poultry houses, apiaries, and other livestock facilities. Compliant substances are listed in Table 2 of the National List. Other substances for control of vertebrate, invertebrate, and nematode range and pasture pests are covered under Crop Production Categories.

**Livestock Management Tools and Production Aids (LT)** include substances on the National List that are used for purposes other than providing nutrition or for a direct health care effect. Production aids include equipment and facility cleaners, bedding, manure/odor management and other materials used on animals and in their living areas. Examples include peracetic acid used as a facility cleaner and nonsynthetic materials used in bee hives.

### Status

Livestock production categories have one of the following OMRI status designations:

**Allowed** livestock production categories include materials that appear on Tables 2 or 6 of the National List, or in other relevant Articles in the LPO regulations, with no annotation that limits their use. The OMRI "Allowed" status therefore indicates that these materials may be given to organic animals and/or used in their production areas and are not subject to restrictions that limit their use.

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### Class Codes

LF: Livestock Feed Ingredients

LH: Livestock Health Care

LP: Livestock External Parasiticides and Pesticides

LT: Livestock Management Tools and Production Aids

**Allowed with Restrictions** livestock production categories include materials that appear on Tables 2 or 6 of the National List, or in other relevant articles in the LPO standards, with annotations that limit their use. Products listed in these categories are subject to use restrictions per the LPO. These restrictions include: a) requirements that specific substances be used only when their need has been acknowledged by SADER an approved organic certification body, or another recognized body, or b) other specific use restrictions detailed on the National List. Source restrictions are evaluated in OMRI's review process and do not result in a substance being designated as "Allowed with Restrictions."

**Prohibited** substances in livestock production are those that do not appear on the National List and/or are explicitly prohibited in the LPO regulations such as antibiotics.

**Acetic Acid**

Class: LF

E 260. For use as a silage preservative. May only be used when the weather conditions do not allow adequate fermentation. May only be used when the necessity is acknowledged by the Secretariat, the approved organic certification body or a body recognized by the Secretariat.

*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.5; 6.1.8*

**Allowed With Restrictions**

**Acetic Acid**

Class: LT

For cleaning and disinfection of livestock production facilities and premises, including equipment and utensils.

*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7*

**Allowed With Restrictions**

**Acetic Acid**

Class: LP

Must be of natural origin. For apiculture use. May only be used in cases of infestation with Varroa destructor.

*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 155*

**Allowed With Restrictions**

Non-Synthetic

**Acetic Acid**

Class: LP

For apiculture use. May only be used in cases of infestation with Varroa destructor. May only be used when bee colonies become sick or infected. Treated colonies shall be transferred to isolation apiaries, and all wax shall be replaced with wax coming from organic apiculture. Subsequently, a conversion period of one year shall apply to those colonies.

*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 155*

**Allowed With Restrictions**

Synthetic

**Alcohol**

Class: LT

For cleaning and disinfection of livestock production facilities and premises, including equipment and utensils.

*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7*

**Allowed With Restrictions**

**Allopathic Tranquilizers**

Class: LH

The use of allopathic tranquilizers before and after transportation is prohibited.

*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 111*

**Prohibited**

**Amino Acids**

Class: LF

*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 81*

**Prohibited**

Synthetic

**Antibiotics**

Class: LF, LH

*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 95; 98*

**Prohibited**

Synthetic

<b>Bedding</b> Class: LT Must be composed of natural materials and may only be improved and/or enriched with natural products included in Table 1 of Annex 1. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 128</i>	<b>Allowed</b> Non-Synthetic	<b>Camphor</b> Class: LP For apiculture use. May only be used in cases of infestation with Varroa destructor. May only be used when bee colonies become sick or infected. Treated colonies shall be transferred to isolation apiaries, and all wax shall be replaced with wax coming from organic apiculture. Subsequently, a conversion period of one year shall apply to those colonies. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 155</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b> Synthetic
<b>Beeswax</b> Class: LT From organic sources. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 148; 151</i>	<b>Allowed</b>	<b>Caustic Potash</b> Class: LT For cleaning and disinfection of livestock production facilities and premises, including equipment and utensils. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
<b>Beeswax</b> Class: LT Must be free of prohibited substances. For use in new apiaries or beehive boxes. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 151</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>	<b>Caustic Soda</b> Class: LT For cleaning and disinfection of livestock production facilities and premises, including equipment and utensils. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
<b>Bentonite</b> Class: LF E 558. For use as a binding, anti-caking or coagulating agent. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.6</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>	<b>Cereal Flour</b> Class: LF For use as a technological aid for silage. May only be used when the necessity is acknowledged by the Secretariat, the approved organic certification body or a body recognized by the Secretariat. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.3.1; 6.1.8</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
<b>Biologics, vaccines</b> Class: LH Vaccines that have been evaluated by the corresponding animal health authority are allowed. The use of other biologics for livestock health care is not permitted. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 276</i>	<b>Allowed</b>	<b>Chemical Repellents</b> Class: LP The use of synthetic chemical repellents during honey collection is prohibited. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 151</i>	<b>Prohibited</b> Synthetic
<b>Brewer's Yeast</b> Class: LF <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.2</i>	<b>Allowed</b>	<b>Citric Acid</b> Class: LF E 330. For use as a preservative. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.5</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
<b>Calcium</b> Class: LF, LH Only the following sources are permitted: shells of aquatic animals (including cuttlebone), calcium carbonate, calcium lactate and calcium gluconate. Must be of natural origin. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 98; 142</i>	<b>Allowed</b> Non-Synthetic	<b>Citric Acid</b> Class: LT For cleaning and disinfection of livestock production facilities and premises, including equipment and utensils. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
<b>Calcium Stearate</b> Class: LF E 470. Must be of natural origin. For use as a binding, anti-caking or coagulating agent. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.6</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b> Non-Synthetic	<b>Cleaning and Disinfection Products for Teats and Milking Facilities</b> Class: LT <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</i>	<b>Allowed</b>
<b>Camphor</b> Class: LP Must be of natural origin. For apiculture use. May only be used in cases of infestation with Varroa destructor. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 155</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b> Non-Synthetic	<b>Cobalt</b> Class: LF E3. Cobalt (II) sulfate monohydrate and/or heptahydrate, and basic cobalt (II) carbonate monohydrate are permitted. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.1</i>	<b>Allowed</b>

**Class Codes**

LF: Livestock Feed Ingredients  
LH: Livestock Health Care  
LP: Livestock External Parasiticides and Pesticides  
LT: Livestock Management Tools and Production Aids

**Coccidiostats**

Class: LF  
*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 95*

**Prohibited**

Synthetic

<b>Colloidal Silica</b>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>	<b>Homeopathic Products</b>	<b>Allowed</b>
Class: LF		Class: LH	
E 551b. For use as a binding, anti-caking or coagulating agent.		For example: plant, animal or mineral substances.	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.6</i>		<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 98</i>	
<b>Copper</b>	<b>Allowed</b>	<b>Hydrogen Peroxide</b>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
Class: LF		Class: LT	
E4.Copper (II) oxide, copper (II) carbonate basic monohydrate, and copper (II) sulfate pentahydrate are permitted.		For cleaning and disinfection of livestock production facilities and premises, including equipment and utensils.	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.1</i>		<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</i>	
<b>Diatomaceous Earth</b>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>	<b>Iodine</b>	<b>Allowed</b>
Class: LF		Class: LF	
E 551c. For use as a binding, anti-caking or coagulating agent.		E2. Anhydrous calcium iodate, hexahydrate calcium iodate and sodium iodide are permitted.	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.6</i>		<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.1</i>	
<b>Enzymes</b>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>	<b>Iron</b>	<b>Allowed</b>
Class: LF		Class: LF	
May only be used when the necessity is acknowledged by the Secretariat, the approved organic certification body or a body recognized by the Secretariat.		E1. Ferrous (II) carbonate, ferrous (II) sulfate monohydrate or ferric (III) oxide are permitted.	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.3</i>		<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.1</i>	
<b>Eucalyptol</b>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>	<b>Kaolin Clay</b>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
Class: LP	Non-Synthetic	Class: LF	
Must be of natural origin. For apiculture use. May only be used in cases of infestation with Varroa destructor.		E 559. For use as a binding, anti-caking or coagulating agent.	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 155</i>		<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.6</i>	
<b>Formaldehyde</b>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>	<b>Lactic Acid</b>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
Class: LT		Class: LF	
For cleaning and disinfection of livestock production facilities and premises, including equipment and utensils.		E 270. For use as a silage preservative. May only be used when the weather conditions do not allow adequate fermentation. May only be used when the necessity is acknowledged by the Secretariat, the approved organic certification body or a body recognized by the Secretariat.	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</i>		<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.5; 6.1.8</i>	
<b>Formic Acid</b>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>	<b>Lactic Acid</b>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
Class: LF		Class: LT	
E 236. For use as a silage preservative. May only be used when the weather conditions do not allow adequate fermentation. May only be used when the necessity is acknowledged by the Secretariat, the approved organic certification body or a body recognized by the Secretariat.		For cleaning and disinfection of livestock production facilities and premises, including equipment and utensils.	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.5; 6.1.8</i>		<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</i>	
<b>Formic Acid</b>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>	<b>Lactic Acid</b>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
Class: LT		Class: LP	Non-Synthetic
For cleaning and disinfection of livestock production facilities and premises, including equipment and utensils.		Must be of natural origin. For apiculture use. May only be used in cases of infestation with Varroa destructor.	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</i>		<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 155</i>	
<b>Formic Acid</b>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>	<b>Lactic Acid</b>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
Class: LP	Synthetic	Class: LP	Synthetic
For apiculture use. May only be used in cases of infestation with Varroa destructor. May only be used when bee colonies become sick or infected. Treated colonies shall be transferred to isolation apiaries, and all wax shall be replaced with wax coming from organic apiculture. Subsequently, a conversion period of one year shall apply to those colonies.		For apiculture use. May only be used in cases of infestation with Varroa destructor. May only be used when bee colonies become sick or infected. Treated colonies shall be transferred to isolation apiaries, and all wax shall be replaced with wax coming from organic apiculture. Subsequently, a conversion period of one year shall apply to those colonies.	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 155</i>		<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 155</i>	

<b>Lime</b>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>	<b>Molybdenum</b>	<b>Allowed</b>
Class: LT		Class: LF	
For cleaning and disinfection of livestock production facilities and premises, including equipment and utensils.		E7. Ammonium molybdate and sodium molybdate are permitted.	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</i>		<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.1</i>	
<b>Magnesium</b>	<b>Allowed</b>	<b>Natural Mixtures of Stearites and Chlorite</b>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
Class: LF, LH	Non-Synthetic	Class: LF	
Only the following sources are permitted: magnesium oxide (anhydrous magnesium), magnesium sulfate, magnesium chloride, magnesium carbonate and magnesium phosphate. Must be of natural origin.		E 560. For use as a binding, anti-caking or coagulating agent.	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 98; 142</i>		<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.6</i>	
<b>Manganese</b>	<b>Allowed</b>	<b>Nitric Acid</b>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
Class: LF		Class: LT	
E5. Manganese (II) carbonate, manganese (II) oxide, manganic (III) oxide, and manganese (II) sulfate monohydrate and/or tetrahydrate are permitted.		For cleaning dairy equipment.	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.1</i>		<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</i>	
<b>Menthol</b>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>	<b>Oxalic acid</b>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
Class: LP	Non-Synthetic	Class: LT	
Must be of natural origin. For apiculture use. May only be used in cases of infestation with Varroa destructor.		For cleaning and disinfection of livestock production facilities and premises, including equipment and utensils.	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 155</i>		<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</i>	
<b>Menthol</b>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>	<b>Oxalic acid</b>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
Class: LP	Synthetic	Class: LP	Synthetic
For apiculture use. May only be used in cases of infestation with Varroa destructor. May only be used when bee colonies become sick or infected. Treated colonies shall be transferred to isolation apiaries, and all wax shall be replaced with wax coming from organic apiculture. Subsequently, a conversion period of one year shall apply to those colonies.		For apiculture use. May only be used in cases of infestation with Varroa destructor. May only be used when bee colonies become sick or infected. Treated colonies shall be transferred to isolation apiaries, and all wax shall be replaced with wax coming from organic apiculture. Subsequently, a conversion period of one year shall apply to those colonies.	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 155</i>		<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 155</i>	
<b>Microorganisms</b>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>	<b>Peracetic Acid</b>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
Class: LF		Class: LT	
May only be used when the necessity is acknowledged by the Secretariat, the approved organic certification body or a body recognized by the Secretariat.		For cleaning and disinfection of livestock production facilities and premises, including equipment and utensils.	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 155</i>		<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</i>	
<b>Milk of Lime</b>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>	<b>Perlite</b>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
Class: LT		Class: LF	
For cleaning and disinfection of livestock production facilities and premises, including equipment and utensils.		E 599. For use as a binding, anti-caking or coagulating agent.	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</i>		<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.6</i>	
<b>Molasses</b>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>	<b>Phosphoric Acid</b>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
Class: LF		Class: LT	
For use as a technological aid for silage. May only be used when the necessity is acknowledged by the Secretariat, the approved organic certification body or a body recognized by the Secretariat.		For cleaning dairy equipment.	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.3.1; 6.1.8</i>		<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</i>	
<b>Phosphorus</b>	<b>Allowed</b>	<b>Phosphoric Acid</b>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
Class: LF, LH	Non-Synthetic	Class: LT	
Only the following sources are permitted: defluorinated dicalcium phosphate, defluorinated monocalcium phosphate, monosodium phosphate, calcium-magnesium phosphate and calcium-sodium phosphate. Must be of natural origin.		For cleaning dairy equipment.	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 98; 142</i>		<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</i>	
<b>Phytotherapeutic Extract Products</b>	<b>Allowed</b>	<b>Phosphorus</b>	<b>Allowed</b>
Class: LH		Class: LF, LH	Non-Synthetic
The use of synthetic antibiotics is prohibited.		Only the following sources are permitted: defluorinated dicalcium phosphate, defluorinated monocalcium phosphate, monosodium phosphate, calcium-magnesium phosphate and calcium-sodium phosphate. Must be of natural origin.	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 98</i>		<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 98; 142</i>	

**Class Codes**

LF: Livestock Feed Ingredients

LH: Livestock Health Care

LP: Livestock External Parasitocides and Pesticides

LT: Livestock Management Tools and Production Aids



<b>Plant Essences</b> Class: LH <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 98</i>	<b>Allowed</b>	<b>Sepiolite</b> Class: LF E 562. For use as a binding, anti-caking or coagulating agent. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.6</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
<b>Plant Essences</b> Class: LT Must be of natural origin. For cleaning and disinfection of livestock production facilities and premises, including equipment and utensils. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b> Non-Synthetic	<b>Silage Additives</b> Class: LF May only be used when the necessity is acknowledged by the Secretariat, the approved organic certification body or a body recognized by the Secretariat. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.8</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
<b>Potassium</b> Class: LF, LH Only potassium chloride is permitted. Must be of natural origin. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 98; 142</i>	<b>Allowed</b> Non-Synthetic	<b>Sodium</b> Class: LF, LH Only the following sources are permitted: sea salt, coarse rock salt, sodium sulfate, sodium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate and sodium chloride. Must be of natural origin. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 98; 142</i>	<b>Allowed</b> Non-Synthetic
<b>Potassium and Sodium Soap</b> Class: LT For cleaning and disinfection of livestock production facilities and premises, including equipment and utensils. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>	<b>Sodium Carbonate</b> Class: LT For cleaning and disinfection of livestock production facilities and premises, including equipment and utensils. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
<b>Products for Beehives</b> Class: LT For example: propolis, wax and plant oils. Must be of natural origin. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 151</i>	<b>Allowed</b> Non-Synthetic	<b>Sodium Hypochlorite</b> Class: LT For example: as liquid bleach. For cleaning and disinfection of livestock production facilities and premises, including equipment and utensils. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
<b>Propionic Acid</b> Class: LF E 280. For use as a silage preservative. May only be used when the weather conditions do not allow adequate fermentation. May only be used when the necessity is acknowledged by the Secretariat, the approved organic certification body or a body recognized by the Secretariat. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.5; 6.1.8</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>	<b>Sorbic Acid</b> Class: LF E 200. For use as a preservative. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.5</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
<b>Quicklime</b> Class: LT For cleaning and disinfection of livestock production facilities and premises, including equipment and utensils. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>	<b>Sugar</b> Class: LF For use as a technological aid for silage. May only be used when the necessity is acknowledged by the Secretariat, the approved organic certification body or a body recognized by the Secretariat. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.3.1; 6.1.8</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
<b>Rock Salt</b> Class: LF For use as a technological aid for silage. May only be used when the necessity is acknowledged by the Secretariat, the approved organic certification body or a body recognized by the Secretariat. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.3.1; 6.1.8</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>	<b>Sugar Beet Pulp</b> Class: LF For use as a technological aid for silage. May only be used when the necessity is acknowledged by the Secretariat, the approved organic certification body or a body recognized by the Secretariat. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.3.1; 6.1.8</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
<b>Sea Salt</b> Class: LF For use as a technological aid for silage. May only be used when the necessity is acknowledged by the Secretariat, the approved organic certification body or a body recognized by the Secretariat. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.3.1; 6.1.8</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>	<b>Sulfur</b> Class: LF, LH Only sodium sulfate is permitted. Must be of natural origin. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 98; 142</i>	<b>Allowed</b> Non-Synthetic
<b>Selenium</b> Class: LF E8. Sodium selenate and sodium selenite are permitted. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.1</i>	<b>Allowed</b>	<b>Thymol</b> Class: LP Must be of natural origin. For apiculture use. May only be used in cases of infestation with <i>Varroa destructor</i> . <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 155</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b> Non-Synthetic

**Thymol** **Allowed With Restrictions**  
 Class: LP Synthetic  
 For apiculture use. May only be used in cases of infestation with *Varroa destructor*. May only be used when bee colonies become sick or infected. Treated colonies shall be transferred to isolation apiaries, and all wax shall be replaced with wax coming from organic apiculture. Subsequently, a conversion period of one year shall apply to those colonies.

**LPO Reference:** LPO Guidelines Article 155

**Tocopherol-rich Extracts** **Allowed With Restrictions**  
 Class: LF Non-Synthetic  
 E 306. Must be of natural origin. For use as an antioxidant.

**LPO Reference:** LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.7

**Trace Elements** **Allowed**  
 Class: LH

**LPO Reference:** LPO Guidelines Article 98

**Vermiculite** **Allowed With Restrictions**  
 Class: LF  
 E 561. For use as a binding, anti-caking or coagulating agent.

**LPO Reference:** LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.6

**Vitamin A** **Allowed With Restrictions**  
 Class: LF Synthetic  
 Synthetic vitamins must be identical to natural vitamins. For use in ruminant production. May only be used for a period of time when strictly necessary. Producers must include in their internal records evidence that proves that the use of synthetic vitamins is, or was, indispensable for the health and well-being of the animals, which shall be verified or inspected by the Secretariat, the approved organic certification body or a body recognized by the Secretariat.

**LPO Reference:** LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.2

**Vitamin B** **Allowed With Restrictions**  
 Class: LF Synthetic  
 Synthetic vitamins must be identical to natural vitamins. For use in ruminant production. May only be used for a period of time when strictly necessary. Producers must include in their internal records evidence that proves that the use of synthetic vitamins is, or was, indispensable for the health and well-being of the animals, which shall be verified or inspected by the Secretariat, the approved organic certification body or a body recognized by the Secretariat.

**LPO Reference:** LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.2

**Vitamin E** **Allowed With Restrictions**  
 Class: LF Synthetic  
 Synthetic vitamins must be identical to natural vitamins. For use in ruminant production. May only be used for a period of time when strictly necessary. Producers must include in their internal records evidence that proves that the use of synthetic vitamins is, or was, indispensable for the health and well-being of the animals, which shall be verified or inspected by the Secretariat, the approved organic certification body or a body recognized by the Secretariat.

**LPO Reference:** LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.2

**Vitamins** **Allowed**  
 Class: LF Non-Synthetic  
 Vitamins, provitamins, and substances with analogous effects. Must be derived from raw materials that are naturally present in animal feed.

**LPO Reference:** LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.2

**Vitamins** **Allowed With Restrictions**  
 Class: LF Synthetic  
 Vitamins, provitamins, and substances with analogous effects. Synthetic vitamins must be identical to natural vitamins. Preference shall be given to nonsynthetic alternatives. For use in monogastric animal production.

**LPO Reference:** LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.2

**Water and Steam** **Allowed**  
 Class: LT

**LPO Reference:** LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7

**Whey** **Allowed With Restrictions**  
 Class: LF  
 For use as a technological aid for silage. May only be used when the necessity is acknowledged by the Secretariat, the approved organic certification body or a body recognized by the Secretariat.

**LPO Reference:** LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.3.1; 6.1.8

**Zeolites** **Allowed With Restrictions**  
 Class: LF  
 For use as a binding, anti-caking or coagulating agent.

**LPO Reference:** LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.6

**Zinc** **Allowed**  
 Class: LF  
 E6. Zinc carbonate, zinc oxide, and zinc sulfate monohydrate and/or heptahydrate are permitted.

**LPO Reference:** LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.1

#### Class Codes

LF: Livestock Feed Ingredients

LH: Livestock Health Care

LP: Livestock External Parasiticides and Pesticides

LT: Livestock Management Tools and Production Aids

# Processing

## AND HANDLING PRODUCTION MATERIALS

### Use Class Coding

Processing and handling materials are classified by OMRI according to the following use classes:

- PI: Processing Ingredients and Aids
- PP: Processing Pest Controls
- PS Processing Sanitizers and Cleaners
- PC: Processing Packaging and Containers

**Processing Ingredients and Aids (PI)** include materials used as ingredients or processing aids in organic products. Compliant materials are listed in Tables 3, 4 and 5 of the National List (Annex 1), or are organically produced agricultural commodities. Processing ingredients listed in Table 3 are *Allowed* when there is no annotation limiting their use, and are *Allowed with Restrictions* when there is an annotation limiting their use. Processing aids are listed in Table 4 and are *Allowed with Restrictions* to limit their use in accordance with the definition of “processing aids” as found in the glossary. Further restrictions may apply to convey any additional limiting annotations in Table 4.

Non-organic ingredients in Table 5 may be used in processed products that make the claim “organic,” provided that the content of certified organic ingredients is a minimum of 95%, excluding water and salt, and that the non-organic ingredients are free of prohibited substances. It is the responsibility of organic certification bodies to ensure that any non-organic ingredients used are not commercially available in organic form as required in Article 204. Non-organic processing ingredients on Table 5 are listed as *Allowed with Restrictions*.

**Processing Pest Control (PP)** substances are pesticides used in and around facilities to disinfest or prevent infestations. Compliant PP products include environmental, mechanical, physical and biological controls, as described in article 172 I–II. If these pest control products are not effective, substances in Table 2 of the National List may be used. The implementation of practices described in article 172 I–II are required prior to using these products.

**Processing Sanitizers and Cleaners (PS)** include substances on Table 7 of the National List that are used to remove dirt, filth and foreign matter from products and product handling operations. These substances are also used to control microorganisms that may contaminate products. Substances on Table 7 have no annotations that limit their use, and as such are *Allowed*. Other sanitizers, cleaners and disinfectants not on Table 7 may be used on food contact surfaces according to Article 168, only if no prohibited residues remain. OMRI does not review or list cleaners, disinfectants and/or sanitizers which may be permitted under Article 168.

**Processing Packaging and Containers (PC)** are used to transport, store, and contain organic food. These are food contact materials that are used to make bags, bins, cans and other containers, or to control ripening when placed inside product packaging. Allowed packaging materials must be food grade and may not contain prohibited materials that would compromise the organic integrity of the certified organic product. Packaging containers should preferably minimize adverse effects in the environment and be manufactured from renewable and biodegradable materials or be recyclable.

### Status

**Prohibited (P)** substances in processing production are those that have not been specifically *Allowed* or *Allowed with Restriction* in their respective class descriptions.

<b>Acids</b> Class: PP For example: vinegar. Must be of natural origin. <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172	<b>Allowed</b> Non-Synthetic	<b>Aquatic Organisms</b> Class: PI Must be authorized in the preparation of conventional food products. Must not be sourced from aquaculture production. May only be used when not commercially available in organic form. <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.3; LPO Guidelines Article 204	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
<b>Acorns</b> Class: PI <i>Quercus spp.</i> May only be used when not commercially available in organic form. <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.1.1; LPO Guidelines Article 204	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>	<b>Arabic gum</b> Class: PI INS 414. When used to process livestock and apiculture products, may only be used as an ingredient in dairy products, fat products (e.g., mayonnaise) or confectionary products. <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1; 3.6	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b> Non-Agricultural
<b>Activated Carbon</b> Class: PI For use as a processing aid in the manufacturing/preparation of organic agricultural products. <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 4	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>	<b>Argon</b> Class: PI INS 938. <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1; 3.6	<b>Allowed</b> Non-Agricultural
<b>Agar</b> Class: PI INS 406. <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1; 3.6	<b>Allowed</b> Non-Agricultural	<b>Ascorbic Acid</b> Class: PI INS 300. <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1	<b>Allowed</b> Non-Agricultural
<b>Algae</b> See MARINE PRODUCTS.		<b>Ash, wood</b> Class: PI For use as an ingredient in traditional cheese. <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.6	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b> Non-Agricultural
<b>Algae</b> Class: PI Including seaweed. Must be authorized in the preparation of conventional food products. May only be used when not commercially available in organic form. <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.1.3; LPO Guidelines Article 204	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>	<b>Aspergillus Fermentation Products</b> Class: PP <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172	<b>Allowed</b>
<b>Alginic Acid</b> Class: PI INS 400. <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1	<b>Allowed</b> Non-Agricultural	<b>Bacillus thuringiensis</b> See MICROORGANISMS.	
<b>Amino Acids</b> Class: PI May only be used to the extent that the regulation of the Secretariat of Health makes their use obligatory in the food to which they are added. <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.5	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b> Non-Agricultural	<b>Bacteria</b> See MICROORGANISMS.	
<b>Ammonium Carbonates</b> Class: PI INS 503. <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1	<b>Allowed</b> Non-Agricultural	<b>Beeswax</b> Class: PI For use as a releasing agent. <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 4	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
		<b>Beet Sugar</b> Class: PI Not for use as an additive or flavoring. May only be used when not commercially available in organic form. <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.2.2; LPO Guidelines Article 204	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
		<b>Bentonite</b> See SILICATES, CLAY.	
		<b>Bentonite</b> Class: PI For use as a processing aid in the manufacturing/preparation of organic agricultural products. <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 4	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>

**Class Codes**

PI: Processing Ingredients and Aids  
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**Burgundy Mixture**

See INORGANIC COMPOUNDS.

**Calcium Carbonate**

Class: PI

**Allowed With Restrictions**

Non-Agricultural

INS 170. Must not be used as a colorant. When used to process livestock and apiculture products, may only be used as an ingredient in dairy products.

*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1; 3.6; 4***Calcium Chloride**

Class: PI

**Allowed With Restrictions**

Non-Agricultural

When used as a processing aid, may only be used as a coagulating agent. When used to process livestock and apiculture products, may only be used as an ingredient in dairy products or meat products.

*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.6; 4***Calcium Citrates**

Class: PI

**Allowed**

Non-Agricultural

INS 333.

*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1***Calcium Hydroxide**

Class: PI

**Allowed With Restrictions**

For use as a processing aid in the manufacturing/preparation of organic agricultural products.

*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 4***Calcium Sulfate**

Class: PI

**Allowed With Restrictions**

Non-Agricultural

INS 516. For use as an acidulant, pH regulator, anti-caking agent, anti-foaming agent, bulking agent and carrier. When used as a processing aid, may only be used as a coagulating agent.

*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1; 4***Carbon Dioxide**

Class: PP

**Allowed***LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172***Carbon Dioxide**

Class: PI

**Allowed**

Non-Agricultural

INS 290.

*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1; 3.6; 4***Carnauba Wax**

Class: PI

**Allowed With Restrictions**

For use as a releasing agent.

*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 4***Carrageenan**

Class: PI

**Allowed With Restrictions**

Non-Agricultural

INS 407. When used to process livestock and apiculture products, may only be used as an ingredient in dairy products.

*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1; 3.6***Casein**

Class: PP

**Allowed***LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172***Casein**

Class: PI

**Allowed With Restrictions**

For use as a processing aid in the manufacturing/preparation of organic agricultural products.

*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 4***Casings**

Class: PI

**Allowed With Restrictions**

May only be used when not commercially available in organic form.

*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.3; LPO Guidelines Article 204***Chlorine Materials**

Class: PS

**Allowed With Restrictions**

Calcium hypochlorite, chlorine dioxide and sodium hypochlorite are permitted. For cleaning and disinfection of processing plants, storage and transport equipment.

*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7***Citric Acid**

See ASPERGILLUS FERMENTATION PRODUCTS.

**Citric Acid**

Class: PI

**Allowed With Restrictions**

Non-Agricultural

INS 330. When used as a processing aid, may only be used for starch hydrolysis. When used as a processing aid, may only be used for oil production.

*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1; 4***Cola Nuts**

Class: PI

**Allowed With Restrictions**

*Cola acuminata*. May only be used when not commercially available in organic form.

*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.1.1; LPO Guidelines Article 204***Colorants**

Class: PI

**Allowed**

Non-Agricultural

Must be of plant origin. Must be obtained by physical processes.

*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1***Copper Hydroxide**

See INORGANIC COMPOUNDS.

**Copper Oxychloride**

See INORGANIC COMPOUNDS.

**Copper Salts**

Class: PP

**Allowed***LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172***Diatomaceous Earth**

Class: PP

**Allowed***LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172***Diatomaceous Earth**

Class: PI

**Allowed With Restrictions**

For use as a processing aid in the manufacturing/preparation of organic agricultural products.

*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 4*

<b>Essential Fatty Acids</b> Class: PI May only be used to the extent that the regulation of the Secretariat of Health makes their use obligatory in the food to which they are added. <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.5	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b> Non-Agricultural	<b>Galanga</b> Class: PI <i>Alpina officinarum</i> . May only be used when not commercially available in organic form. <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.1.2; LPO Guidelines Article 204	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
<b>Ethanol</b> Class: PI For use as a solvent. <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 4	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>	<b>Gelatin</b> Class: PP <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172	<b>Allowed</b>
<b>Ethyl Alcohol</b> Class: PP <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172	<b>Allowed</b>	<b>Gelatin</b> Class: PI For use as a processing aid in the manufacturing/preparation of organic agricultural products. May only be used when not commercially available in organic form. <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 4; 5.3; LPO Guidelines Article 204	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
<b>Fats and Oils</b> Class: PI Refined or not. Must be of plant origin and exclude the following: Cocoa ( <i>Theobroma cacao</i> ), Coconut ( <i>Cocos nucifera</i> ), Olive ( <i>Olea europaea</i> ), Sunflower ( <i>Helianthus annuus</i> ), Oil palm ( <i>Elaeis guineensis</i> ), Rape ( <i>Brassica napus, rapa</i> ), Safflower ( <i>Carthamus tinctorius</i> ), Sesame ( <i>Sesamum indicum</i> ) and Soy ( <i>Glycine max</i> ). Must not be chemically modified. Not for use as an additive or flavoring. May only be used when not commercially available in organic form. <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.2.1; LPO Guidelines Article 204	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>	<b>Glycerine or Glycerol</b> Class: PI INS 422. For use in plant extracts. <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b> Non-Agricultural
<b>Flavoring Agents</b> Class: PI Must use substances and products labeled as flavoring agents or natural flavoring preparations, as defined in the general requirements for natural flavorings (CAC/GL 29-1987). <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.2	<b>Allowed</b> Non-Agricultural	<b>Gooseberry Fruit</b> Class: PI <i>Ribes uva-crispa</i> . May only be used when not commercially available in organic form. <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.1.1; LPO Guidelines Article 204	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
<b>Fructose</b> Class: PI Not for use as an additive or flavoring. May only be used when not commercially available in organic form. <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.2.2; LPO Guidelines Article 204	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>	<b>Granulosis Virus</b> See MICROORGANISMS.	
<b>Fungal Extract</b> Class: PP For example: shiitake mushroom. <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172	<b>Allowed</b>	<b>Guar Gum</b> Class: PI INS 412. When used to process livestock and apiculture products, may only be used as an ingredient in dairy products, canned meats or egg products. <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1; 3.6	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b> Non-Agricultural
<b>Fungi</b> See MICROORGANISMS.		<b>Hazelnut Shells</b> Class: PI For use as a processing aid in the manufacturing/preparation of organic agricultural products. <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 4	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
		<b>Herbal and Biodynamic Preparations</b> Class: PP <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172	<b>Allowed</b>
		<b>Homeopathic and Ayurvedic Preparations</b> Class: PP <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172	<b>Allowed</b>

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<b>Horseradish Seeds</b> Class: PI <i>Armoracia rusticana</i> . May only be used when not commercially available in organic form. <b>LPO Reference:</b> <i>LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.1.2; LPO Guidelines Article 204</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>	<b>Lecithin - unbleached</b> Class: PI INS 322. Not obtained using bleaching agents or organic solvents. When used to process livestock and apiculture products, may only be used as an ingredient in dairy products, milk-based infant food and fat products (e.g., mayonnaise). <b>LPO Reference:</b> <i>LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1; 3.6</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b> Non-Agricultural
<b>Hydrogen Peroxide</b> Class: PS For cleaning and disinfection of processing plants, storage and transport equipment. <b>LPO Reference:</b> <i>LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>	<b>Locust Bean Gum</b> Class: PI INS 410. When used to process livestock and apiculture products, may only be used as an ingredient in dairy products or meat products. <b>LPO Reference:</b> <i>LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1; 3.6</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b> Non-Agricultural
<b>Hydrolyzed Protein</b> Class: PP For use in traps. <b>LPO Reference:</b> <i>LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>	<b>Magnesium Carbonates</b> Class: PI INS 504. <b>LPO Reference:</b> <i>LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1</i>	<b>Allowed</b> Non-Agricultural
<b>Inorganic Compounds</b> Class: PP Burgundy mixture, copper hydroxide, copper hydroxychloride. <b>LPO Reference:</b> <i>LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172</i>	<b>Allowed</b>	<b>Magnesium Chloride</b> Class: PI For use as a coagulating agent. <b>LPO Reference:</b> <i>LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 4</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
<b>Isinglass</b> Class: PI For use as a processing aid in the manufacturing/preparation of organic agricultural products. <b>LPO Reference:</b> <i>LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 4</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>	<b>Malic Acid</b> Class: PI INS 296. <b>LPO Reference:</b> <i>LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1</i>	<b>Allowed</b> Non-Agricultural
<b>Kaolin</b> See MINERAL POWDERS.		<b>Marigold Flower Preparations</b> Class: PP <b>LPO Reference:</b> <i>LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172</i>	<b>Allowed</b>
<b>Kaolin</b> Class: PI For use as a processing aid in the manufacturing/preparation of organic agricultural products. <b>LPO Reference:</b> <i>LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 4</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>	<b>Marine Products</b> Class: PP Seaweed, seaweed meal, extracts, sea salts and salt water, or Chlorella extract (freshwater algae). Must not be chemically treated. <b>LPO Reference:</b> <i>LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172</i>	<b>Allowed</b>
<b>Lactic Acid</b> Class: PI INS 270. When used to process livestock and apiculture products, may only be used in sausage casings (tripe). <b>LPO Reference:</b> <i>LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1; 3.6</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b> Non-Agricultural	<b>Metaldehydes Preparations</b> Class: PP Preparations based on metaldehydes that contain repellents for larger animal species. For use in traps. <b>LPO Reference:</b> <i>LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
<b>Lecithin</b> Class: PP <b>LPO Reference:</b> <i>LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172</i>	<b>Allowed</b>	<b>Micronutrients</b> Class: PI May only be used to the extent that the regulation of the Secretariat of Health makes their use obligatory in the food to which they are added. <b>LPO Reference:</b> <i>LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.5</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b> Non-Agricultural
<b>Lecithin - bleached</b> Class: PI INS 322. Obtained using bleaching agents or organic solvents. Not allowed in livestock and apiculture products. <b>LPO Reference:</b> <i>LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b> Non-Agricultural		

<b>Microorganisms</b> Class: PP Bacteria, virus, fungi; for example: <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> , <i>granulosis virus</i> , etc. <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172	<b>Allowed</b>	<b>Nitrogen Compounds</b> Class: PI May only be used to the extent that the regulation of the Secretariat of Health makes their use obligatory in the food to which they are added. <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.5	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b> Non-Agricultural
<b>Microorganisms and Enzyme Preparations</b> Class: PI Any preparation based on microorganisms and enzymes normally used in food processing. Microorganisms obtained by excluded or genetically modified methods, or enzymes derived from genetic engineering, are not permitted. <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.4; 4.1	<b>Allowed</b> Non-Agricultural	<b>Nitrogen Gas</b> Class: PP <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172	<b>Allowed</b>
<b>Mineral Powders</b> Class: PP Rock dust, silicates, kaolin. <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172	<b>Allowed</b>	<b>Ovalbumin</b> Class: PI For use as a processing aid in the manufacturing/preparation of organic agricultural products. <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 4	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
<b>Minerals</b> Class: PI Including trace elements. May only be used to the extent that the regulation of the Secretariat of Health makes their use obligatory in the food to which they are added. <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.5	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b> Non-Agricultural	<b>Oxygen</b> Class: PI INS 948. <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1; 3.6	<b>Allowed</b> Non-Agricultural
<b>Monocalcium Phosphate</b> Class: PI INS 341. For use as a raising agent in sourdough. <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b> Non-Agricultural	<b>Ozone Gas</b> Class: PS For cleaning and disinfection of processing plants, storage and transport equipment. <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
<b>Neem Preparations (Azadirachtin)</b> Class: PP Must be obtained from <i>Azadirachta indica</i> . <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172	<b>Allowed</b>	<b>Packaging Materials</b> Class: PC Must be food grade and shall not contain prohibited materials that would compromise the organic integrity of the certified organic product. The use of materials that in their manufacture, use and disposal minimize adverse effects in the environment, or have been manufactured with renewable, biodegradable or recyclable materials, is preferred. <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Article 177; 179; 180	<b>Allowed</b>
<b>Nematodes and Protozoa</b> Class: PP <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172	<b>Allowed</b>	<b>Paraffin Oil</b> Class: PP <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172	<b>Allowed</b>
<b>Nitrogen</b> Class: PI INS 941. <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1; 3.6; 4	<b>Allowed</b> Non-Agricultural	<b>Parasitoids</b> Class: PP <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172	<b>Allowed</b>
		<b>Passion Fruit</b> Class: PI <i>Passiflora edulis</i> . May only be used when not commercially available in organic form. <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.1.1; LPO Guidelines Article 204	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
		<b>Pea Protein</b> Class: PI <i>Pisum spp.</i> Not for use as an additive or flavoring. May only be used when not commercially available in organic form. <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.2.4; LPO Guidelines Article 204	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>

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<b>Pectin - modified</b> Class: PI INS 440. Modified. Not allowed in livestock and apiculture products. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b> Non-Agricultural	<b>Potassium Carbonates</b> Class: PI INS 501. When used as a processing aid, may only be used for drying grapes. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1; 4</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b> Non-Agricultural
<b>Pectin - unmodified</b> Class: PI INS 440. Unmodified. When used to process livestock and apiculture products, may only be used as an ingredient in dairy products. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1; 3.6</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b> Non-Agricultural	<b>Potassium Permanganate</b> Class: PP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172</i>	<b>Allowed</b>
<b>Pepper (Peruvian)</b> Class: PI <i>Schinus molle L.</i> May only be used when not commercially available in organic form. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.1.2; LPO Guidelines Article 204</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>	<b>Potassium Soap</b> Class: PP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172</i>	<b>Allowed</b>
<b>Peracetic Acid</b> Class: PS For cleaning and disinfection of processing plants, storage and transport equipment. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>	<b>Potassium Tartrate</b> Class: PI INS 336. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1</i>	<b>Allowed</b> Non-Agricultural
<b>Perlite</b> Class: PI For use as a processing aid in the manufacturing/preparation of organic agricultural products. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 4</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>	<b>Predators</b> Class: PP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172</i>	<b>Allowed</b>
<b>Pheromone Preparations</b> Class: PP For use in traps. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>	<b>Propolis</b> Class: PP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172</i>	<b>Allowed</b>
<b>Phosphoric Acid</b> Class: PS For cleaning and disinfection of processing plants, storage and transport equipment. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>	<b>Pyrethrin Preparations</b> Class: PP Must be of natural origin. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172</i>	<b>Allowed</b> Non-Synthetic
<b>Plant and Animal Oils</b> Class: PP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172</i>	<b>Allowed</b>	<b>Quassia amara Preparations</b> Class: PP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172</i>	<b>Allowed</b>
<b>Plant Preparations</b> Class: PP If wild species are used, they must come from sustainable production. Must be of natural origin. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172</i>	<b>Allowed</b> Non-Synthetic	<b>Raspberries (dried)</b> Class: PI <i>Rubus idaeus.</i> May only be used when not commercially available in organic form. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.1.1; LPO Guidelines Article 204</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
<b>Potable Water</b> Class: PI <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.3; 4</i>	<b>Allowed</b>	<b>Red Currants</b> Class: PI <i>Ribes rubrum.</i> May only be used when not commercially available in organic form. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.1.1; LPO Guidelines Article 204</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
<b>Potassium Alginate</b> Class: PI INS 402. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1</i>	<b>Allowed</b> Non-Agricultural	<b>Rice Flour</b> Class: PI For use as a processing aid in the manufacturing/preparation of organic agricultural products. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 4</i>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>

<b>Rice Paper</b> Class: PI Not for use as an additive or flavoring. May only be used when not commercially available in organic form. <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.2.2; LPO Guidelines Article 204	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>	<b>Silica Gel or Colloidal Solution of Silicon Dioxide</b> Class: PI For use as a processing aid in the manufacturing/preparation of organic agricultural products. <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 4	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
<b>Rock Dust</b> See MINERAL POWDERS.		<b>Silicates</b> See MINERAL POWDERS.	
<b>Rotenone Preparations</b> Class: PP Must be of natural origin. <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172	<b>Allowed</b> Non-Synthetic	<b>Silicates, clay</b> Class: PP Bentonite. <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172	<b>Allowed</b>
<b>Rum</b> Class: PI Must be obtained from sugar cane juice. Not for use as an additive or flavoring. May only be used when not commercially available in organic form. <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.2.4; LPO Guidelines Article 204	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>	<b>Silicon Dioxide</b> Class: PI INS 551. For use as an anti-caking agent in herbs and spices. <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b> Non-Agricultural
<b>Ryania speciosa Preparations</b> Class: PP <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172	<b>Allowed</b>	<b>Sodium Alginate</b> Class: PI INS 401. <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1	<b>Allowed</b> Non-Agricultural
<b>Safflower Flowers</b> Class: PI Carthamus tinctorius. May only be used when not commercially available in organic form. <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.1.2; LPO Guidelines Article 204	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>	<b>Sodium Bicarbonate</b> Class: PP <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172	<b>Allowed</b>
<b>Salts</b> Class: PI Generally used in food processing. <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.3	<b>Allowed</b> Non-Agricultural	<b>Sodium Carbonate</b> Class: PI INS 500. When used as a processing aid, may only be used in sugar production. <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1; 4	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b> Non-Agricultural
<b>Sanitizers, Disinfectants and Cleaners</b> Class: PS OMRI does not review or list cleaners, disinfectants and/or sanitizers that do not appear in LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7. Substances used in cleaning and disinfection of primary and secondary surfaces used in the preparation or processing of finished organic products must be removed after use to avoid contamination with prohibited substances. <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Article 168; LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>	<b>Sodium Citrates</b> Class: PI For use as an ingredient in sausages, for egg whites pasteurization, and in dairy products. <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.6	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b> Non-Agricultural
<b>Sea Salts and Salt Water</b> See MARINE PRODUCTS.		<b>Sodium Hydroxide</b> Class: PI INS 524. For surface treatment of Laugengebäck. When used as a processing aid, may only be used in sugar production and in the production of rapeseed oil (Brassica spp). <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1; 4	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b> Non-Agricultural
		<b>Sodium Silicate</b> Class: PP <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172	<b>Allowed</b>
		<b>Sodium Tartrate</b> Class: PI INS 335. <b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1	<b>Allowed</b> Non-Agricultural

**Class Codes**

PI: Processing Ingredients and Aids  
 PP: Processing Pest Controls  
 PS: Processing Sanitizers and Cleaners  
 PC: Processing Packaging and Containers

<b>Starch</b>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>	<b>Vegetable Oils</b>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
Class: PI		Class: PI	
Must not be chemically modified. Must be from rice or waxy maize. Not for use as an additive or flavoring. May only be used when not commercially available in organic form.		For use as a greasing agent. For use as an anti-foaming agent. For use as a releasing agent.	
<b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.2.2; LPO Guidelines Article 204		<b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 4	
<b>Sterile Male Insects</b>	<b>Allowed</b>	<b>Vinegar</b>	
Class: PP		See ACIDS.	
<b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172		<b>Virus</b>	
		See MICROORGANISMS.	
<b>Sulfur</b>	<b>Allowed</b>	<b>Vitamins</b>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
Class: PP		Class: PI	Non-Agricultural
See also INORGANIC COMPOUNDS		May only be used to the extent that the regulation of the Secretariat of Health makes their use obligatory in the food to which they are added.	
<b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172		<b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.5	
<b>Talc</b>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>	<b>Water and Steam</b>	<b>Allowed</b>
Class: PI		Class: PS	
For use as a processing aid in the manufacturing/preparation of organic agricultural products.		<b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7	
<b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 4		<b>Watercress</b>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
<b>Tannic Acid</b>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>	Class: PI	
Class: PI		<i>Nasturtium officinale</i> . May only be used when not commercially available in organic form.	
For use as a clarifying agent.		<b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.1.2; LPO Guidelines Article 204	
<b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 4		<b>Whey Powder</b>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
<b>Tartaric Acid {L (+) -}</b>	<b>Allowed</b>	Class: PI	
Class: PI	Non-Agricultural	May only be used when not commercially available in organic form.	
INS 334.		<b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.3; LPO Guidelines Article 204	
<b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1		<b>Xanthan Gum</b>	<b>Allowed</b>
<b>Tobacco Infusion</b>	<b>Allowed</b>	Class: PI	Non-Agricultural
Class: PP		INS 415.	
Pure nicotine is prohibited.		<b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1	
<b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172		<b>Tocopherol-rich Extract</b>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
		Class: PI	Non-Agricultural
		INS 306. For use as an antioxidant in fats and oils.	
		<b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1	
<b>Tragacanth Gum</b>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>	<b>Tragacanth Gum</b>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>
Class: PI	Non-Agricultural	Class: PI	Non-Agricultural
For processing livestock and apiculture products.		For processing livestock and apiculture products.	
<b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.6		<b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.6	
<b>Unleavened Bread Paper</b>	<b>Allowed With Restrictions</b>		
Class: PI			
Not for use as an additive or flavoring. May only be used when not commercially available in organic form.			
<b>LPO Reference:</b> LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.2.2; LPO Guidelines Article 204			

# OMRI Mexico Standards Manual Glossary

**Agricultural product** – Product derived from primary or secondary production processes based on renewable natural resources such as agriculture, livestock, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry.

**Animal production** – Husbandry of domesticated terrestrial animals, including insects and aquatic species from freshwater, brackish water or seawater.

**Category, OMRI** – Generic category of materials used in organic crop production, food processing, or livestock production. All of the products on the *OMRI Mexico Products List* have been reviewed to ensure that they meet the standards in a particular category. For OMRI listing under LPO, these categories are called OMRI Mexico Permitted Substances Categories.

**Class, OMRI** – Part of the OMRI classification system that groups products with similar use attributes. Some examples of OMRI classes are Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments (CF) and Livestock Feed Ingredients (LF).

**COFEPRIS** – Federal Commission for the Protection against Sanitary Risk.

**Compost** – Fertilizer or soil conditioner obtained through a biologic, aerobic and thermophilic process, using biodegradable organic or composting materials that have an initial carbon/nitrogen (C/N) ratio of 25 to 40.

**Conventional agricultural and livestock activity** – Any agricultural and livestock practices conducted using various technologies, substances and methods that are different from those regulated by the Organic Products Law and its applicable provisions.

**Ecological pest and disease management** – Includes the use of biological control agents such as parasitoids; predators; entomopathogens; sterile species; antagonist organisms used to control harmful organisms; pathogenic agents such as microorganisms capable of causing diseases to insects; preservation of entomophagous arthropods; physical and mechanical means; use of resistant varieties; and inputs included in the National List, among others.

**EPA** – United States Environmental Protection Agency.

**EPA List 4A** – Inerts of minimal concern.

**EPA List 4B** – Inert ingredients for which EPA has sufficient information to reasonably conclude that the current use pattern in pesticide products will not adversely affect public health or the environment.

**Excluded methods** – The methods used to genetically modify organisms or influence their growth and development by means that are not possible under natural conditions or processes, and are not considered compatible with organic production. Such methods include but are not limited to cell fusion; micro-encapsulation and macro-encapsulation; and recombinant deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) technology, including gene deletion, gene doubling, introducing a foreign gene, and changing the positions of genes when achieved by recombinant DNA technology. Also known as genetically obtained or modified organisms. Such methods exclude the use of traditional breeding, conjugation, fermentation, hybridization, in vitro fertilization or tissue culture.

**Extensive livestock production** – Livestock production that complies with the stocking rates allowed in Annex 1, Table 8 of the Guidelines.

**Fertilizer** – Product derived from a process managed such that microorganisms decompose plant and/or animal materials in the most appropriate way for their application to the soil or to the plant. Included are mineral fertilizers of natural origin, excluding Chilean nitrate products, and products composed of plant and/or animal materials, animal waste, and other organic materials free from prohibited materials according to the National List.

**GMO** – Genetically modified organism. See “Excluded methods.”

**Guidelines for the Organic Operation of the Agricultural and Livestock Activities (Guidelines)** – In accordance with the provisions of the Organic Products Law and its Regulation, the Guidelines are intended to regulate organic operations developed by legal entities and individuals in the agricultural sector, as well as the procedures for their certification and recognition. See “LPO.”

**Inert ingredient** – Substance that is added to agents for the ecological management of insects, fungi, viruses, bacteria and weeds in order to facilitate the management, application and effectiveness of said agents.

**Intensive livestock production** – Livestock operations with animal stocking rates that exceed those indicated in Annex 1, Table 8 of the National List.

**Irradiation (ionizing radiation)** – High-energy emissions from radionucleotides capable of changing the molecular structure of food, with the purpose of controlling microbiological contaminants, pathogens, parasites, and pests in food.

**LPO** – Mexican organic standards comprised of the following legislative documents: a) Organic Products Law; b) Regulation of the Organic Products Law; c) Guidelines for the Organic Operation of the Agricultural and Livestock Activities; and d) National Seal for Organic Products.

**Handling** – The act of selling, processing or packing organic produce, including transport or delivery of crops, livestock, or transfer of said livestock by the producer to the trader. This term does not encompass the final product marketing.

**Manure** – Any excrement or urine from animal production, with or without bedding, that is not further processed.

**National Council for Organic Production** – Advisory body of the Secretariat, inclusive and representative of the interests of producers and actors in society with regard to organic products. This Council was created based on the provisions of Title Three of the Organic Products Law.

**National List (Annex 1)** – The list of substances, materials, products, inputs, methods and ingredients in the production chain, classified as allowed, restricted and prohibited, which have been evaluated and assessed by the group of experts of the Council, set forth in the national regulations and published in the Official Journal of the Federation by the Secretariat.

**Natural** – See definition of “Nonsynthetic.”

**Nonsynthetic** – Also known as “Natural.” Materials derived from raw materials of vegetable, animal, microbial or mineral origin, and produced exclusively by the following processes:

- Physical, such as precipitation or thermal method;
- Mechanical, such as extraction with water, ethanol, vegetable or animal oils, vinegar, carbon dioxide, nitrogen or carboxylic acids, and refinement without chemical treatment, or
- Biological/enzymatic, microbial such as fermentation, composting, among others.

**Organic** – Labeling term that refers to a product of agricultural activities that comply with the Organic Products Law and the provisions derived from it. The organic, ecological, and biological expressions and names with prefixes “bio” and “eco” noted on product labels are considered synonymous, and are equivalent terms for purposes of domestic and international trade.

**Organic certification bodies** – Entities accredited and approved to conduct organic certification activities.

**Organic certificate** – Document issued by a certification body which assures that the product was produced and/or processed in accordance with the Organic Products Law and its regulatory provisions.

**Organic operation** – Activity or set of activities related to the production, preparation, processing, packaging, re-packaging, transportation, distribution, marketing, labeling, re-labeling, export and import of organic products.

**Organic product** – Product obtained according to the established systems of production and processing in accordance with the Organic Products Law and the provisions derived from it.

**Organic production** – System for the production and processing of food, animal products and by-products, plant products, or other commodities, with regulated use of external inputs restricting and, where appropriate, prohibiting the use of synthetic chemical products.

**Organic Products Law** – Law that, among other diverse functions, is issued to promote and regulate the criteria and/or requirements for the conversion, production, processing, elaboration, and certification of organically produced products. See “LPO.”

**Plant production** – Terrestrial cultivated plants; includes the collection of plant products for human use or consumption, and aquatic species produced in fresh, brackish or salt water.

**Processing** – The activities of cooking, baking, curing, heating, drying, mixing, grinding, churning, separating, extracting, slaughtering animals, cutting, fermenting, distilling, eviscerating, decapitating, preserving, dehydrating, precooling, cooling and freezing or analogous manufacturing procedures to the above; includes packaging, repackaging, canning, jarring, marking, or otherwise enclosing food in a container.

**Processing aid** – According to Mexico’s Health Secretariat, a processing aid is a substance or material, excluding equipment, utensils and additives, that is not consumed as a food ingredient by itself, and is used intentionally in the preparation of raw materials, products or their ingredients to achieve a technological purpose during treatment or processing. The use of a processing aid may result in the presence, unintentional but unavoidable, of residues or derivatives in the final product. This definition can be found in the “Agreement establishing the additives and processing aids in food, beverages and food supplements, their use and sanitary provisions” (Diario Oficial de la Federación, July 16, 2012).

**Regulation of the Law of Organic Product** – Regulates the criteria established in the Organic Products Law. See “LPO.”

**SADER** – See definition of “Secretariat.”

**Secretariat** – Secretariat of Agriculture and Rural Development (SADER).

**SENASICA** – National Service for Animal and Plant Health, Food Safety and Quality; administrative body within the Secretariat.

**Synthetic** – Materials that do not meet the definition of “nonsynthetic” or “natural.” See “Nonsynthetic.”

