

OMRI MEXICO Standards Manual

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



Crop · Livestock · Processing & Handling



published 2024



P.O. Box 11558, Eugene, OR 97440-3758, USA

P: 541.343.7600 • F: 541.343.8971

info@omri.org OMRI.org

© 2024 OMRI. All Rights Reserved.

No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise without the prior written permission of OMRI.

Design and production by Slub Design, slubdesign.com

Contents

OMRI is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization.

OMRI's mission is to support the growth and trust of the global organic community through expert, independent and transparent verification of input materials, and through education and technical assistance.

OMRI Quality Policy

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

OMRI Mexico Standards Manual

Part 1: About the OMRI Standards for Compliance with the Mexico Organic Products Law	2
Part 2: General Review Standards	2
2.1 Nonsynthetic (natural) versus synthetic	2
2.2 Information requirements	3
Part 3: Prohibited Substances, Materials or Methods in Organic Production, Preparation and/or Processing	3
3.1 Substances and Ingredients not on the National List	3
3.2 Biological Products for Livestock	3
3.3 Irradiation	3
3.4 Sewage Water	3
3.5 Genetic Engineering	3
3.6 Nanotechnology	3
3.7 Other Prohibited Substances	3
Part 4: Additional OMRI Standards	4
4.1 Additional Standards for Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments	4
4.2 Additional Standards for Pest, Weed, and Disease Control Products	4
Part 5: Introduction to OMRI Mexico Permitted Substances Categories	4
5.1 How to Use the OMRI Mexico Permitted Substances Categories	5
5.2 Regulatory Compliance	5

OMRI Mexico Permitted Substances Categories

Crop Production Categories	8
Livestock Production Categories	20
Processing & Handling Production Categories	31

OMRI Mexico Standards Manual Glossary	41
---	----

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 sub-

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

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

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

3.1 Substances and Ingredients not on the National List

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

3.2 Biological Products for Livestock

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

3.3 Irradiation

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

3.4 Sewage Water

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

3.5 Genetic Engineering

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

3.6 Nanotechnology

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

3.7 Other Prohibited Substances

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

Part 4: Additional OMRI Standards

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

4.1 Additional Standards for Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments

The National List allows some materials to be produced using specific synthetic substances as extractants. Annex 2, Table 3 requires that synthetic extractants are not used in quantities greater than the amount necessary for extraction or stabilization. OMRI has developed thresholds for synthetic extractants, and products that exceed these thresholds may be fortified with plant nutrients such as nitrogen, phosphorous, and/or potassium, and are not eligible for listing.

Annex 2, Table 3 also requires that a lab analysis be presented to verify that nutrient content coincides with nutrient claims on fertilizer and soil amendment product labels. OMRI will follow AAPFCO investigational allowances to establish tolerance limits. Nutrient claims outside the tolerance limits 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

Crops

PRODUCTION MATERIALS

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.

Class Codes

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

Acetic Acid Class: CT For use as an algicide or disinfectant in irrigation systems and equipment. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</i>	Allowed With Restrictions	
Acids Class: CP For example: vinegar. Must be of natural origin. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>	Allowed Non-Synthetic	
Adjuvants See INERTS.		
Algae and Aquatic Plants and Their Derivatives Class: CF Includes macroalgae, microalgae and cyanobacteria. Algae (from continental or marine water bodies) and their derivatives, obtained using permitted substances and methods, preferably by physical extraction methods (including dehydration, freezing, and crushing), aqueous (acidic aqueous solutions), ethanolic, enzymatic, or microbial (fermentation only from ecological production) or harvested sustainably. Alkaline extraction is allowed as a last option and is limited to the use of potassium hydroxide and sodium hydroxide. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>	Allowed	
Algae and Aquatic Plants and Their Derivatives Class: CP From continental or marine bodies of water. Must not be chemically treated. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>	Allowed	
Aluminum-calcium Phosphate Class: CF Cadmium content must be less than 90 mg/kg of P ₂ O ₅ . Obtained in amorphous form by heat treatment and grinding, containing aluminum and calcium phosphates as essential ingredients. For use in alkaline soils (pH > 7.5). <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>	Allowed With Restrictions	
Amino Acids Class: CF; CT Must be from non-synthetic sources. Amino acids are considered non-synthetic if: a) they are produced by plants, animals or microorganisms; b) they are extracted or isolated using hydrolysis or other non-chemical means (e.g. physical extraction). May be used as plant growth regulators, chelating agents, and for other purposes in fertilizers, soil amendments, conditioners and inoculants. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>	Allowed Non-Synthetic	
Anaerobically Fermented Household Plant and Animal Wastes 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). Heavy metal and pathogen limits shall not exceed the maximum values set forth in the Decree Amending Adding and Repealing various Provisions of the Regulations Regarding Registrations, Import and Export Authorizations and Export Certificates for Pesticides, Plant Nutrients and Toxic or Dangerous Substances and Materials. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>	Allowed	
Animal By-products Class: CF Processed animal products coming from slaughterhouses and fishing industries. Maximum concentration of chromium (VI), as measured in dry matter: 0 mg/kg. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>	Allowed	
Aquatic Plant Extracts Class: CF Must be free of prohibited substances. Extraction is limited to the use of potassium hydroxide or sodium hydroxide. The use of potassium hydroxide as a solvent must not exceed the minimum required for extraction. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1; Annex 2, Table 2</i>	Allowed	
Ash, wood Class: CF Must be free of prohibited substances. Must not be sourced from slash-and-burn. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>	Allowed	
Aspergillus Fermentation Products Class: CP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>	Allowed	
Bacillus thuringiensis See MICROORGANISMS.		
Bacteria See MICROORGANISMS.		
Basic Slag Class: CF <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>	Allowed	

Bat Guano Class: CF The droppings of colonies of bats that are found in a fresh, dry or fossil (mineral) state, which may be mixed with terrigenous material (eroded sediment) and eventually with other debris typical of the species or of other species with which they cohabit (hair, bone and feathers, among others). The management of guano sources shall not put the health of collectors, processors, distributors and other agents at risk, and their sustainable use shall be proven. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>	Allowed	By-products of Organic Ingredients Class: CF From organic sources. By-products of industries that make ingredients that come from organic agriculture. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>	Allowed
Beeswax Class: CT For use in the production of specialty fungi as covers for mycelium sites and trunks to prevent humidity loss. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 158</i>	Allowed With Restrictions	Cachaza See COMPOSTED BY-PRODUCTS OF THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.	
Bentonite See CLAY.		Calcareous Magnesium Rock Class: CF Must come from authorized sources. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>	Allowed
Bentonite See SILICATES, CLAY.		Calcareous Sand See CALCIUM CARBONATE.	
Biological Organisms Class: CF, CT For example: nitrogen-fixing and phosphorus-releasing microorganisms, and biological organisms (live, dead, or as extracts), such as viruses, bacteria, protozoa, phages, fungi, insects, and nematodes. Pharmaceutical products derived from biological sources, such as natamycin, penicillin and streptomycin, are not allowed even if they have a health registration. Must be of free of prohibited substances and non-GMO. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>	Allowed Non-Synthetic	Calcium Class: CF From a natural mined source. The following sources of calcium are permitted for use: calcium carbonate, calcium magnesium carbonate, calcium silicate, and calcium sulfate. The following sources are also allowed. Other biological or mineral sources such as shells from aquatic animals (e.g., oyster shell meal), aragonite, eggshell flour, and lime from sugar processing are also allowed. The use of calcium hydroxide (lime), calcium oxide and calcium sulfate produced with sulfuric acid and calcium products that have been used in controlled atmosphere storage is not allowed. See also GYPSUM; CALCIUM AND MAGNESIUM CARBONATE (DOLOMITE LIME); LIME; CALCIUM CHLORIDE AND SOLUTION OF CALCIUM CHLORIDE. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>	Allowed Non-Synthetic
Boron Class: CF The following soluble boron products are allowed: a) borate (boric acid); b) sodium tetraborate (borax and anhydrous); c) sodium octaborate. Those made from synthetic salts of nitrates or chlorides are not allowed. May be used when soil or plant deficiencies are documented by visual symptoms or by methods of plant tissue analysis, or when the need for a preventative application has been documented. Must not be used as an herbicide, defoliant or desiccant. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1; Article 29</i>	Allowed With Restrictions	Calcium and Magnesium Carbonate (Dolomite Lime) Class: CF From a natural mined source, used as a source of calcium or magnesium. See also LIMESTONE; CALCIUM; MAGNESIUM. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>	Allowed Non-Synthetic
Burgundy Mixture See INORGANIC COMPOUNDS.		Calcium Chloride and Solution of Calcium Chloride Class: CF Sources derived from natural and chemically untreated brines are allowed. Less than 60% chloride. Allowed only for use as a foliar treatment of apple trees for calcium deficiency corrections. Direct soil application is not allowed. See also CALCIUM; SALT (CALCIUM OR POTASSIUM CHLORIDES). <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>	Allowed With Restrictions Non-Synthetic
By-products of Food and Textile Industries Class: CF, CT All residues from organic agriculture, livestock and agroindustry, as well as from traditional agriculture are permitted. Must not be treated with synthetic additives. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>	Allowed	Carbon Dioxide Class: CP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>	Allowed
		Casein Class: CP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>	Allowed
		Chalk 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

<p>Cheese Wax Class: CT For use in the production of specialty fungi as covers for mycelium sites and trunks to prevent humidity loss. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 158</i></p>	<p>Allowed With Restrictions</p>	<p>Compost Class: CF Different requirements are applicable depending on the sources of the raw materials. Must be free of prohibited substances. Residues from certified organic operations or that appear on Annex 1, Table 1 are preferred. Compost produced from sources external to the operation must meet the criteria in Table 1 for raw materials. See also COMPOST FEEDSTOCKS. The sources of raw materials for compost obtained from external operations must be documented. The use of manure must comply with any restrictions in the COMPOSTED MANURE categories. 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 other COMPOST categories. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1; Article 43</i></p>
<p>Chlorinated Plastics and PVC Class: CT For use in irrigation water pipes as long as they are not exposed to direct sunlight or other heat sources when they contain liquids. This situation shall be communicated in the Organic Plan. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 51</i></p>	<p>Allowed With Restrictions</p>	
<p>Chlorine Class: CF Those made from synthetic salts of nitrates or chlorides are not allowed. For use when there is a chlorine deficiency in the plant or soil. Must not be used as an herbicide, defoliant or desiccant. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1; Article 29</i></p>	<p>Allowed With Restrictions</p>	
<p>Chlorine Materials Class: CT Calcium hypochlorite, chlorine dioxide and sodium hypochlorite are permitted. For cleaning and disinfection of irrigation equipment. Residual levels of chlorine in water shall not exceed the maximum limit of disinfectant residues under Amendment to the Official Mexican Standard NOM-127-SSA1-1994 as published in the Official Journal of the Federation on November 22, 2000. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</i></p>	<p>Allowed With Restrictions</p>	
<p>Citric Acid See ASPERGILLUS FERMENTATION PRODUCTS.</p>		
<p>Clay Class: CF, CT For example: bentonite and perlite. From mined sources, rich in usable silicon. In the case of use as an inert material for formulations, the content of silica crystals will be less than 1%. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i></p>	<p>Allowed</p>	
<p>Cobalt Class: CF Those made from synthetic salts of nitrates or chlorides are not allowed. For use when there is a cobalt deficiency in the plant or soil. Must not be used as an herbicide, defoliant or desiccant. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1; Article 29</i></p>	<p>Allowed With Restrictions</p>	
		<p>Compost Class: CF Composted materials permitted on Annex 1 Table 1 that do not meet composting requirements outlined in Article 43 of the LPO Guidelines are subject to the same restriction as raw manure. See also other COMPOST categories. May only be used in the following cases: I. When applied to land used for a crop not intended for human consumption; II. When applied to 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 applied to the soil not less than 90 days prior to the harvest of a product whose edible portion does not have direct contact with the soil surface or soil particles. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1; Annex 2, Table 3; Article 43; 44</i></p>

Compost Feedstocks

Class: CF

The following raw materials are allowed in compost used as a soil amendment: a) animal manure produced on the operation. When all manure is used up, organic manure from other sources can be used. If organic manure is not commercially available, non-organic manure is permitted as long as: i. the non-organic source is not a fully caged system where cattle cannot turn 360°; and ii. cattle are not kept permanently in the dark; and iii. the source and amount of manure and the type of livestock will be recorded; b) animals and animal products and by-products (including from fishing) according to the requirements of Annex 1, Table 1; c) plants and plant by-products (including forestry and separate remains from gardening, such as grass clippings and leaves), pulps and canning waste according to the requirements of Annex 1, Table 1; d) soils and minerals according to the requirements of Annex 1, Table 1. When there is evidence of a raw material that could have prohibited substance or substances that may potentially be persistent in compost, a test will be necessary prior to use or a scientific reference that established that the contaminant(s) can be broken down during the composting process. The use of the following raw materials is not allowed: a) sludge from treatment plants; b) compost starter and raw material fortified with substances not included in Annex 1, Tables 1 and 2; c) leather by-products; d) glossy paper; e) waxed cardboard; f) paper containing colored ink other than garden paper bags; g) animals, animal products and animal by-products that are not guaranteed free of prohibited substances. See also other COMPOST categories.

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1

Compost Tea**Allowed**

Class: CF

Compost tea must be made from compost that meets the criteria specified in this table. Additional ingredients must be listed in Annex 1, Table 1. If the compost tea is applied directly to the edible parts of the plants, the operator should be able to demonstrate good practices to kill pathogens during processing, or that other manure requirements have been met. Also see RAW MANURE FROM ORGANIC OR EXTENSIVE SOURCES; COMPOST.

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1

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; Article 43

Composted Household Plant and Animal Wastes **Allowed**

Class: CF

Must be free of prohibited substances. Composting processes shall: I. Establish a maximum initial C/N (Carbon/Nitrogen) ratio between 25:1 and 40:1, of the materials used of animal or plant origin; II. In composting using a vessel, stack or static aerated pile system, the temperature shall be maintained between 55° C and 77° C for a minimum of three days with turning, or III. In the case of composting using a windrow composting system, the temperature shall be maintained between 55° C and 77° C for a period of 15 days minimum, in which at least five turnings were performed. In biointensive composting, a minimum number of turnings is not required. Heavy metal and pathogen limits shall not exceed the maximum values set forth in the Decree Amending, Adding and Repealing various Provisions of the Regulations Regarding Registrations, Import and Export Authorizations and Export Certificates for Pesticides, Plant Nutrients and Toxic or Dangerous Substances and Materials.

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

Composted Manure from Intensive Conventional Sources**Allowed**

Class: CF

See the definition of "Intensive livestock production" in the Glossary. Sources from intensive livestock operations are allowed only if there is an absence of chemical or microbiological contaminants, according to the limits established in the Regulation on Sanitary Registration of Pesticides and Plant Nutrients. Products that test above these limits for chemical and biological contaminants are prohibited. Composting processes shall: I. Establish a maximum initial C/N (Carbon/Nitrogen) ratio between 25:1 and 40:1, of the materials used of animal or plant origin; II. In composting using a vessel, stack or static aerated pile system, the temperature shall be maintained between 55° C and 77° C for a minimum of three days with turning, or III. In the case of composting using a windrow composting system, the temperature shall be maintained between 55° C and 77° C for a period of 15 days minimum, in which at least five turnings were performed. In biointensive composting, a minimum number of turnings is not required. See also other COMPOST categories.

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

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

Class: CF

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

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1; 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 Plant Residues Class: CF Must be free of prohibited substances. Composting processes shall: I. Establish a maximum initial C/N (Carbon/Nitrogen) ratio between 25:1 and 40:1, of the materials used of animal or plant origin; II. In composting using a vessel, stack or static aerated pile system, the temperature shall be maintained between 55° C and 77° C for a minimum of three days with turning, or III. In the case of composting using a windrow composting system, the temperature shall be maintained between 55° C and 77° C for a period of 15 days minimum, in which at least five turnings were performed. In biointensive composting, a minimum number of turnings is not required. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1; Article 43</i>	Allowed	Ethyl Alcohol Class: CP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>	Allowed
Copper Class: CF Those made from synthetic salts of nitrates or chlorides are not allowed. For use when there is a copper deficiency in the plant or soil. Must not be used as an herbicide, defoliant or desiccant. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1; Article 29</i>	Allowed With Restrictions	Ethyl Alcohol Class: CT For use as an algicide, disinfectant and sanitizer in irrigation systems and equipment. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</i>	Allowed With Restrictions
Copper Hydroxide See INORGANIC COMPOUNDS.		Fermented or Diluted Liquid Manure or Animal Urine from Organic or Extensive Sources Class: CF See the definition of “Manure” and “Extensive livestock production” 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). <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>	Allowed
Copper Oxychloride See INORGANIC COMPOUNDS.		Ferric Phosphate Class: CP For use as a molluscicide. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>	Allowed With Restrictions
Copper Salts Class: CP Includes copper hydroxide (CAS 20427-59-2), copper oxychloride (CAS 1332-65-6 and CAS 1332-40-7), Bordeaux mixture, and Burgundy mixture. The use of copper shall not exceed 28 kg per hectare over a period of 7 years. See also INORGANIC COMPOUNDS. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>	Allowed With Restrictions	Fertilizers and Soil Amendments, Blended Class: CF Must be composed entirely of substances allowed on the National List as fertilizers, amendments, conditioners and inoculants. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>	Allowed
Dehydrated Manure from Intensive Conventional Sources Class: CF <i>LPO Reference: Annex 1, Table 1</i>	Prohibited	Fertilizers and Soil Amendments, Blended 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. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>	Allowed With Restrictions
Dehydrated Manure from Organic or Extensive Sources Class: CF See the definition of “Manure” and “Extensive livestock production” in the Glossary. Must be free of prohibited substances. 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%. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>	Allowed	Fungal Extract Class: CP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>	Allowed
Diatomaceous Earth Class: CP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>	Allowed	Fungi See MICROORGANISMS.	
Epsom Salts Class: CF Magnesium sulfate. May be used when soil or plant deficiencies are documented by visual symptoms or by methods of plant tissue analysis, or when the need for a preventative application has been documented. See also MAGNESIUM. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>	Allowed With Restrictions	Gelatin Class: CP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>	Allowed
		Granulosis Virus See MICROORGANISMS.	
		Green Manure Class: CF Must come from plants or seeds produced without prohibited substances. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>	Allowed

Guano

Class: CF

The droppings of colonies of seabirds and/or bats that are found in a fresh, dry or fossil (mineral) state, which may be mixed with terrigenous (eroded sediment) and eventually with other debris typical of the species or of other species with which they cohabit (hair, bone and feathers, among others). The management of guano sources shall not put the health of collectors, processors, distributors and other agents at risk, and their sustainable use shall be proven. The excrement and/or droppings of domestic birds is considered manure and is subject to the restrictions in Article 44. See also BAT GUANO; SEABIRD GUANO.

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1

Gypsum**Allowed With Restrictions**

Class: CF

Calcium sulfate with different degrees of hydration. Derived from natural or industrial sources. The use of calcium sulfate produced with sulfuric acid is not allowed. For use to correct calcium and sulfur deficiencies and to treat soil salinity problems. See also CALCIUM.

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

Humic and Fulvic Acids**Allowed**

Class: CF; CT

Synthetic

Obtained using alkaline extraction.

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1

Hydrogen Peroxide**Allowed With Restrictions**

Class: CT

For use as an algicide, disinfectant and sanitizer in irrigation systems and 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: CP

See definition of "Inert ingredient" in the Glossary. Includes adjuvants, precursors, extractants, solvents, emulsifiers, reactants, stabilizers, and any other additive for formulation. Substances included in EPA List 4A or List 4B are permitted. Substances that appear on Annex 1, Table 2, are also permitted for use in pest management product formulations unless otherwise restricted. 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

Inerts**Allowed With Restrictions**

Class: CT

See definition of "Inert ingredient" in the Glossary. Includes adjuvants, precursors, extractants, solvents, emulsifiers, reactants, stabilizers, and any other additive for formulation. Only substances included in EPA 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. For use as inert ingredients in combination with substances that may be used as soil fertilizer, amendments, conditioners and inoculants, listed in Annex 1, Table 1.

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

Inorganic Compounds**Allowed With Restrictions**

Class: CP

Includes copper hydroxide (CAS 20427-59-2), copper oxychloride (CAS 1332-65-6 and CAS 1332-40-7), Bordeaux mixture, Burgundy mixture, and others. The use of copper shall not exceed 28 kg per hectare over a period of 7 years.

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2

Iron**Allowed With Restrictions**

Class: CF

Those made from synthetic salts of nitrates or chlorides are not allowed. For use when there is an iron deficiency in the plant or soil. Must not be used as an herbicide, defoliant or desiccant.

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

Isopropyl Alcohol**Allowed With Restrictions**

Class: CT

For use as an algicide, disinfectant and sanitizer in irrigation systems and 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

Class Codes

CF: Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments

CP: Crop Pest, Weed and Disease Control

CT: Crop Management Tools and Production Aids

Leonardite Class: CF, CT Must not be treated with synthetic additives. For use on seeds, for potting and in modular composts. For other uses, as permitted by the Secretariat, the approved organic certification body or a body recognized by the Secretariat to apply a participatory certification. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>	Allowed With Restrictions	Microorganisms Class: CP Bacteria, viruses, fungi, and yeasts, and their derivatives (e.g., spinosad, CAS 131929-60-7 and 131929-63-0). Must be non-GMO. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>	Allowed
Lime Class: CF The use of by-products of sugar production from sugar beets and sugar cane, and from the production of vacuum salt from natural brine from the mountains, is permitted. The use of calcium hydroxide is not allowed. See also CALCIUM. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>	Allowed	Mineral Oil Class: CT For use in the production of specialty fungi as covers for mycelium sites and trunks to prevent humidity loss. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 158</i>	Allowed With Restrictions
Limestone Class: CF Mined calcium and magnesium carbonates. A source of magnesium and calcium. See also CALCIUM AND MAGNESIUM CARBONATE (DOLOMITE LIME); CALCIUM; MAGNESIUM. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>	Allowed Non-Synthetic	Mineral Potash, potassium salts from mineral extraction Class: CF For example: kainite, sylvinite. Must contain less than 60% chloride. See also POTASSIUM SULFATE; POTASSIUM CHLORIDE; POTASSIUM SULFATE WHICH MAY CONTAIN MAGNESIUM SALT. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>	
Magnesium Class: CF The following sources are allowed: a) mined magnesium rock; b) magnesium chloride derived from natural brines and not chemically treated; c) mined calcium magnesium carbonate (dolomite lime) that has not been quenched; d) potassium magnesium sulfate (langbeinite). See also EPSOM SALTS; MAGNESIUM ROCK; CALCAREOUS MAGNESIUM ROCK; CALCIUM AND MAGNESIUM CARBONATE (DOLOMITE LIME). <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>	Allowed Non-Synthetic	Mineral Powders Class: CP For example, stone dust, clays, silicates, kaolin, bentonite, and dolomite. From mined, preferably non-calcined, sources. Silicon products shall come from mined sources such as diatomaceous earth, wollastonite, calcium silicate, and silicon dioxide (quartz). Sodium and potassium silicate are allowed for crop protection only. When used as inert ingredients the content of silica crystals shall be less than 1%. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>	Allowed
Magnesium Rock Class: CF Must come from authorized sources. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>	Allowed	Mineral Powders Class: CT <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>	Allowed
Manganese Class: CF Those made from synthetic salts of nitrates or chlorides are not allowed. For use when there is a manganese deficiency in the plant or soil. Must not be used as an herbicide, defoliant or desiccant. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1; Article 29</i>	Allowed With Restrictions	Molybdenum Class: CF Those made from synthetic salts of nitrates or chlorides are not allowed. For use when there is a molybdenum deficiency in the plant or soil. Must not be used as an herbicide, defoliant or desiccant. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1; Article 29</i>	Allowed With Restrictions
Marigold Flower Preparations Class: CP See TAGETES SPP. PREPARATIONS.		Neem Preparations (Azadirachtin) Class: CP Must be obtained from <i>Azadirachta indica</i> . <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>	Allowed
Marl See CALCIUM CARBONATE.		Nematodes and Protozoa Class: CP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>	Allowed
Metaldehydes Preparations Class: CP Preparations based on metaldehydes that contain repellents for larger animal species. For use in traps. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>	Allowed With Restrictions	Nitrogen Gas Class: CP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>	Allowed
		Nitrogen-fixing Microorganisms See BIOLOGICAL ORGANISMS.	

Ozone Gas Class: CT For cleaning and disinfection of irrigation equipment. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</i>	Allowed With Restrictions	Phosphate Rock Class: CF Must be obtained by grinding mineral phosphates. Cadmium content must be less than or equal to 90 mg/kg of P ₂ O ₅ . Must be of natural origin. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>	Allowed Non-Synthetic
Paraffin Oil Class: CP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>	Allowed	Phosphate-solubilizing Microorganisms See BIOLOGICAL ORGANISMS.	
Paraffin-based Covers 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. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 158</i>	Allowed With Restrictions	Plant materials and their derivatives Class: CF; CT Plant materials and their derivatives that preferentially come from certified organic operations are allowed. Must be free of prohibited substances and processed using only substances permitted on Table 1 of the National List. Must demonstrate that the harvesting of wild plants does not impact human health, the environment or biodiversity. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 42 V; Annex 1, Table 1</i>	Allowed
Parasitoids Class: CP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>	Allowed	Plant Oils and Essential Oils Class: CP Preferably the raw material should come from organic operations. Extraction methods allowed under the Law for Organic Products, give priority to physical extraction methods. Non-GMO. Permitted in accordance with the Agreement by which the List of biochemical, microbial, botanical and miscellaneous pesticides with reduced risk is disclosed, published in the Federal Official Gazette on November 22, 2016. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>	Allowed
Patentkali See POTASSIUM SULFATE.		Plant Preparations Class: CP If wild species are used, they must come from sustainable production. Must be of natural origin. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>	Allowed Non-Synthetic
Peat Class: CF, CT Must not be treated with synthetic additives. For use on seeds, for potting and in modular composts. For horticultural uses (vegetable cultivation, floriculture, arboriculture, nursery and mobilization of vegetative material). <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>	Allowed With Restrictions	Plant-based Charcoal Class: CF, CT <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>	Allowed
Peracetic Acid Class: CT CAS #79-21-0. Also known as peroxyacetic acid. When used in hydrogen peroxide formulations, concentration shall not exceed 6% as indicated on the product label. For cleaning and disinfection of irrigation equipment. For use as an algaecide, disinfectant and sanitizer. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</i>	Allowed With Restrictions	Plastics Class: CT Must be made from polyethylene, polypropylene and other polycarbonates. For use in crop production as soil covers, fibers, insect nets and anti-hailstone mesh, trays, wraps for silage, ducts and components for irrigation, and nursery grow bags. Must be removed from organic plots after use and shall not be burned in order to avoid the production of dioxins and furans. Organic operators will seek to send them to recycling sites. See also CHLORINATED PLASTICS AND PVC. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 51</i>	Allowed With Restrictions
Perlite See CLAY.		Plastics - fungi production Class: CT Must be food grade. For use as a cover in the production of fungi. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 158</i>	Allowed With Restrictions
Pheromone Preparations Class: CP For use in traps. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>	Allowed With Restrictions		
Phosphate Chalk Class: CF As a source of phosphorus and calcium. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>	Allowed		

Class Codes

CF: Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments

CP: Crop Pest, Weed and Disease Control

CT: Crop Management Tools and Production Aids

Potassium

Class: CF

The following sources of potassium are allowed: a) mined magnesium potassium sulfate (langbeinite); b) mined potassium magnesium chloride (sylvinite and kainite); the use of potassium chloride should not cause salt buildup in the soil through repeated applications; c) potassium rock dust including basalt, biotite, mica, feldspar, granite, glauconite and green sand; d) potassium sulfate produced by evaporation of brine from seabed deposits or by combining mined minerals by ion exchange. Potassium sulfate produced with the use of sulfuric acid as a reagent is prohibited. See also ROCK DUST; POTASSIUM SULFATE; POTASSIUM CHLORIDE.

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1

Potassium Chloride**Allowed With Restrictions**

Class: CF

Must contain less than 60% chloride. Direct soil application is not allowed. The use of potassium chloride should not cause salt buildup in the soil through repeated applications.

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1

Potassium Permanganate**Prohibited**

Class: CP

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 20; 276

Potassium Soap**Allowed**

Class: CP

Soaps (including insecticidal soaps) will be composed of fatty acids derived from vegetable or animal oils.

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2

Potassium Sulfate**Allowed**

Class: CF

Must be obtained by physical processes and not be enriched by means of chemical processes to increase solubility. Produced by evaporation of brine from ocean bed deposits or combining mined minerals using ion exchange. Potassium sulfate produced with the use of sulfuric acid as a reagent is prohibited. See also POTASSIUM SULFATE WHICH MAY CONTAIN MAGNESIUM SALT.

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1

Potassium Sulfate which may Contain Magnesium Salt**Allowed**

Class: CF

From authorized sources. The product must be obtained from crude potassium salt through a physical extraction process, which may also contain magnesium salts. See also POTASSIUM SULFATE; MAGNESIUM.

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

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

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 applied to 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 applied to 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; 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 1

Rotenone Preparations**Prohibited**

Class: CP

Non-Synthetic

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 20; 276

Ryania speciosa Preparations**Allowed**

Class: CP

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2

Salt (Calcium or Potassium Chlorides)

Class: CF

Less than 60% chloride. See also CALCIUM CHLORIDE AND SOLUTION OF CALCIUM CHLORIDE; MAGNESIUM; POTASSIUM CHLORIDE.

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1

Table of Contents

Sawdust, tree bark and wood waste	Allowed	Sulfur	Allowed
Class: CF		Class: CF	
Must be free of prohibited substances. Wood must not be chemically treated after felling.		<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>			
Seabird Guano	Allowed	Sulfur	Allowed
Class: CF		Class: CP	
The droppings of colonies of seabirds that are found in a fresh, dry or fossil (mineral) state, which may be mixed with terrigenous (eroded sediment) and eventually with other debris typical of the species or of other species with which they cohabit (hair, bone and feathers, among others). The management of guano sources shall not put the health of collectors, processors, distributors and other agents at risk, and their sustainable use shall be proven. The excrement and/or droppings of domestic birds is considered manure and is subject to the restrictions in Article 44.		See also INORGANIC COMPOUNDS.	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>		<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>	
		Sulfurous Acid	Prohibited
		Class: CT	
		<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 20; 276</i>	
		Sylvinite	
		See MINERAL POTASH, POTASSIUM SALTS FROM MINERAL EXTRACTION.	
		Tagetes spp. Preparations	Allowed
		Class: CP	
		<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>	
		Tobacco Extract	Allowed
		Class: CP	
		<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2</i>	
		Trace elements (micronutrients)	
		Class: CF	
		Those made from synthetic salts of nitrates or chlorides are not allowed. May only be used when there are deficiencies in the plant or soil. Must not be used as an herbicide, defoliant or desiccant. See BORON; CHLORINE; COBALT; COPPER; IRON; MANGANESE; MOLYBDENUM; ZINC.	
		<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1; Article 29</i>	
		Vegetable Oils	Allowed With Restrictions
		Class: CT	
		For cleaning and disinfection of irrigation equipment.	
		<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</i>	
		Vermiculite	Allowed
		Class: CF	
		<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>	
		Vinasse and Its Extracts	Allowed
		Class: CF	
		Except for ammonium vinasse, vinasse and its extracts are allowed.	
		<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1</i>	
		Vinegar	
		See ACIDS.	
		Virus	
		See MICROORGANISMS.	
		Water and Steam	
		Class: CT	
		OMRI does not review or list potable water sources or treatments.	
		<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</i>	

Class Codes

CF: Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments

CP: Crop Pest, Weed and Disease Control

CT: Crop Management Tools and Production Aids

Worm Castings **Allowed**

Class: CF

Does not include leachate, teas, or extracts of worm castings from worms fed animal materials. See also WORM TEA FROM ANIMAL FEEDSTOCKS.

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1

Worm Tea from Animal Feedstocks **Allowed With Restrictions**

Class: CF

Leachate from worm farms, teas or extracts from vermicompost that use materials of animal origin as food in vermicomposting. Not permitted for application to the aerial part of crops.

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1

Zeolites **Allowed**

Class: CF; CT

Non-Synthetic

From mined sources. In the case of use as an inert material for formulations, the content of silica crystals will be less than 1%.

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 1

Zinc **Allowed With Restrictions**

Class: CF

Those made from synthetic salts of nitrates or chlorides are not allowed. For use when there is a zinc deficiency in the plant or soil. Must not be used as an herbicide, defoliant or desiccant.

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

Livestock

PRODUCTION MATERIALS

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, appetite stimulants for the purpose of force-feeding, and other substances described in Article 81 and 95 are prohibited. Animal slaughter by-products are also prohibited, except for those mentioned in Article 141 II and whenever they are used to feed animals that are not herbivores, or if they are already regulated by animal health legislation.

Livestock Health Care (LH) materials include therapeutic plant extracts and homeopathic products described in Article

98 I, as well as natural products used for preventive or prophylactic treatment described in Article 97 II and which conform to the restrictions stated in Article 103. Livestock management practices under LPO prohibit the use or administration of substances intended to stimulate growth or hormone production, or other similar substances to control reproduction or to induce or synchronize estrus, including antibiotics, coccidiostatic agents, and any other agent with similar effect. According to the LPO standards, the use of medicinal products is permitted when preventive practices described in Article 97 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 allowed in Article 155 for use in apiculture and meliponiculture, as well as pesticides used in barns, poultry houses, apiaries, and other livestock facilities. Compliant substances for pest control in livestock facilities 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.

Class Codes

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

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 Allowed With Restrictions

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 Allowed With Restrictions

Class: LT

Must be of natural origin and/or produced by microbial fermentation of carbohydrates and lactic substances using microorganisms not genetically modified. For sanitation, cleaning and disinfection of livestock production facilities. For cleaning and disinfection of aquaculture cultivation units, including ponds, tanks and cages.

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7; Article 157

Acetic Acid Allowed With Restrictions

Class: LP

Non-Synthetic

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

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 155

Acetic Acid Allowed With Restrictions

Class: LP

Synthetic

For apiculture and meliponiculture 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

Acids Allowed

Class: LP

Non-Synthetic

For example: vinegar. Must be of natural origin.

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 123

Algae and Aquatic Plants and Their Derivatives Allowed

Class: LP

From continental or marine bodies of water. Must not be chemically treated.

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 123

Allopathic Tranquilizers Prohibited

Class: LH

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

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 111

Table of Contents

Amino Acids

Class: LF Synthetic
 Synthetic amino acids are prohibited except for methionine under specific use conditions. See METHIONINE.

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 81

Antibiotics

Class: LF Prohibited Synthetic

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 95

Antibiotics

Class: LH Synthetic

The use of antibiotics as a preventive treatment is prohibited. If the use of products in Article 98 I of the LPO Guidelines are not effective, or are not likely to be effective, to heal a disease or injury, and the administration of a treatment that prevents suffering or disorders to animals are essential, chemically synthesized allopathic veterinary medicinal products or antibiotics may be used under the responsibility of a veterinarian. OMRI does not review or list chemically synthesized allopathic veterinary medicinal products or antibiotics. Animals receiving more than three chemically synthesized allopathic veterinary treatments or antibiotics in one year (or if their production life cycle is less than one year and they receive more than one treatment) such animals, their products and byproducts, shall not be sold as organic and they undergo the conversion period indicated in the LPO Guidelines.

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 98; 101

Aspergillus Fermentation Products**Allowed**

Class: LP

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 123

Bacillus thuringiensis

Class: LP

See MICROORGANISMS.

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 123

Bacteria

Class: LP

See MICROORGANISMS.

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 123

Bedding

Class: LT

Allowed Non-Synthetic

Must be composed of natural materials and may only be improved and/or enriched with natural products included in Table 1 of Annex 1.

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 128

Beeswax**Allowed With Restrictions**

Class: LT Organic

For use in new beekeeping frames. For combs and comb foundations used in the renovation of apiaries.

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 148; 151

Beeswax

Class: LT

Allowed With Restrictions

Non-Organic

Must be free of prohibited substances. For use in new apiaries and Melipona apiaries or beehive boxes.

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 151

Bentonite

Class: LF

Allowed With Restrictions

E 558. For use as a binding, anti-caking or coagulating agent.

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.6

Bentonite

Class: LP

See SILICATES, CLAY.

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 123

Biologics, vaccines**Allowed**

Class: LH

Vaccines that have been evaluated by the corresponding animal health authority are allowed. The use of other biologics for livestock health care is not permitted.

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 276

Brewer's Yeast**Allowed**

Class: LF

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.2

Burgundy Mixture

Class: LP

See INORGANIC COMPOUNDS.

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 123

Calcium**Allowed**

Class: LF, LH

Only the following sources are permitted: shells of aquatic animals (including cuttlebone), calcium carbonate, calcium lactate and calcium gluconate. Must be from raw materials of mineral origin.

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 98; 142

Calcium Oxide

Class: LT

See QUICKLIME.

Calcium Stearate**Allowed With Restrictions**

Class: LF

Non-Synthetic

E 470. Must be of natural origin. For use as a binding, anti-caking or coagulating agent.

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.6

Camphor**Allowed With Restrictions**

Class: LP

Non-Synthetic

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

LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 155

Class Codes

LF: Livestock Feed Ingredients

LH: Livestock Health Care

LP: Livestock External Parasiticides and Pesticides

LT: Livestock Management Tools and Production Aids

Camphor	Allowed With Restrictions	
Class: LP		Synthetic
For apiculture and meliponiculture use. May only be used in cases of infestation with <i>Varroa destructor</i> . May only be used when bee colonies become sick or infected. Treated colonies shall be transferred to isolation apiaries, and all wax shall be replaced with wax coming from organic apiculture. Subsequently, a conversion period of one year shall apply to those colonies.		
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 155</i>		
Carbon Dioxide	Allowed	
Class: LP		
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 123</i>		
Casein	Allowed	
Class: LP		
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 123</i>		
Caustic Potash	Allowed With Restrictions	
Class: LT		
For sanitation, cleaning and disinfection of livestock production facilities. For cleaning and disinfection of aquaculture cultivation units, including ponds, tanks and cages.		
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7; Article 157</i>		
Caustic Soda	Allowed With Restrictions	
Class: LT		
For sanitation, cleaning and disinfection of livestock production facilities. For cleaning and disinfection of aquaculture cultivation units, including ponds, tanks and cages.		
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7; Article 157</i>		
Cereal Flour	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.		
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.3.1; 6.1.8</i>		
Chemical Repellents	Prohibited	
Class: LP		Synthetic
The use of synthetic chemical repellents during honey collection is prohibited.		
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 151</i>		
Citric Acid	Allowed With Restrictions	
Class: LF		
E 330. For use as a preservative.		
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.5</i>		
Citric Acid	Allowed With Restrictions	
Class: LT		
Must be of natural origin and/or produced by microbial fermentation of carbohydrates and lactic substances using microorganisms not genetically modified. For sanitation, cleaning and disinfection of livestock production facilities. For cleaning and disinfection of aquaculture cultivation units, including ponds, tanks and cages.		
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7; Article Article 157</i>		
Citric Acid		
Class: LP		
See ASPERGILLUS FERMENTATION PRODUCTS.		
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 123</i>		
Cleaning and Disinfection Products for Teats and Milking Facilities	Allowed	
Class: LT		
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</i>		
Cobalt	Allowed	
Class: LF		
E3. Cobalt (II) sulfate monohydrate and/or heptahydrate, and basic cobalt (II) carbonate monohydrate are permitted.		
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.1</i>		
Coccidiostats	Prohibited	
Class: LF		Synthetic
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 95</i>		
Colloidal Silica	Allowed With Restrictions	
Class: LF		
E 551b. For use as a binding, anti-caking or coagulating agent.		
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.6</i>		
Copper	Allowed	
Class: LF		
E4. Copper (II) oxide, copper (II) carbonate basic monohydrate, and copper (II) sulfate pentahydrate are permitted.		
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.1</i>		
Copper Hydroxide		
Class: LP		
See INORGANIC COMPOUNDS.		
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 123</i>		
Copper Oxychloride		
Class: LP		
See INORGANIC COMPOUNDS.		
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 123</i>		
Copper Salts	Allowed	
Class: LP		
<i>LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 123</i>		
Diatomaceous Earth	Allowed With Restrictions	
Class: LF		
E 551c. For use as a binding, anti-caking or coagulating agent.		
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.6</i>		
Diatomaceous Earth	Allowed	
Class: LP		
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 123</i>		
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.		
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.3</i>		

Ethyl Alcohol	Allowed With Restrictions
Class: LT	
For sanitation, cleaning and disinfection of livestock production facilities. For use as an algicide, disinfectant and sanitizer, including irrigation system cleaner. For cleaning and disinfection of aquaculture cultivation units, including ponds, tanks and cages.	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7; Article 157</i>	
Ethyl Alcohol	Allowed
Class: LP	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 123</i>	
Eucalyptol	Allowed With Restrictions
Class: LP Non-Synthetic	
Must be of natural origin. For apiculture and meliponiculture use. May only be used in cases of infestation with <i>Varroa destructor</i> .	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 155</i>	
Formaldehyde	Prohibited
Class: LT	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 123</i>	
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.	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.5; 6.1.8</i>	
Formic Acid	Allowed With Restrictions
Class: LT	
Must be of natural origin and/or produced by microbial fermentation of carbohydrates and lactic substances using microorganisms not genetically modified. For sanitation, cleaning and disinfection of livestock production facilities. For cleaning and disinfection of aquaculture cultivation units, including ponds, tanks and cages.	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7; Article 157</i>	
Formic Acid	Allowed With Restrictions
Class: LP Synthetic	
For apiculture and meliponiculture use. May only be used in cases of infestation with <i>Varroa destructor</i> . May only be used when bee colonies become sick or infected. Treated colonies shall be transferred to isolation apiaries, and all wax shall be replaced with wax coming from organic apiculture. Subsequently, a conversion period of one year shall apply to those colonies.	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 155</i>	
Fungal Extract	Allowed
Class: LP	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 123</i>	
Fungi	
Class: LP	
See MICROORGANISMS.	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 123</i>	
Gelatin	Allowed
Class: LP	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 123</i>	
Granulosis Virus	
Class: LP	
See MICROORGANISMS.	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 123</i>	
Herbal and Biodynamic Preparations	Allowed
Class: LP	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 123</i>	
Homeopathic and Ayurvedic Preparations	Allowed
Class: LP	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 123</i>	
Homeopathic Products	Allowed
Class: LH	
For example: plant, animal or mineral substances.	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 98</i>	
Hydrogen Peroxide	Allowed With Restrictions
Class: LT	
For sanitation, cleaning and disinfection of livestock production facilities. For cleaning and disinfection of aquaculture cultivation units, including ponds, tanks and cages.	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7; Article 157</i>	
Hydrolyzed Protein	Allowed With Restrictions
Class: LP	
For use in traps.	
<i>LPO Guidelines: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 123</i>	
Inerts	Allowed With Restrictions
Class: LP	
See definition of "Inert ingredient" in the Glossary. Includes adjuvants, precursors, extractants, solvents, emulsifiers, reactants, stabilizers, and any other additive for formulation. Only substances included in EPA List 4A or List 4B are permitted. For use as inert ingredients in combination with agents for the ecological management of insects, fungi, viruses, bacteria and weeds, listed in Annex 1, Table 2.	
<i>LPO Guidelines: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 123</i>	
Inorganic Compounds	Allowed
Class: LP	
Burgundy mixture, copper hydroxide, copper oxychloride.	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 123</i>	
Iodine	Allowed
Class: LF	
E2. Anhydrous calcium iodate, hexahydrate calcium iodate and sodium iodide are permitted.	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.1</i>	

Class Codes

LF: Livestock Feed Ingredients

LH: Livestock Health Care

LP: Livestock External Parasiticides and Pesticides

LT: Livestock Management Tools and Production Aids

Iron Class: LF E1. Ferrous (II) carbonate, ferrous (II) sulfate monohydrate or ferric (III) oxide are permitted. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.1</i>	Allowed	Lime Class: LT For sanitation, cleaning and disinfection of livestock production facilities. For cleaning and disinfection of aquaculture cultivation units, including ponds, tanks and cages. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7; Article 157</i>	Allowed With Restrictions
Isopropyl Alcohol Class: LT For sanitation, cleaning and disinfection of livestock production facilities. For use as an algicide, disinfectant and sanitizer, including irrigation system cleaner. For cleaning and disinfection of aquaculture cultivation units, including ponds, tanks and cages. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7; Article 157</i>	Allowed With Restrictions	Magnesium Class: LF, LH Only the following sources are permitted: magnesium oxide (anhydrous magnesium), magnesium sulfate, magnesium chloride, magnesium carbonate and magnesium phosphate. Must be from raw materials of mineral origin. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 98; 142</i>	Allowed
Kaolin Class: LP See MINERAL POWDERS. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 123</i>		Manganese Class: LF E5. Manganese (II) carbonate, manganese (II) oxide, manganic (III) oxide, and manganese (II) sulfate monohydrate and/or tetrahydrate are permitted. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.1</i>	Allowed
Kaolin Clay Class: LF E 559. For use as a binding, anti-caking or coagulating agent. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.6</i>	Allowed With Restrictions	Marigold Flower Preparations Class: LP See TAGETES SPP PREPARATIONS. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 123</i>	
Lactic Acid 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. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.5; 6.1.8</i>	Allowed With Restrictions	Menthol Class: LP Must be of natural origin. For apiculture and meliponiculture use. May only be used in cases of infestation with <i>Varroa destructor</i> . <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 155</i>	Allowed With Restrictions Non-Synthetic
Lactic Acid Class: LT Must be of natural origin and/or produced by microbial fermentation of carbohydrates and lactic substances using microorganisms not genetically modified. For sanitation, cleaning and disinfection of livestock production facilities. For cleaning and disinfection of aquaculture cultivation units, including ponds, tanks and cages. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7; Article 157</i>	Allowed With Restrictions	Menthol Class: LP For apiculture and meliponiculture use. May only be used in cases of infestation with <i>Varroa destructor</i> . May only be used when bee colonies become sick or infected. Treated colonies shall be transferred to isolation apiaries, and all wax shall be replaced with wax coming from organic apiculture. Subsequently, a conversion period of one year shall apply to those colonies. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 155</i>	Allowed With Restrictions Synthetic
Lactic Acid Class: LP Must be of natural origin. For apiculture and meliponiculture use. May only be used in cases of infestation with <i>Varroa destructor</i> . <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 155</i>	Allowed With Restrictions Non-Synthetic	Metaldehydes Preparations Class: LP Preparations based on metaldehydes that contain repellents for larger animal species. For use in traps. <i>LPO Guidelines: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 123</i>	Allowed With Restrictions
Lactic Acid Class: LP For apiculture and meliponiculture use. May only be used in cases of infestation with <i>Varroa destructor</i> . May only be used when bee colonies become sick or infected. Treated colonies shall be transferred to isolation apiaries, and all wax shall be replaced with wax coming from organic apiculture. Subsequently, a conversion period of one year shall apply to those colonies. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 155</i>	Allowed With Restrictions Synthetic	Methionine Class: LF For use in organic poultry production. Its use is limited to the following maximum levels per ton of feed: laying hens and broiler chickens shall have no more than 2 pounds per ton of feed; turkeys and all other poultry shall have no more than 3 pounds per ton of feed. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 81</i>	Allowed With Restrictions Synthetic
Lecithin Class: LP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 123</i>	Allowed		

Methyltestosterone	Allowed With Restrictions	
Class: LT		
For Tilapia sex reversal, provided that: a) analysis confirms that the hormone has been totally eliminated from fish tissue prior to sale; b) the dose, route of administration, frequency and duration of the treatment is adjusted according to the applicable regulatory standard; c) appropriate protection measures are taken in order to avoid risks to both the technician and the environment. Staff shall be trained to apply this hormone and shall use personal protective equipment; d) the appropriate handling of residues from this treatment shall be retained for at least 48 hours before its disposal.		
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 157</i>		
Microorganisms	Allowed With Restrictions	
Class: LF		
May only be used when the need is recognized by the Secretariat, the approved organic certification body or the recognized participatory organic certification system.		
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6A.1.4</i>		
Microorganisms	Allowed	
Class: LP		
Bacteria, virus and fungi.		
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 123</i>		
Milk of Lime	Allowed With Restrictions	
Class: LT		
For sanitation, cleaning and disinfection of livestock production facilities. For cleaning and disinfection of aquaculture cultivation units, including ponds, tanks and cages.		
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7; Article 157</i>		
Mineral Powders	Allowed	
Class: LP		
Rock dust, silicates, kaolin.		
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 123</i>		
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.		
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.3.1; 6.1.8</i>		
Molybdenum	Allowed	
Class: LF		
E7. Ammonium molybdate and sodium molybdate are permitted.		
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.1</i>		
Natural Mixtures of Stearites and Chlorite	Allowed With Restrictions	
Class: LF		
E 560. For use as a binding, anti-caking or coagulating agent.		
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.6</i>		
Neem Preparations (Azadirachtin)	Allowed	
Class: LP		
Must be obtained from <i>Azadirachta indica</i> .		
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 123</i>		
Nematodes and Protozoa	Allowed	
Class: LP		
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 123</i>		
Nitric Acid	Allowed With Restrictions	
Class: LT		
For cleaning dairy equipment.		
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</i>		
Nitrogen Gas	Allowed	
Class: LP		
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 123</i>		
Non-organic Agricultural Ingredients	Allowed With Restrictions	
Class: LF		
From non-organic sources. Non-organically produced raw material of plant or animal origin for animal feed included in Article 140 and 141 may be used provided that these same products do not exist under the organic system in the country and must be recorded in an operation's internal records. This situation shall be verified or inspected by the Secretariat, the approved organic certification body or the body acknowledged by the Secretariat to apply a participatory certification.		
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 93</i>		
Oxalic Acid	Allowed With Restrictions	
Class: LT		
Must be of natural origin and/or produced by microbial fermentation of carbohydrates and lactic substances using microorganisms not genetically modified. For sanitation, cleaning and disinfection of livestock production facilities. For cleaning and disinfection of aquaculture cultivation units, including ponds, tanks and cages.		
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7; Article 157</i>		
Oxalic Acid	Allowed With Restrictions	
Class: LP		
Synthetic		
For apiculture and meliponiculture use. May only be used in cases of infestation with <i>Varroa destructor</i> . May only be used when bee colonies become sick or infected. Treated colonies shall be transferred to isolation apiaries, and all wax shall be replaced with wax coming from organic apiculture. Subsequently, a conversion period of one year shall apply to those colonies.		
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 155</i>		
Ozone Gas	Allowed With Restrictions	
Class: LT		
For sanitation, cleaning and disinfection of livestock production facilities. For cleaning and disinfection of aquaculture cultivation units, including ponds, tanks and cages. For use only in aquaculture cultivation units for the reproduction of fries and juveniles.		
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7; Article 157</i>		
Paraffin Oil	Allowed	
Class: LP		
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 123</i>		

Class Codes

LF: Livestock Feed Ingredients

LH: Livestock Health Care

LP: Livestock External Parasiticides and Pesticides

LT: Livestock Management Tools and Production Aids

Parasitoids Class: LP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 123</i>	Allowed	Potassium Class: LF, LH Only potassium chloride is permitted. Must be from raw materials of mineral origin. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 98; 142</i>	Allowed
Peracetic Acid Class: LT CAS #79-21-0. Also known as peroxyacetic acid. Allowed in aqueous solution containing peracetic acid at a concentration that does not exceed 6% as indicated on the product label. For sanitation, cleaning and disinfection of livestock processing equipment and facilities. For cleaning and disinfection of aquaculture cultivation units, including ponds, tanks and cages. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7; Article 157</i>	Allowed With Restrictions	Potassium and Sodium Soap Class: LT For sanitation, cleaning and disinfection of livestock production facilities. For cleaning and disinfection of aquaculture cultivation units, including ponds, tanks and cages. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7; Article 157</i>	Allowed With Restrictions
Perlite Class: LF E 599. For use as a binding, anti-caking or coagulating agent. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.6</i>	Allowed With Restrictions	Potassium Soap Class: LP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 123</i>	Allowed
Pheromone Preparations Class: LP For use in traps. <i>LPO Guidelines: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 123</i>	Allowed With Restrictions	Predators Class: LP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 123</i>	Allowed
Phosphoric Acid Class: LT For cleaning dairy equipment. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</i>	Allowed With Restrictions	Products for Beehives Class: LT For example: propolis, wax and plant oils. Must be of natural origin. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 151</i>	Allowed Non-Synthetic
Phosphorus Class: LF, LH Only the following sources are permitted: defluorinated dicalcium phosphate, defluorinated monocalcium phosphate, monosodium phosphate, calcium-magnesium phosphate and calcium-sodium phosphate. Must be from raw materials of mineral origin. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 98; 142</i>	Allowed	Propionic Acid Class: LF E 280. For use as a silage preservative. May only be used when the weather conditions do not allow adequate fermentation. May only be used when the necessity is acknowledged by the Secretariat, the approved organic certification body or a body recognized by the Secretariat. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.5; 6.1.8</i>	Allowed With Restrictions
Phytotherapeutic Extract Products Class: LH <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 98</i>	Allowed	Propolis Class: LP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 123</i>	Allowed
Plant and Animal Oils Class: LP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 123</i>	Allowed	Pyrethrin Preparations Class: LP Must be of natural origin. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 123</i>	Allowed Non-Synthetic
Plant Essences Class: LH <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 98</i>	Allowed	Quassia amara Preparations Class: LP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 123</i>	Allowed
Plant Essences Class: LT Must be of natural origin. For sanitation, cleaning and disinfection of livestock production facilities. For cleaning and disinfection of aquaculture cultivation units, including ponds, tanks and cages. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7; Article 157</i>	Allowed With Restrictions Non-Synthetic	Quicklime Class: LT For sanitation, cleaning and disinfection of livestock production facilities. For cleaning and disinfection of aquaculture cultivation units, including ponds, tanks and cages. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7; Article 157</i>	Allowed With Restrictions
Plant Preparations Class: LP If wild species are used, they must come from sustainable production. Must be of natural origin. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 123</i>	Allowed Non-Synthetic	Rock Dust Class: LP See MINERAL POWDERS. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 123</i>	

Rock Salt 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	Allowed With Restrictions	Sodium Class: LF, LH Only the following sources are permitted: unrefined sea salt, coarse rock salt, sodium sulfate, sodium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate and sodium chloride. Must be from raw materials of mineral origin. LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 98; 142	Allowed
Ryania speciosa Preparations Class: LP LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 123	Allowed	Sodium Bicarbonate Class: LP LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 123	Allowed
Sea Salt 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	Allowed With Restrictions	Sodium Carbonate Class: LT For sanitation, cleaning and disinfection of livestock production facilities. For cleaning and disinfection of aquaculture cultivation units, including ponds, tanks and cages. LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7; Article 157	Allowed With Restrictions
Selenium Class: LF E8. Sodium selenate and sodium selenite are permitted. LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.1	Allowed	Sodium Hypochlorite Class: LT For example: as liquid bleach. For sanitation, cleaning and disinfection of livestock production facilities. For cleaning and disinfection of aquaculture cultivation units, including ponds, tanks and cages. Residual levels of chlorine in water shall not exceed the maximum limit of disinfectant residues under Amendment to the Official Mexican Standard NOM-127-SSA1-1994 as published in the Official Journal of the Federation on November 22, 2000. LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7; Article 157	Allowed With Restrictions
Sepiolite Class: LF E 562. For use as a binding, anti-caking or coagulating agent. LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.6	Allowed With Restrictions	Sodium Silicate Class: LP LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 123	Allowed
Silage Additives 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	Allowed With Restrictions	Sorbic Acid Class: LF E 200. For use as a preservative. LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.5	Allowed With Restrictions
Silicates Class: LP See MINERAL POWDERS. LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 123		Sterile Male Insects Class: LP LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 123	Allowed
Silicates, clay Class: LP Bentonite. LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 123	Allowed	Sugar 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	Allowed With Restrictions
Soap Class: LT For sanitation, cleaning and disinfection of livestock production facilities. For cleaning and disinfection of aquaculture cultivation units, including ponds, tanks and cages. LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7; Article 157	Allowed With Restrictions	Sugar Beet Pulp 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	Allowed With Restrictions

Class Codes

LF: Livestock Feed Ingredients

LH: Livestock Health Care

LP: Livestock External Parasiticides and Pesticides

LT: Livestock Management Tools and Production Aids

Sulfur Class: LP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 123</i>	Allowed	Vinegar Class: LP See ACIDS. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 123</i>
Tagetes spp. Preparations Class: LP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 123</i>	Allowed	Virus Class: LP See MICROORGANISMS. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 123</i>
Teat Sealant Class: LH Natural products intended to prevent a disease or ailment. In order to control and prevent diseases, the application of appropriate zoo-technical practices adjusted to the needs of each species and which favor the resistance to disease shall be observed. See HOMEOPATHIC PRODUCTS; PLANT ESSENCES; PHYTOTHERAPEUTIC EXTRACT PRODUCTS. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 97 II; 103</i>	Allowed Non-Synthetic	Vitamin A Class: LF 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. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.2</i>
Thymol Class: LP Must be of natural origin. For apiculture and meliponiculture use. May only be used in cases of infestation with <i>Varroa destructor</i> . <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 155</i>	Allowed With Restrictions Non-Synthetic	Vitamin B Class: LF 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. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.2</i>
Thymol Class: LP For apiculture and meliponiculture use. May only be used in cases of infestation with <i>Varroa destructor</i> . May only be used when bee colonies become sick or infected. Treated colonies shall be transferred to isolation apiaries, and all wax shall be replaced with wax coming from organic apiculture. Subsequently, a conversion period of one year shall apply to those colonies. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 155</i>	Allowed With Restrictions Synthetic	Vitamin E Class: LF 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. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.2</i>
Tobacco Extract Class: LP <i>LPO Guidelines: Annex 1, Table 2; Article 123</i>	Allowed	Vitamins Class: LF Vitamins, provitamins, and substances with analogous effects. Must be derived from raw materials that are naturally present in animal feed. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.2</i>
Tocopherol-rich Extracts Class: LF E 306. Must be of natural origin. For use as an antioxidant. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.7</i>	Allowed With Restrictions Non-Synthetic	Vitamins Class: LF Synthetic vitamins must be identical to natural vitamins. Preference shall be given to nonsynthetic alternatives. For use in monogastric animal production. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.2</i>
Trace Elements Class: LH <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 98</i>	Allowed	Vitamins Class: LF Synthetic vitamins must be identical to natural vitamins. Preference shall be given to nonsynthetic alternatives. For use in monogastric animal production. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.2</i>
Vegetable Oils Class: LT For sanitation, cleaning and disinfection of livestock production facilities. For cleaning and disinfection of aquaculture cultivation units, including ponds, tanks and cages. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7; Article 157</i>	Allowed With Restrictions	Vitamins Class: LF Synthetic vitamins must be identical to natural vitamins. Preference shall be given to nonsynthetic alternatives. For use in monogastric animal production. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.2</i>
Vermiculite Class: LF E 561. For use as a binding, anti-caking or coagulating agent. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 6.1.6</i>	Allowed With Restrictions	

Table of Contents

Water and Steam **Allowed**

Class: LT

OMRI does not review or list potable water sources or treatments.

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

Whey **Allowed With Restrictions**

Class: LF

For use as a technological aid for silage. May only be used when the necessity is acknowledged by the Secretariat, the approved organic certification body or a body recognized by the Secretariat.

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

Zeolites **Allowed With Restrictions**

Class: LF

For use as a binding, anti-caking or coagulating agent.

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

Zinc **Allowed**

Class: LF

E6. Zinc carbonate, zinc oxide, and zinc sulfate monohydrate and/or heptahydrate are permitted.

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

Class Codes

LF: Livestock Feed Ingredients

LH: Livestock Health Care

LP: Livestock External Parasiticides and Pesticides

LT: Livestock Management Tools and Production Aids

Processing

AND HANDLING PRODUCTION MATERIALS

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. Substances on Table 7 that have no annota-

tions that limit their use are *Allowed*, while substances with an annotation limiting their use are *Allowed with Restrictions*. Other sanitizers, cleaners and disinfectants not on Table 7 may be used on food contact surfaces according to Article 168, only if no prohibited residues remain. OMRI does not review or list cleaners, disinfectants and/or sanitizers which may be permitted under Article 168.

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

Status

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

Acetic Acid	Allowed With Restrictions	Ammonium Carbonates	Allowed
Class: PS	Non-Synthetic	Class: PI	Non-Agricultural
Must be of natural origin. Must be food grade. For sanitation, cleaning and disinfection of food contact surfaces. For post-harvest handling.		INS 503.	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</i>		<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1</i>	
Acids	Allowed	Aquatic Organisms	Allowed With Restrictions
Class: PP	Non-Synthetic	Class: PI	
For example: vinegar. Must be of natural origin.		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.	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 172</i>		<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.3; Article 204</i>	
Acorns	Allowed With Restrictions	Arabic gum	Allowed With Restrictions
Class: PI		Class: PI	Non-Agricultural
<i>Quercus spp.</i> May only be used when not commercially available in organic form.		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.	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.1.1; Article 204</i>		<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1; 3.6</i>	
Activated Carbon	Allowed With Restrictions	Argon	Allowed
Class: PI		Class: PI	Non-Agricultural
For use as a processing aid in the manufacturing/preparation of organic agricultural products.		INS 938.	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 4</i>		<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1; 3.6</i>	
Agar	Allowed	Ascorbic Acid	Allowed
Class: PI	Non-Agricultural	Class: PI	Non-Agricultural
INS 406.		INS 300.	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1; 3.6</i>		<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1</i>	
Algae	Allowed With Restrictions	Ash, wood	Allowed With Restrictions
Class: PI		Class: PI	Non-Agricultural
Including seaweed. Must be authorized in the preparation of conventional food products. May only be used when not commercially available in organic form.		For use as an ingredient in traditional cheese.	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.1.3; Article 204</i>		<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.6</i>	
Algae and Aquatic Plants and Their Derivatives	Allowed	Aspergillus Fermentation Products	Allowed
Class: PP		Class: PP	
From continental or marine bodies of water. Must not be chemically treated.		<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 172</i>	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 172</i>		Bacillus thuringiensis	
Alginate Acid	Allowed	See MICROORGANISMS.	
Class: PI	Non-Agricultural	Bacteria	
INS 400.		See MICROORGANISMS.	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1</i>		Beeswax	Allowed With Restrictions
Amino Acids	Allowed With Restrictions	Class: PI	
Class: PI	Non-Agricultural	For use as a releasing agent.	
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.		<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 4</i>	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.5</i>		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.	
		<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.2.2; Article 204</i>	
		Bentonite	
		See SILICATES, CLAY.	

Class Codes

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

<p>Bentonite Class: PI For use as a processing aid in the manufacturing/preparation of organic agricultural products. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 4</i></p>	<p>Allowed With Restrictions</p>	<p>Carnauba Wax Class: PI For use as a releasing agent. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 4</i></p>	<p>Allowed With Restrictions</p>
<p>Burgundy Mixture See INORGANIC COMPOUNDS.</p>		<p>Carrageenan Class: PI INS 407. When used to process livestock and apiculture products, may only be used as an ingredient in dairy products. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1; 3.6</i></p>	<p>Allowed With Restrictions Non-Agricultural</p>
<p>Calcium Carbonate Class: PI 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. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1; 3.6; 4</i></p>	<p>Allowed With Restrictions Non-Agricultural</p>	<p>Casein Class: PP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 172</i></p>	<p>Allowed</p>
<p>Calcium Chloride Class: PI 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. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.6; 4</i></p>	<p>Allowed With Restrictions Non-Agricultural</p>	<p>Casein Class: PI For use as a processing aid in the manufacturing/preparation of organic agricultural products. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 4</i></p>	<p>Allowed With Restrictions</p>
<p>Calcium Citrates Class: PI INS 333. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1</i></p>	<p>Allowed Non-Agricultural</p>	<p>Casings Class: PI May only be used when not commercially available in organic form. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.3; Article 204</i></p>	<p>Allowed With Restrictions</p>
<p>Calcium Hydroxide Class: PI For use as a processing aid in the manufacturing/preparation of organic agricultural products. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 4</i></p>	<p>Allowed With Restrictions</p>	<p>Chlorine dioxide starting materials Class: PS Includes precursor materials, such as sodium chlorite, and acid activators, such as citric acid, used to generate chlorine dioxide on-site. May only be used for the generation of chlorine dioxide. Use of resulting chlorine dioxide must comply with Annex 1, Table 7. For sanitation, cleaning and disinfection of processing plants, storage and transport equipment. Residual levels of chlorine in water shall not exceed the maximum limit of disinfectant residues under Amendment to the Official Mexican Standard NOM-127-SSA1-1994 as published in the Official Journal of the Federation on November 22, 2000. See CHLORINE MATERIALS. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</i></p>	<p>Allowed With Restrictions</p>
<p>Calcium Hypochlorite Class: PS For sanitation, cleaning and disinfection of food contact surfaces. For post-harvest handling. Free chlorine levels in wash water in contact with crops or food, and water from cleaning irrigation systems applied to the soil or crops, shall not exceed the maximum limits under applicable drinking water standards. <i>LPO Guidelines: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</i></p>	<p>Allowed With Restrictions</p>	<p>Chlorine Materials Class: PS Calcium hypochlorite, chlorine dioxide and sodium hypochlorite are permitted. For sanitation, cleaning and disinfection of processing plants, storage and transport equipment. Residual levels of chlorine in water shall not exceed the maximum limit of disinfectant residues under Amendment to the Official Mexican Standard NOM-127-SSA1-1994 as published in the Official Journal of the Federation on November 22, 2000. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</i></p>	<p>Allowed With Restrictions</p>
<p>Calcium Sulfate Class: PI 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. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1; 4</i></p>	<p>Allowed With Restrictions Non-Agricultural</p>	<p>Citric Acid See ASPERGILLUS FERMENTATION PRODUCTS.</p>	
<p>Carbon Dioxide Class: PP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 172</i></p>	<p>Allowed</p>	<p>Citric Acid Class: PI INS 330. When used as a processing aid, may only be used for starch hydrolysis. When used as a processing aid, may only be used for oil production. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1; 4</i></p>	<p>Allowed With Restrictions Non-Agricultural</p>
<p>Carbon Dioxide Class: PI INS 290. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1; 3.6; 4</i></p>	<p>Allowed Non-Agricultural</p>		

Citric Acid Class: PS Must be food grade. Must be produced through microbial fermentation of carbohydrate and lactic substances using non-GMO microorganisms. For sanitation, cleaning and disinfection of food contact surfaces. For post-harvest handling. <i>LPO Guidelines: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</i>	Allowed With Restrictions	Ethyl Alcohol Class: PS For sanitation, cleaning and disinfection of food contact surfaces. For post-harvest handling. Must be removed prior to organic production. <i>LPO Guidelines: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</i>	Allowed With Restrictions
Cola Nuts Class: PI <i>Cola acuminata</i> . May only be used when not commercially available in organic form. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.1.1; Article 204</i>	Allowed With Restrictions	Fats and Oils Class: PI Refined or not. Must be of plant origin and exclude the following: Cocoa (<i>Theobroma cacao</i>), Coconut (<i>Cocos nucifera</i>), Olive (<i>Olea europaea</i>), Sunflower (<i>Helianthus annuus</i>), Oil palm (<i>Elaeis guineensis</i>), Rape (<i>Brassica napus, rapa</i>), Safflower (<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>), Sesame (<i>Sesamum indicum</i>) and Soy (<i>Glycine max</i>). Must not be chemically modified. Not for use as an additive or flavoring. May only be used when not commercially available in organic form. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.2.1; Article 204</i>	Allowed With Restrictions
Colorants Class: PI Must be of plant origin. Must be obtained by physical processes. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1</i>	Allowed Non-Agricultural	Ferric Phosphate Class: PP For use as a molluscicide. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 172</i>	Allowed With Restrictions
Copper Hydroxide See INORGANIC COMPOUNDS.		Flavoring Agents Class: PI Must use substances and products labeled as flavoring agents or natural flavoring preparations, as defined in the general requirements for natural flavorings (CAC/GL 29-1987). <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.2</i>	Allowed Non-Agricultural
Copper Oxychloride See INORGANIC COMPOUNDS.		Fructose Class: PI Not for use as an additive or flavoring. May only be used when not commercially available in organic form. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.2.2; Article 204</i>	Allowed With Restrictions
Copper Salts Class: PP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 172</i>	Allowed	Fungal Extract Class: PP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 172</i>	Allowed
Diatomaceous Earth Class: PP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 172</i>	Allowed	Fungi See MICROORGANISMS.	
Diatomaceous Earth Class: PI For use as a processing aid in the manufacturing/preparation of organic agricultural products. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 4</i>	Allowed With Restrictions	Galanga Class: PI <i>Alpina officinarum</i> . May only be used when not commercially available in organic form. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.1.2; Article 204</i>	Allowed With Restrictions
Essential Fatty Acids Class: PI May only be used to the extent that the regulation of the Secretariat of Health makes their use obligatory in the food to which they are added. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.5</i>	Allowed With Restrictions Non-Agricultural	Gelatin Class: PP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 172</i>	Allowed
Ethanol Class: PI For use as a solvent. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 4</i>	Allowed With Restrictions	Gelatin 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. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 4; 5.3; Article 204</i>	Allowed With Restrictions
Ethyl Alcohol Class: PP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 172</i>	Allowed		

Class Codes

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

Glycerine or Glycerol Class: PI INS 422. For use in plant extracts. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1</i>	Allowed With Restrictions Non-Agricultural	Inerts Class: PP See definition of “Inert ingredient” in the Glossary. Includes adjuvants, precursors, extractants, solvents, emulsifiers, reactants, stabilizers, and any other additive for formulation. Only substances included in EPA List 4A or List 4B are permitted. For use as inert ingredients in combination with agents for the ecological management of insects, fungi, viruses, bacteria and weeds, listed in Annex 1, Table 2. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 172</i>	Allowed With Restrictions
Gooseberry Fruit Class: PI <i>Ribes uva-crispa</i> . May only be used when not commercially available in organic form. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.1.1; Article 204</i>	Allowed With Restrictions	Inorganic Compounds Class: PP Burgundy mixture, copper hydroxide, copper oxychloride. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 172</i>	Allowed
Granulosis Virus See MICROORGANISMS.		Isinglass Class: PI For use as a processing aid in the manufacturing/preparation of organic agricultural products. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 4</i>	Allowed With Restrictions
Guar Gum Class: PI INS 412. When used to process livestock and apiculture products, may only be used as an ingredient in dairy products, canned meats or egg products. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1; 3.6</i>	Allowed With Restrictions Non-Agricultural	Isopropyl Alcohol Class: PS Must be food grade. For sanitation, cleaning and disinfection of food contact surfaces. For post-harvest handling. Must be removed prior to organic production. <i>LPO Guidelines: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</i>	Allowed With Restrictions
Hazelnut Shells Class: PI For use as a processing aid in the manufacturing/preparation of organic agricultural products. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 4</i>	Allowed With Restrictions	Kaolin See MINERAL POWDERS.	
Herbal and Biodynamic Preparations Class: PP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 172</i>	Allowed	Kaolin Class: PI For use as a processing aid in the manufacturing/preparation of organic agricultural products. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 4</i>	Allowed With Restrictions
Homeopathic and Ayurvedic Preparations Class: PP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 172</i>	Allowed	Lactic Acid Class: PI INS 270. When used to process livestock and apiculture products, may only be used in sausage casings (tripe). <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1; 3.6</i>	Allowed With Restrictions Non-Agricultural
Horseradish Seeds Class: PI <i>Armoracia rusticana</i> . May only be used when not commercially available in organic form. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.1.2; Article 204</i>	Allowed With Restrictions	Lecithin Class: PP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 172</i>	Allowed
Hydrogen Peroxide Class: PS For sanitation, cleaning and disinfection of processing plants, storage and transport equipment. For use as an algicide, disinfectant and sanitizer, including irrigation system cleaner. For disinfection of food contact surfaces provided that it is removed before organic production. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</i>	Allowed With Restrictions	Lecithin - bleached Class: PI INS 322. Obtained using bleaching agents or organic solvents. Not allowed in livestock and apiculture products. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1</i>	Allowed With Restrictions Non-Agricultural
Hydrolyzed Protein Class: PP For use in traps. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 172</i>	Allowed With Restrictions	Lecithin - unbleached Class: PI INS 322. Not obtained using bleaching agents or organic solvents. When used to process livestock and apiculture products, may only be used as an ingredient in dairy products, milk-based infant food and fat products (e.g., mayonnaise). <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1; 3.6</i>	Allowed With Restrictions Non-Agricultural

Locust Bean Gum Class: PI INS 410. When used to process livestock and apiculture products, may only be used as an ingredient in dairy products or meat products. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1; 3.6</i>	Allowed With Restrictions Non-Agricultural	Mineral Powders Class: PP Rock dust, silicates, kaolin. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 172</i>	Allowed
Magnesium Carbonates Class: PI INS 504. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1</i>	Allowed Non-Agricultural	Minerals Class: PI Including trace elements. May only be used to the extent that the regulation of the Secretariat of Health makes their use obligatory in the food to which they are added. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.5</i>	Allowed With Restrictions Non-Agricultural
Magnesium Chloride Class: PI For use as a coagulating agent. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 4</i>	Allowed With Restrictions	Monocalcium Phosphate Class: PI INS 341. For use as a raising agent in sourdough. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1</i>	Allowed With Restrictions Non-Agricultural
Malic Acid Class: PI INS 296. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1</i>	Allowed Non-Agricultural	Neem Preparations (Azadirachtin) Class: PP Must be obtained from <i>Azadirachta indica</i> . <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 172</i>	Allowed
Marigold Flower Preparations Class: PP See TAGETES SPP. PREPARATIONS.		Nematodes and Protozoa Class: PP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 172</i>	Allowed
Metaldehydes Preparations Class: PP Preparations based on metaldehydes that contain repellents for larger animal species. For use in traps. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 172</i>	Allowed With Restrictions	Nitrogen Class: PI INS 941. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1; 3.6; 4</i>	Allowed Non-Agricultural
Micronutrients Class: PI May only be used to the extent that the regulation of the Secretariat of Health makes their use obligatory in the food to which they are added. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.5</i>	Allowed With Restrictions Non-Agricultural	Nitrogen Compounds Class: PI May only be used to the extent that the regulation of the Secretariat of Health makes their use obligatory in the food to which they are added. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.5</i>	Allowed With Restrictions Non-Agricultural
Microorganisms Class: PP Bacteria, virus and fungi. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 172</i>	Allowed	Nitrogen Gas Class: PP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 172</i>	Allowed
Microorganisms and Enzyme Preparations Class: PI Any preparation based on microorganisms and enzymes normally used in food processing. Microorganisms obtained by excluded or genetically modified methods, or enzymes derived from genetic engineering, are not permitted. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.4; 4.1</i>	Allowed Non-Agricultural	Ovalbumin Class: PI For use as a processing aid in the manufacturing/preparation of organic agricultural products. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 4</i>	Allowed With Restrictions
		Oxygen Class: PI INS 948. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1; 3.6</i>	Allowed Non-Agricultural
		Ozone Gas Class: PS For cleaning and disinfection of processing plants, storage and transport equipment. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</i>	Allowed With Restrictions

Class Codes

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

Packaging Materials 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. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 177; 179; 180</i>	Allowed	Peracetic Acid Class: PS For water used to wash and/or rinse products, within the limits established by COFEPRIS. This use is intended as a water treatment and not for the disinfection of organic products. OMRI does not review or list water treatments. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</i>	
Paraffin Oil Class: PP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 172</i>	Allowed	Perlite Class: PI For use as a processing aid in the manufacturing/preparation of organic agricultural products. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 4</i>	Allowed With Restrictions
Parasitoids Class: PP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 172</i>	Allowed	Pheromone Preparations Class: PP For use in traps. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 172</i>	Allowed With Restrictions
Passion Fruit Class: PI <i>Passiflora edulis</i> . May only be used when not commercially available in organic form. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.1.1; Article 204</i>	Allowed With Restrictions	Phosphoric Acid Class: PS For cleaning and disinfection of processing plants, storage and transport equipment. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</i>	Allowed With Restrictions
Pea Protein Class: PI <i>Pisum spp.</i> Not for use as an additive or flavoring. May only be used when not commercially available in organic form. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.2.4; Article 204</i>	Allowed With Restrictions	Plant and Animal Oils Class: PP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 172</i>	Allowed
Pectin - modified Class: PI INS 440. Modified. Not allowed in livestock and apiculture products. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1</i>	Allowed With Restrictions Non-Agricultural	Plant Essences Class: PS For example: citrus extracts. Must be of natural origin. For sanitation, cleaning and disinfection of food contact surfaces. For post-harvest handling. <i>LPO Guidelines: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</i>	Allowed With Restrictions Non-Synthetic
Pectin - unmodified Class: PI INS 440. Unmodified. When used to process livestock and apiculture products, may only be used as an ingredient in dairy products. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1; 3.6</i>	Allowed With Restrictions Non-Agricultural	Plant Preparations Class: PP If wild species are used, they must come from sustainable production. Must be of natural origin. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 172</i>	Allowed Non-Synthetic
Pepper (Peruvian) Class: PI <i>Schinus molle L.</i> May only be used when not commercially available in organic form. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.1.2; Article 204</i>	Allowed With Restrictions	Potable Water Class: PI OMRI does not review or list potable water sources or treatments. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.3; 4</i>	
Peracetic Acid Class: PS CAS# 79-21-0. Also known as peroxyacetic acid. When used in processing plants, storage and transportation equipment as a sanitizer on food processing equipment, utensils and on food contact surfaces, the concentration shall not be less than 100 ppm and not more than 200 ppm. When used for sanitization, disinfection and cleaning of food contact surfaces and post-harvest handling, or used in product wash and/or rinse water, the concentration in aqueous solution shall not exceed 80 ppm. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</i>	Allowed With Restrictions	Potassium Alginate Class: PI INS 402. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1</i>	Allowed Non-Agricultural
		Potassium Carbonates Class: PI INS 501. When used as a processing aid, may only be used for drying grapes. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1; 4</i>	Allowed With Restrictions Non-Agricultural
		Potassium Permanganate Class: PP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 172; 276</i>	Prohibited

Table of Contents

Potassium Soap Class: PP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 172</i>	Allowed	Rotenone Preparations Class: PP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 172; 276</i>	Prohibited Non-Synthetic
Potassium Tartrate Class: PI INS 336. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1</i>	Allowed Non-Agricultural	Rum 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. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.2.4; Article 204</i>	Allowed With Restrictions
Predators Class: PP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 172</i>	Allowed	Ryania speciosa Preparations Class: PP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 172</i>	Allowed
Propolis Class: PP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 172</i>	Allowed	Safflower Flowers Class: PI <i>Carthamus tinctorius</i> . May only be used when not commercially available in organic form. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.1.2; Article 204</i>	Allowed With Restrictions
Pyrethrin Preparations Class: PP Must be of natural origin. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 172</i>	Allowed Non-Synthetic	Salts Class: PI Generally used in food processing. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.3</i>	Allowed Non-Agricultural
Quassia amara Preparations Class: PP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 172</i>	Allowed	Sanitizers, Disinfectants and Cleaners Class: PS OMRI does not review or list cleaners, disinfectants and/or sanitizers that do not appear in LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7. Substances used in cleaning and disinfection of primary and secondary surfaces used in the preparation or processing of finished organic products must be removed after use to avoid contamination with prohibited substances. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 168; Annex 1, Table 7</i>	Allowed With Restrictions
Raspberries (dried) Class: PI <i>Rubus idaeus</i> . May only be used when not commercially available in organic form. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.1.1; Article 204</i>	Allowed With Restrictions	Silica Gel or Colloidal Solution of Silicon Dioxide Class: PI For use as a processing aid in the manufacturing/preparation of organic agricultural products. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 4</i>	Allowed With Restrictions
Red Currants Class: PI <i>Ribes rubrum</i> . May only be used when not commercially available in organic form. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.1.1; Article 204</i>	Allowed With Restrictions	Silicates See MINERAL POWDERS.	
Rice Flour Class: PI For use as a processing aid in the manufacturing/preparation of organic agricultural products. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 4</i>	Allowed With Restrictions	Silicates, clay Class: PP Bentonite. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 172</i>	Allowed
Rice Paper Class: PI Not for use as an additive or flavoring. May only be used when not commercially available in organic form. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.2.2; Article 204</i>	Allowed With Restrictions	Silicon Dioxide Class: PI INS 551. For use as an anti-caking agent in herbs and spices. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1</i>	Allowed With Restrictions Non-Agricultural
Rock Dust See MINERAL POWDERS.		Sodium Alginate Class: PI INS 401. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1</i>	Allowed Non-Agricultural

Class Codes

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

Sodium Bicarbonate Class: PP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 172</i>	Allowed	Sulfur Dioxide Class: PI May only be used in wine labeled as “Made with...” or “Prepared with...” X organic ingredients (or a similar statement). <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Article 204</i>	Allowed With Restrictions
Sodium Carbonate Class: PI INS 500. When used as a processing aid, may only be used in sugar production. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1; 4</i>	Allowed With Restrictions Non-Agricultural	Tagetes spp. Preparations Class: PP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 172</i>	Allowed
Sodium Citrates Class: PI For use as an ingredient in sausages, for egg whites pasteurization, and in dairy products. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.6</i>	Allowed With Restrictions Non-Agricultural	Talc Class: PI For use as a processing aid in the manufacturing/preparation of organic agricultural products. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 4</i>	Allowed With Restrictions
Sodium Hydroxide Class: PI INS 524. For surface treatment of Laugengebäck. When used as a processing aid, may only be used in sugar production and in the production of rapeseed oil (Brassica spp). <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1; 4</i>	Allowed With Restrictions Non-Agricultural	Tannic Acid Class: PI For use as a clarifying agent. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 4</i>	Allowed With Restrictions
Sodium Hypochlorite Class: PS For example: liquid bleach. For sanitation, cleaning and disinfection of food contact surfaces. For post-harvest handling. <i>LPO Guidelines: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</i>	Allowed With Restrictions	Tartaric Acid {L (+) -} Class: PI INS 334. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1</i>	Allowed Non-Agricultural
Sodium Silicate Class: PP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 172</i>	Allowed	Tobacco Extract Class: PP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 172</i>	Allowed
Sodium Tartrate Class: PI INS 335. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1</i>	Allowed Non-Agricultural	Tocopherol-rich Extract Class: PI INS 306. For use as an antioxidant in fats and oils. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1</i>	Allowed With Restrictions Non-Agricultural
Starch 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. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.2.2; Article 204</i>	Allowed With Restrictions	Tragacanth Gum Class: PI For processing livestock and apiculture products. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.6</i>	Allowed With Restrictions Non-Agricultural
Sterile Male Insects Class: PP <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 172</i>	Allowed	Unleavened Bread Paper Class: PI Not for use as an additive or flavoring. May only be used when not commercially available in organic form. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.2.2; Article 204</i>	Allowed With Restrictions
Sulfites Class PI For use in winemaking, provided that the total sulfite concentration does not exceed 100ppm. <i>LPO Guidelines: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3</i>	Allowed With Restrictions	Vegetable Oils Class: PI For use as a greasing agent. For use as an anti-foaming agent. For use as a releasing agent. <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 4</i>	Allowed With Restrictions
Sulfur Class: PP See also INORGANIC COMPOUNDS <i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 2; Article 172</i>	Allowed	Vinegar See ACIDS.	
		Virus See MICROORGANISMS.	

Table of Contents

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.	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.5</i>	
Water and Steam	Allowed
Class: PS	
OMRI does not review or list potable water sources or treatments.	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 7</i>	
Watercress	Allowed With Restrictions
Class: PI	
<i>Nasturtium officinale</i> . May only be used when not commercially available in organic form.	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.1.2; Article 204</i>	
Whey Powder	Allowed With Restrictions
Class: PI	
May only be used when not commercially available in organic form.	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 5.3; Article 204</i>	
Xanthan Gum	Allowed
Class: PI	Non-Agricultural
INS 415.	
<i>LPO Reference: LPO Guidelines Annex 1, Table 3.1</i>	

Class Codes

PI: Processing Ingredients and Aids

PP: Processing Pest Controls

PS: Processing Sanitizers and Cleaners

PC: Processing Packaging and Containers

OMRI Mexico Standards Manual Glossary

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

Animal production – Animal husbandry, including insects and aquatic species from freshwater, brackish water or seawater.

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

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

COFEPRIS – Federal Commission for the Protection against Sanitary Risk.

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

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 a pesticide or plant nutrient to facilitate its management, application and effectiveness.

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.

Livestock – See “Animal production.”

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 referred to by their generic name; classified as allowed, restricted and prohibited in the whole production chain, set forth in the national regulations and published in the Official Journal of the Federation by the Secretariat.

Natural – See definition of “Nonsynthetic.”

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Regulation of the Law of Organic Products – 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 “Non-synthetic.”

