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 Mexico Standards Manual

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

The OMRI Mexico Standards Manual outlines specific criteria used along with the organic standards in Mexico to evaluate products for listing in the OMRI Mexico Products List. 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, 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, biosolid 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, phosphorus, 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 pathogenic 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 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
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.
Acids  Allowed  Non-Synthetic
Class: CP
For example: vinegar. Must be of natural origin.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2

Adjuvants  See INERTS.

Algae  See MARINE PRODUCTS.

Aluminum-calcium Phosphate  Allowed With Restrictions
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).
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1

Anaerobically Fermented Household Plant and Animal Wastes  Allowed
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).
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1

Animal By-products  Allowed
Class: CF
Processed animal products coming from slaughterhouses and fishing industries. Maximum concentration of chromium (VI), as measured in dry matter: 0 mg/kg.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1

Aquatic Plant Extracts  Allowed
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.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1; LPO Guidelines Annex 2, Table 2

Ash, wood  Allowed
Class: CF
Must be free of prohibited substances. Must not be sourced from slash-and-burn.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1

Aspergillus Fermentation Products  Allowed
Class: CP
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2

Bacillus thuringiensis  See MICROORGANISMS.
Bacteria  See MICROORGANISMS.

Basic Slag  Allowed
Class: CF
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1

Bat Guano  Allowed
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.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1

Beeswax  Allowed With Restrictions
Class: CT
For use in the production of specialty fungi as covers for mycelium sites and trunks to prevent humidity loss.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 158

Bentonite  See CLAY.

Bentonite  See SILICATES, CLAY.

Biological Organisms  Allowed  Non-Synthetic
Class: CF, CT
For example: nitrogen-fixing and phosphorous-solubilizing microorganisms. Must be of natural origin.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1

Boron  Allowed With Restrictions
Class: CF
For use when there is a boron deficiency in the plant or soil.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1; LPO Guidelines Article 29

Burgundy Mixture  See INORGANIC COMPOUNDS.

By-products of Food and Textile Industries  Allowed
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.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1
By-products of Organic Ingredients Allowed
Class: CF
From organic sources. By-products of industries that make ingredients that come from organic agriculture.

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1

Cachaza
See COMPOSTED BY-PRODUCTS OF THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Calcareous Magnesium Rock Allowed
Class: CF
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1

Calcareous Sand
See CALCIUM CARBONATE.

Calcium Carbonate Allowed
Class: CF Non-Synthetic
For example: chalk, marl, ground limestone, calcareous sand, phosphate chalk. Must be of natural origin.

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1

Calcium Chloride Allowed
Class: CF
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1

Carbon Dioxide Allowed
Class: CP
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2

Casein Allowed
Class: CP
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2

Chalk
See CALCIUM CARBONATE.

Cheese Wax Allowed With Restrictions
Class: CT
For use in the production of specialty fungi as covers for mycelium sites and trunks to prevent humidity loss.

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 158

Chlorinated Plastics and PVC Allowed With Restrictions
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.

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 51

Chlorine Materials Allowed With Restrictions
Class: CT
Calcium hypochlorite, chlorine dioxide and sodium hypochlorite are permitted. For cleaning and disinfection of farms and irrigation equipment.

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7

Citric Acid
See ASPERGILLUS FERMENTATION PRODUCTS.

Clay Allowed
Class: CF, CT
For example: bentonite, perlite and zeolite.

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1

Compost from Various Sources Allowed
Class: CF
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.

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

Composted By-products of the Sugar Industry Allowed
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.

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

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 bio-intensive 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 bio-intensive 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 bio-intensive 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 bio-intensive 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

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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

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Diatomaceous Earth  Allowed
Class: CP

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

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Epsom Salts  Allowed
Class: CF

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

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Ethyl Alcohol  Allowed
Class: CP

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

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Ethyl Alcohol  Allowed With Restrictions
Class: CT
For cleaning and disinfection of farms and irrigation equipment.

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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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Fungal Extract  Allowed
Class: CP
For example: shiitake mushroom.

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

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Fungi
See MICROORGANISMS.

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Gelatin  Allowed
Class: CP

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

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Granulosis Virus
See MICROORGANISMS.
Green Manure  Allowed  
Class: CF  
Must come from plants or seeds produced without prohibited substances.  
*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1*

Gypsum  Allowed  
Class: CF  
*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1*

Herbal and Biodynamic Preparations  Allowed  
Class: CP  
See also RAW MANURE FROM ORGANIC OR EXTENSIVE SOURCES; RAW MANURE FROM INTENSIVE CONVENTIONAL SOURCES.  
*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2*

Homeopathic and Ayurvedic Preparations  Allowed  
Class: CP  
*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2*

Hydrogen Peroxide  Allowed With Restrictions  
Class: CT  
For cleaning and disinfection of farms and irrigation equipment.  
*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7*

Hydrolyzed Protein  Allowed With Restrictions  
Class: CP  
For use in traps.  
*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2*

Inerts  Allowed With Restrictions  
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.  
*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2*

Inorganic Compounds  Allowed  
Class: CP  
Burgundy mixture, copper hydroxide, copper hydroxychloride.  
*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2*

Iron  Allowed With Restrictions  
Class: CF  
For use when there is an iron deficiency in the plant or soil.  
*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1; LPO Guidelines Article 29*

Isopropyl Alcohol  Allowed With Restrictions  
Class: CT  
For cleaning and disinfection of farms and irrigation equipment.  
*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7*

Kainite  
See MINERAL POTASH, POTASSIUM SALTS FROM MINERAL EXTRACTION.

Kaolin  
See MINERAL POWDERS.

Lecithin  Allowed  
Class: CP  
*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2*

Leonardite  Allowed With Restrictions  
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.  
*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1*

Limestone  
See CALCIUM CARBONATE.

Liquid Manure or Animal Urine from Organic Sources  Allowed With Restrictions  
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.  
*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1; LPO Guidelines Article 44*

Magnesium Rock  Allowed  
Class: CF  
*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1*

Manganese  Allowed With Restrictions  
Class: CF  
For use when there is a manganese deficiency in the plant or soil.  
*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1; LPO Guidelines Article 29*

Marigold Flower Preparations  Allowed  
Class: CP  
*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2*

Marine Bird Guano  Allowed  
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.  
*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1*

Marine Products  Allowed  
Class: CP  
Seaweed, seaweed meal, extracts, sea salts and salt water, or Chlorella extract (freshwater algae). Must not be chemically treated.  
*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2*

Marl  
See CALCIUM CARBONATE.
Class Codes
CF: Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments
CP: Crop Pest, Weed, and Disease Control
CT: Crop Management Tools and Production Aids

Metaldehydes Preparations  Allowed With Restrictions
Class: CP
Preparations based on metaldehydes that contain repellents for larger animal species. For use in traps.

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2

Microorganisms  Allowed
Class: CP
Bacteria, virus, fungi; for example: Bacillus thuringiensis, granulosis virus, etc.

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2

Mineral Oil  Allowed With Restrictions
Class: CT
For use in the production of specialty fungi as covers for mycelium sites and trunks to prevent humidity loss.

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 158

Mineral Potash, potassium salts from mineral extraction  Allowed
Class: CF
For example: kainite, sylvinite. Must contain less than 60% chlorine.

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1

Molybdenum  Allowed With Restrictions
Class: CF
For use when there is a molybdenum deficiency in the plant or soil.

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

Neem Preparations (Azadirachtin)  Allowed
Class: CP
Must be obtained from Azadirachta indica.

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2

Nematodes and Protozoa  Allowed
Class: CP

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2

Nitrogen Gas  Allowed
Class: CP

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2

Nitrogen-fixing Microorganisms
See BIOLOGICAL ORGANISMS.

Ozone Gas  Allowed With Restrictions
Class: CT
For cleaning and disinfection of farms and irrigation equipment.

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7

Paraffin Oil  Allowed
Class: CP

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2

Paraffin-based Covers  Allowed With Restrictions
Class: CT
Must be food grade. For use in the production of specialty fungi as covers for mycelium sites and trunks to prevent humidity loss.

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 158

Parasitoids  Allowed
Class: CP

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2

Patentkali
See POTASSIUM SULFATE.

Peat  Allowed With Restrictions
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. For horticultural uses (vegetable cultivation, floriculture, arboriculture, nursery and mobilization of vegetative material).

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1

Peracetic Acid  Allowed With Restrictions
Class: CT
For cleaning and disinfection of farms and irrigation equipment.

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7

Perlite
See CLAY.

Pheromone Preparations  Allowed With Restrictions
Class: CP
For use in traps.

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2

Phosphate Chalk
See CALCIUM CARBONATE.

Phosphate Rock  Allowed
Class: CF
Non-Synthetic
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.

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1

Phosphate-solubilizing Microorganisms
See BIOLOGICAL ORGANISMS.

Plant and Animal Oils  Allowed
Class: CP

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2

Plant Preparations  Allowed
Class: CP
Non-Synthetic
If wild species are used, they must come from sustainable production. Must be of natural origin.

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2
Plant-based Charcoal

Class: CF, CT

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1

Plastics

Allowed With Restrictions

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

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1

Plastics - fungi production

Allowed With Restrictions

Class: CT

Must be food grade. For use as a cover in the production of fungi.

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 158

Potassium Permanganate

Allowed

Class: CP

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2

Potassium Soap

Allowed

Class: CP

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2

Potassium Sulfate

Allowed

Class: CF

For example: patentkali. Must be obtained by physical processes and not be enriched by means of chemical processes to increase solubility.

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1

Predators

Allowed

Class: CP

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2

Propolis

Allowed

Class: CP

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2

PVC Tubing

Allowed With Restrictions

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.

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 51

Pyrethrin Preparations

Allowed

Class: CP

Non-Synthetic

Must be of natural origin.

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2

Quassia amara Preparations

Allowed

Class: CP

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2

Raw Manure from Intensive Conventional Sources

Prohibited

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.

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1

Raw Manure from Organic or Extensive Sources

Allowed With Restrictions

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.

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

Recycled Wax

Allowed With Restrictions

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.

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 158

Rock Dust

See MINERAL POWDERS.

Rock Dust

Allowed

Class: CF

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2

Rottenone Preparations

Allowed

Class: CP

Non-Synthetic

Must be of natural origin.

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2

Ryania speciosa Preparations

Allowed

Class: CP

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2

Sawdust, tree bark and wood waste

Allowed

Class: CF

Must not be treated with synthetic additives. Must not be sourced from endangered species.

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1

Sea Salts and Salt Water

See MARINE PRODUCTS.
Seaweed and Seaweed Derivatives  Allowed
Class: CF
From continental or marine bodies of water.
  LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1

Silicates  See MINERAL POWDERS.

Silicates, clay  Allowed
Class: CP
Bentonite.
  LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1

Soap  Allowed With Restrictions
Class: CT
For cleaning and disinfection of farms and irrigation equipment.
  LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7

Sodium Bicarbonate  Allowed
Class: CP
  LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2

Sodium Nitrate  Prohibited
Class: CF
  LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 4

Sodium Silicate  Allowed
Class: CP
  LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2

Sterile Male Insects  Allowed
Class: CP
  LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2

Straw  Allowed
Class: CF, CT
  LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1

Substrates from Cultivation of Edible and Medicinal Mushrooms  Allowed
Class: CF
From organic sources.
  LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1

Sulfur  Allowed
Class: CF
  LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1

Sulfur  Allowed
Class: CP
See also INORGANIC COMPOUNDS.
  LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2

Sulfurous Acid  Allowed With Restrictions
Class: CT
For cleaning and disinfection of farms and irrigation equipment.
  LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7

Sylvinite
See MINERAL POTASH, POTASSIUM SALTS FROM MINERAL EXTRACTION.

Tobacco Infusion  Allowed
Class: CP
Pure nicotine is prohibited.
  LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2

Trace elements (micronutrients)  Allowed With Restrictions
Class: CF
May only be used when there are deficiencies in the plant or soil.
See also BORON; COPPER; IRON; MANGANESE; MOLYBDENUM; ZINC.
  LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1; LPO Guidelines Article 29

Vegetable Oils  Allowed With Restrictions
Class: CT
For cleaning and disinfection of farms and irrigation equipment.
  LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7

Vermiculite  Allowed
Class: CF
  LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1

Vinasse and Its Extracts  Allowed
Class: CF
Except for ammonium vinasse, vinasse and its extracts are allowed.
  LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1

Vinegar
See ACIDS.

Virus
See MICROORGANISMS.

Water and Steam  Allowed
Class: CT
  LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7

Worm Castings - produced from raw manure  Allowed With Restrictions
Class: CF
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

Worm Castings - produced without raw manure  Allowed
Class: CF
Not from raw manure feedstock. See the definition of “Manure” in the Glossary. See also WORM CASTINGS - PRODUCED FROM RAW MANURE.
  LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1

Class Codes
CF: Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments
CP: Crop Pest, Weed, and Disease Control
CT: Crop Management Tools and Production Aids

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1
Zeolites
See CLAY.

Zinc  Allowed With Restrictions
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
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-ZOO-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.
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*

**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*

**Acetic Acid**
Class: LP Non-Synthetic
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*

**Acetic Acid**
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*

**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*

**Allopathic Tranquilizers**
Class: LH
The use of allopathic tranquilizers before and after transportation is prohibited.

*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 111*

**Amino Acids**
Class: LF

*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 81*

**Antibiotics**
Class: LF, LH

*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 95; 98*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class Codes</th>
<th>Allowed/With Restrictions</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>LPO Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LF: Livestock Feed Ingredients</td>
<td>Allowed</td>
<td>Must be composed of natural materials and may only be improved and/or enriched with natural products included in Table 1 of Annex 1.</td>
<td>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LH: Livestock Health Care</td>
<td>Allowed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LP: Livestock External Parasiticides and Pesticides</td>
<td>Allowed With Restrictions</td>
<td>For apiculture use. May only be used in cases of infestation with Varroa destructor. Must 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.</td>
<td>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LT: Livestock Management Tools and Production Aids</td>
<td>Allowed/With Restrictions</td>
<td>Must be free of prohibited substances. For use in new apiaries or beehive boxes.</td>
<td>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beeswax</td>
<td>Allowed</td>
<td>From organic sources.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bentonite</td>
<td>Allowed With Restrictions</td>
<td>E 558. For use as a binding, anti-caking or coagulating agent.</td>
<td>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biologics, vaccines</td>
<td>Allowed</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brewer's Yeast</td>
<td>Allowed</td>
<td></td>
<td>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium</td>
<td>Allowed</td>
<td>Only the following sources are permitted: shells of aquatic animals (including cuttlebone), calcium carbonate, calcium lactate and calcium gluconate. Must be of natural origin.</td>
<td>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 98; 142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium Stearate</td>
<td>Allowed With Restrictions</td>
<td>E 470. Must be of natural origin. For use as a binding, anti-caking or coagulating agent.</td>
<td>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camphor</td>
<td>Allowed With Restrictions</td>
<td>Must be of natural origin. For apiculture use. May only be used in cases of infestation with Varroa destructor.</td>
<td>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caustic Potash</td>
<td>Allowed With Restrictions</td>
<td>For cleaning and disinfection of livestock production facilities and premises, including equipment and utensils.</td>
<td>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caustic Soda</td>
<td>Allowed With Restrictions</td>
<td>For cleaning and disinfection of livestock production facilities and premises, including equipment and utensils.</td>
<td>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cereal Flour</td>
<td>Allowed With Restrictions</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.3.1; 6.1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Repellents</td>
<td>Prohibited</td>
<td>The use of synthetic chemical repellents during honey collection is prohibited.</td>
<td>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citric Acid</td>
<td>Allowed With Restrictions</td>
<td>E 330. For use as a preservative.</td>
<td>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleaning and Disinfection Products for Teats and Milking Facilities</td>
<td>Allowed</td>
<td></td>
<td>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citric Acid</td>
<td>Allowed With Restrictions</td>
<td>For cleaning and disinfection of livestock production facilities and premises, including equipment and utensils.</td>
<td>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleaning and Disinfection Products for Teats and Milking Facilities</td>
<td>Allowed</td>
<td></td>
<td>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cobalt</td>
<td>Allowed</td>
<td>E3. Cobalt (II) sulfate monohydrate and/or heptahydrate, and basic cobalt (II) carbonate monohydrate are permitted.</td>
<td>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coccidiostats</td>
<td>Prohibited</td>
<td></td>
<td>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Class Codes:
- LF: Livestock Feed Ingredients
- LH: Livestock Health Care
- LP: Livestock External Parasiticides and Pesticides
- LT: Livestock Management Tools and Production Aids
- LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines
Colloidal Silica Allowed With Restrictions
Class: LF
E 551b. For use as a binding, anti-caking or coagulating agent.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.6

Copper Allowed
Class: LF
E4.Copper (II) oxide, copper (II) carbonate basic monohydrate, and copper (II) sulfate pentahydrate are permitted.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.1

Diatomaceous Earth Allowed With Restrictions
Class: LF
E 551c. For use as a binding, anti-caking or coagulating agent.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.6

Enzymes Allowed With Restrictions
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.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.3

Eucalyptol Allowed With Restrictions
Class: LP Non-Synthetic
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

Formaldehyde Allowed With Restrictions
Class: LT
For cleaning and disinfection of livestock production facilities and premises, including equipment and utensils.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7

Formic Acid Allowed With Restrictions
Class: LF
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.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.5; 6.1.8

Formic Acid Allowed With Restrictions
Class: LT
For cleaning and disinfection of livestock production facilities and premises, including equipment and utensils.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7

Formic Acid Allowed With Restrictions
Class: LP Non-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

Formic Acid 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

Homeopathic Products Allowed
Class: LH
For example: plant, animal or mineral substances.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 98

Hydrogen Peroxide Allowed With Restrictions
Class: LT
For cleaning and disinfection of livestock production facilities and premises, including equipment and utensils.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7

Iodine Allowed
Class: LF
E2. Anhydrous calcium iodate, hexahydrate calcium iodate and sodium iodide are permitted.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.1

Iron Allowed
Class: LF
E1. Ferrous (II) carbonate, ferrous (II) sulfate monohydrate or ferric (III) oxide are permitted.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.1

Kaolin Clay Allowed With Restrictions
Class: LF
E 559. For use as a binding, anti-caking or coagulating agent.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.6

Lactic Acid Allowed With Restrictions
Class: LF
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.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.5; 6.1.8

Lactic Acid Allowed With Restrictions
Class: LT
For cleaning and disinfection of livestock production facilities and premises, including equipment and utensils.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7

Lactic Acid Allowed With Restrictions
Class: LP Non-Synthetic
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

Lactic Acid 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

Lactic Acid 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

Lactic Acid 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

Lactic Acid Allowed With Restrictions
Class: LP Synthetic
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Lime Allowed With Restrictions
Class: LT
For cleaning and disinfection of livestock production facilities and premises, including equipment and utensils.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7

Magnesium Allowed
Class: LF, LH Non-Synthetic
Only the following sources are permitted: magnesium oxide (anhydrous magnesium), magnesium sulfate, magnesium chloride, magnesium carbonate and magnesium phosphate. Must be of natural origin.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 98; 142

Manganese Allowed
Class: LF
E5. Manganese (II) carbonate, manganese (II) oxide, manganic (III) oxide, and manganese (II) sulfate monohydrate and/or tetrahydrate are permitted.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.1

Menthol Allowed With Restrictions
Class: LP Non-Synthetic
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

Menthol 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

Microorganisms Allowed With Restrictions
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.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.4

Milk of Lime Allowed With Restrictions
Class: LT
For cleaning and disinfection of livestock production facilities and premises, including equipment and utensils.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7

Molasses 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

Molybdenum Allowed
Class: LF
E7. Ammonium molybdate and sodium molybdate are permitted.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.1

Natural Mixtures of Stearites and Chlorite Allowed With Restrictions
Class: LF
E 580. For use as a binding, anti-caking or coagulating agent.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.6

Nitric Acid Allowed With Restrictions
Class: LT
For cleaning dairy equipment.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7

Oxalic acid Allowed With Restrictions
Class: PT 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

Peracetic Acid Allowed With Restrictions
Class: LT
For cleaning and disinfection of livestock production facilities and premises, including equipment and utensils.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7

Perlite Allowed With Restrictions
Class: LF
E 599. For use as a binding, anti-caking or coagulating agent.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.6

Phosphoric Acid Allowed With Restrictions
Class: LT
For cleaning dairy equipment.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7

Phosphorus Allowed
Class: LF, LH Non-Synthetic
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.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 98; 142

Phytotherapeutic Extract Products Allowed
Class: LH
The use of synthetic antibiotics is prohibited.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 98
Plant Essences Allowed
Class: LH
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 98

Plant Essences Allowed With Restrictions
Class: LT Non-Synthetic
Must be of natural origin. For cleaning and disinfection of livestock production facilities and premises, including equipment and utensils.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7

Potassium Allowed
Class: LF, LH Non-Synthetic
Only potassium chloride is permitted. Must be of natural origin.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 98; 142

Potassium and Sodium Soap Allowed With Restrictions
Class: LT
For cleaning and disinfection of livestock production facilities and premises, including equipment and utensils.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7

Products for Beehives Allowed
Class: LT Non-Synthetic
For example: propolis, wax and plant oils. Must be of natural origin.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 151

Propionic Acid Allowed With Restrictions
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.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.5; 6.1.8

Quicklime Allowed With Restrictions
Class: LT
For cleaning and disinfection of livestock production facilities and premises, including equipment and utensils.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7

Rock Salt 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

Sea Salt 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

Selenium Allowed
Class: LF
E8. Sodium selenate and sodium selenite are permitted.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 151

Sepiolite Allowed With Restrictions
Class: LF
E 562. For use as a binding, anti-caking or coagulating agent.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.6

Silage Additives Allowed With Restrictions
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.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.8

Sodium Allowed
Class: LF, LH Non-Synthetic
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.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 98; 142

Sodium Carbonate Allowed With Restrictions
Class: LT
For cleaning and disinfection of livestock production facilities and premises, including equipment and utensils.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7

Sodium Hypochlorite Allowed With Restrictions
Class: LT
For example: as liquid bleach. For cleaning and disinfection of livestock production facilities and premises, including equipment and utensils.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7

Sorbic Acid Allowed With Restrictions
Class: LF
E 200. For use as a preservative.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.5

Sugar 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

Sugar Beet Pulp 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

Sulfur Allowed
Class: LF, LH Non-Synthetic
Only sodium sulfate is permitted. Must be of natural origin.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 98; 142

Thymol Allowed With Restrictions
Class: LP Non-Synthetic
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
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

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

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

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

Water and Steam Allowed
Class: LT
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7

LIVESTOCK
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 Restrictions** in their respective class descriptions.
Acids Allowed
Class: PP Non-Synthetic
For example: vinegar. Must be of natural origin.
*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172*

Acorns Allowed With Restrictions
Class: PI
*Quercus spp.* 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*

Activated Carbon Allowed With Restrictions
Class: PI
For use as a processing aid in the manufacturing/preparation of organic agricultural products.
*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 4*

Agar Allowed
Class: PI Non-Agricultural
*INS 406.*
*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1; 3.6*

Algae
See MARINE PRODUCTS.

Algae Allowed With Restrictions
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.
*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.1.3; LPO Guidelines Article 204*

Alginic Acid Allowed
Class: PI Non-Agricultural
*INS 400.*
*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1*

Amino Acids Allowed With Restrictions
Class: PI Non-Agricultural
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.
*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.5*

Ammonium Carbonates Allowed
Class: PI Non-Agricultural
*INS 503.*
*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1*

Aquatic Organisms Allowed With Restrictions
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.
*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.3; LPO Guidelines Article 204*

Arabic gum Allowed With Restrictions
Class: PI Non-Agricultural
*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.
*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1; 3.6*

Argon Allowed
Class: PI Non-Agricultural
*INS 938.*
*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1; 3.6*

Ascorbic Acid Allowed
Class: PI Non-Agricultural
*INS 300.*
*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1*

Ash, wood Allowed With Restrictions
Class: PI Non-Agricultural
For use as an ingredient in traditional cheese.
*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.6*

Aspergillus Fermentation Products Allowed
Class: PP
*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172*

Bacillus thuringiensis
See MICROORGANISMS.

Bacteria
See MICROORGANISMS.

Beeswax Allowed With Restrictions
Class: PI
For use as a releasing agent.
*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 4*

Beet Sugar Allowed With Restrictions
Class: PI
Not for use as an additive or flavoring. May only be used when not commercially available in organic form.
*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.2.2; LPO Guidelines Article 204*

Bentonite
See SILICATES, CLAY.

Bentonite Allowed With Restrictions
Class: PI
For use as a processing aid in the manufacturing/preparation of organic agricultural products.
*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 4*
Burgundy Mixture
See INORGANIC COMPOUNDS.

Calcium Carbonate  Allowed With Restrictions
Class: PI  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  Allowed With Restrictions
Class: PI  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  Allowed
Class: PI  Non-Agricultural
INS 333.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1

Calcium Hydroxide  Allowed With Restrictions
Class: PI
For use as a processing aid in the manufacturing/preparation of organic agricultural products.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 4

Calcium Sulfate  Allowed With Restrictions
Class: PI  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

Citric Acid  Allowed With Restrictions
Class: PP
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172

Copper Hydroxide  See INORGANIC COMPOUNDS.

Copper Oxichloride  See INORGANIC COMPOUNDS.

Diatomaceous Earth  Allowed
Class: PP
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172
Essential Fatty Acids Allowed With Restrictions
Class: PI
Non-Agricultural
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.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.5

Ethanol Allowed With Restrictions
Class: PI
For use as a solvent.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 4

Ethyl Alcohol Allowed
Class: PP
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172

Fats and Oils Allowed With Restrictions
Class: PI
Refined or not. Must be of plant origin and exclude the following: Cocoa (Theobroma cacao), Coconut (Cocos nucifera), Olive (Olea europaea), Sunflower (Helianthus annuus), Oil palm (Elaeis guineensis), Rape (Brassica napus, rapa), Safflower (Carthamus tinctorius), Sesame (Sesamum indicum) and Soy (Glycine max). Must not be chemically modified. Not for use as an additive or flavoring. May only be used when not commercially available in organic form.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.2.1; LPO Guidelines Article 204

Flavoring Agents Allowed
Class: PI
Non-Agricultural
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).
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.2

Fructose Allowed With Restrictions
Class: PI
Not for use as an additive or flavoring. May only be used when not commercially available in organic form.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.2.2; LPO Guidelines Article 204

Fungal Extract Allowed
Class: PP
For example: shiitake mushroom.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172

Fungi See MICROORGANISMS.

Galanga Allowed With Restrictions
Class: PI
Alpina officinarum. May only be used when not commercially available in organic form.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.1.2; LPO Guidelines Article 204

Gelatin Allowed
Class: PP
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172

Gelatin Allowed With Restrictions
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.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 4; 5.3; LPO Guidelines Article 204

Glycerine or Glycerol Allowed With Restrictions
Class: PI
Non-Agricultural
INS 422. For use in plant extracts.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1

Gooseberry Fruit Allowed With Restrictions
Class: PI
Ribes uva-crispa. 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

Granulosis Virus See MICROORGANISMS.

Guar Gum Allowed With Restrictions
Class: PI
Non-Agricultural
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.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1; 3.6

Hazelnut Shells Allowed With Restrictions
Class: PI
For use as a processing aid in the manufacturing/preparation of organic agricultural products.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 4

Herbal and Biodynamic Preparations Allowed
Class: PP
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172

Homeopathic and Ayurvedic Preparations Allowed
Class: PP
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172

Class Codes
PI: Processing Ingredients and Aids
PP: Processing Pest Controls
PS: Processing Sanitizers and Cleaners
PC: Processing Packaging and Containers
Horseradish Seeds Allowed With Restrictions
Class: PI
Armoracia rusticana. May only be used when not commercially available in organic form.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.1.2; LPO Guidelines Article 204

Hydrogen Peroxide Allowed With Restrictions
Class: PS
For cleaning and disinfection of processing plants, storage and transport equipment.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7

Hydrolyzed Protein Allowed With Restrictions
Class: PP
For use in traps.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172

Inorganic Compounds Allowed
Class: PP
Burgundy mixture, copper hydroxide, copper hydroxychloride.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172

Isinglass Allowed With Restrictions
Class: PI
For use as a processing aid in the manufacturing/preparation of organic agricultural products.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 4

Kaolin See MINERAL POWDERS.

Kaolin Allowed With Restrictions
Class: PI
For use as a processing aid in the manufacturing/preparation of organic agricultural products.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 4

Lactic Acid Allowed With Restrictions
Class: PI
INS 270. When used to process livestock and apiculture products, may only be used in sausage casings (tripe).
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1; 3.6

Lecithin Allowed
Class: PP
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172

Lecithin - bleached Allowed With Restrictions
Class: PI
INS 322. Obtained using bleaching agents or organic solvents. Not allowed in livestock and apiculture products.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1

Lecithin - unbleached Allowed With Restrictions
Class: PI Non-Agricultural
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).
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1; 3.6

Locust Bean Gum Allowed With Restrictions
Class: PI Non-Agricultural
INS 410. 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 3.1; 3.6

Magnesium Carbonates Allowed
Class: PI
Non-Agricultural INS 504.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1

Magnesium Chloride Allowed With Restrictions
Class: PI
For use as a coagulating agent.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 4

Malic Acid Allowed
Class: PI Non-Agricultural INS 296.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1

Marigold Flower Preparations Allowed
Class: PP
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172

Marine Products Allowed
Class: PP
Seaweed, seaweed meal, extracts, sea salts and salt water, or Chlorella extract (freshwater algae). Must not be chemically treated.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172

Metaldehydes Preparations Allowed With Restrictions
Class: PP
Preparations based on metaldehydes that contain repellents for larger animal species. For use in traps.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172

Micronutrients Allowed With Restrictions
Class: PI Non-Agricultural
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.
LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.5
Microorganisms Allowed
Class: PP
Bacteria, virus, fungi; for example: *Bacillus thuringiensis, granulosis virus,* etc.

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

Microorganisms and Enzyme Preparations Allowed
Class: PI Non-Agricultural
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.

*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.4; 4.1*

Mineral Powders Allowed
Class: PP
Rock dust, silicates, kaolin.

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

Minerals Allowed With Restrictions
Class: PI Non-Agricultural
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.

*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.5*

Monocalcium Phosphate Allowed With Restrictions
Class: PI Non-Agricultural
INS 341. For use as a raising agent in sourdough.

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

Neem Preparations (Azadirachtin) Allowed
Class: PP
Must be obtained from *Azadirachta indica.*

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

Nematodes and Protozoa Allowed
Class: PP

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

Nitrogen Allowed
Class: PI Non-Agricultural
INS 941.

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

Nitrogen Compounds Allowed With Restrictions
Class: PI Non-Agricultural
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.

*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.5*

Nitrogen Gas Allowed
Class: PP

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

Ovalbumin Allowed With Restrictions
Class: PI
For use as a processing aid in the manufacturing/preparation of organic agricultural products.

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

Oxygen Allowed
Class: PI Non-Agricultural
INS 948.

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

Ozone Gas Allowed With Restrictions
Class: PS
For cleaning and disinfection of processing plants, storage and transport equipment.

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

Packaging Materials Allowed
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.

*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 177; 179; 180*

Paraffin Oil Allowed
Class: PP

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

Parasitoids Allowed
Class: PP

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

Passion Fruit Allowed With Restrictions
Class: PI
*Passiflora edulis.* 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*

Pea Protein Allowed With Restrictions
Class: PI
*Pisum spp.* Not for use as an additive or flavoring. May only be used when not commercially available in organic form.

*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.2.4; LPO Guidelines Article 204*
Pectin - modified  **Allowed With Restrictions**
Class: PI  Non-Agricultural
**LPO Reference:** LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1

Pectin - unmodified  **Allowed With Restrictions**
Class: PI  Non-Agricultural
INS 440. Unmodified. 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

Pepper (Peruvian)  **Allowed With Restrictions**
Class: PI  Schinus molle L. May only be used when not commercially available in organic form.
**LPO Reference:** LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.1.2; LPO Guidelines Article 204

Peracetic Acid  **Allowed With Restrictions**
Class: PS  For cleaning and disinfection of processing plants, storage and transport equipment.
**LPO Reference:** LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7

Perlite  **Allowed With Restrictions**
Class: PI  For use as a processing aid in the manufacturing/preparation of organic agricultural products.
**LPO Reference:** LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 4

Pheromone Preparations  **Allowed With Restrictions**
Class: PP  For use in traps.
**LPO Reference:** LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172

Phosphoric Acid  **Allowed With Restrictions**
Class: PS  For cleaning and disinfection of processing plants, storage and transport equipment.
**LPO Reference:** LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7

Plant and Animal Oils  **Allowed**
Class: PP
**LPO Reference:** LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172

Plant Preparations  **Allowed**
Class: PP  Non-Synthetic
If wild species are used, they must come from sustainable production. Must be of natural origin.
**LPO Reference:** LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172

Potable Water  **Allowed**
Class: PI
**LPO Reference:** LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.3; 4

Potassium Alginate  **Allowed**
Class: PI  Non-Agricultural
INS 402.
**LPO Reference:** LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1

Potassium Carbonates  **Allowed With Restrictions**
Class: PI  Non-Agricultural
INS 501. When used as a processing aid, may only be used for drying grapes.
**LPO Reference:** LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1; 4

Potassium Permanganate  **Allowed**
Class: PP
**LPO Reference:** LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172

Potassium Soap  **Allowed**
Class: PP
**LPO Reference:** LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172

Potassium Tartrate  **Allowed**
Class: PI  Non-Agricultural
INS 336.
**LPO Reference:** LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1

Predators  **Allowed**
Class: PP
**LPO Reference:** LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172

Propolis  **Allowed**
Class: PP
**LPO Reference:** LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172

Pyrethrin Preparations  **Allowed**
Class: PP  Non-Synthetic
Must be of natural origin.
**LPO Reference:** LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172

Quassia amara Preparations  **Allowed**
Class: PP
**LPO Reference:** LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172

Raspberries (dried)  **Allowed With Restrictions**
Class: PI  Rubus idaeus. 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

Red Currants  **Allowed With Restrictions**
Class: PI  Ribes rubrum. 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

Rice Flour  **Allowed With Restrictions**
Class: PI  For use as a processing aid in the manufacturing/preparation of organic agricultural products.
**LPO Reference:** LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 4
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Rice Paper **Allowed With Restrictions**
Class: PI
Not for use as an additive or flavoring. May only be used when not commercially available in organic form.
*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.2.2; LPO Guidelines Article 204*

Rock Dust
See MINERAL POWDERS.

Rotenone Preparations **Allowed**
Class: PP
Must be of natural origin.
*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172*

Safflower Flowers **Allowed With Restrictions**
Class: PI
*Carthamus tinctorius.* May only be used when not commercially available in organic form.
*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.1.2; LPO Guidelines Article 204*

Rum **Allowed With Restrictions**
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.
*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.2.4; LPO Guidelines Article 204*

Sea Salts and Salt Water
See MARINE PRODUCTS.

Silica Gel or Colloidal Solution of Silicon Dioxide **Allowed With Restrictions**
Class: PI
For use as a processing aid in the manufacturing/preparation of organic agricultural products.
*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 4*

Silicates
See MINERAL POWDERS.

Silicates, clay **Allowed**
Class: PP
Bentonite.
*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172*

Silicon Dioxide **Allowed With Restrictions**
Class: PI Non-Agricultural
INS 551. For use as an anti-caking agent in herbs and spices.
*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1*

Sodium Alginate **Allowed**
Class: PI Non-Agricultural
INS 401.
*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1*

Sodium Bicarbonate **Allowed**
Class: PP
*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172*

Sodium Carbonate **Allowed With Restrictions**
Class: PI Non-Agricultural
INS 500. When used as a processing aid, may only be used in sugar production.
*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1; 4*

Sodium Citrates **Allowed With Restrictions**
Class: PI Non-Agricultural
For use as an ingredient in sausages, for egg whites pasteurization, and in dairy products.
*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.6*

Sodium Hydroxide **Allowed With Restrictions**
Class: PI Non-Agricultural
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).
*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1; 4*

Sodium Silicate **Allowed**
Class: PP
*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; LPO Guidelines Article 172*

Sodium Tartrate **Allowed**
Class: PI Non-Agricultural
INS 335.
*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1*
Starch **Allowed With Restrictions**
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.

*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.2.2; LPO Guidelines Article 204*

Sterile Male Insects **Allowed**
Class: PP

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

Sulfur **Allowed**
Class: PP
See also INORGANIC COMPOUNDS

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

Talc **Allowed With Restrictions**
Class: PI
For use as a processing aid in the manufacturing/preparation of organic agricultural products.

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

Tannic Acid **Allowed With Restrictions**
Class: PI
For use as a clarifying agent.

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

Tartaric Acid (L (+) -)
**Allowed**
Class: PI Non-Agricultural
INS 334.

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

Tobacco Infusion **Allowed**
Class: PP
Pure nicotine is prohibited.

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

Tocopherol-rich Extract **Allowed With Restrictions**
Class: PI Non-Agricultural
INS 306. For use as an antioxidant in fats and oils.

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

Tragacanth Gum **Allowed With Restrictions**
Class: PI Non-Agricultural
For processing livestock and apiculture products.

*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.6*

Unleavened Bread Paper **Allowed With Restrictions**
Class: PI
Not for use as an additive or flavoring. May only be used when not commercially available in organic form.

*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.2.2; LPO Guidelines Article 204*

Vegetable Oils **Allowed With Restrictions**
Class: PI
For use as a greasing agent. For use as an anti-foaming agent. For use as a releasing agent.

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

Vinegar
See ACIDS.

Virus
See MICROORGANISMS.

Vitamins **Allowed With Restrictions**
Class: PI Non-Agricultural
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.

*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.5*

Water and Steam **Allowed**
Class: PS

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

Watercress **Allowed With Restrictions**
Class: PI
*Nasturtium officinale*. May only be used when not commercially available in organic form.

*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.1.2; LPO Guidelines Article 204*

Whey Powder **Allowed With Restrictions**
Class: PI
May only be used when not commercially available in organic form.

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

Xanthan Gum **Allowed**
Class: PI Non-Agricultural
INS 415.

*LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1*
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).


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, precooking, 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.”