

**SECRETARIAT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT****AGREEMENT by which Annex 1 is modified.-National list of substances allowed for the Organic Operation of the agricultural and livestock activities, of the diverse by which the Guidelines for the Organic Operation of Agricultural Activities are disclosed, published on October 29, 2013.**

At the margin a seal with the Mexican emblem, reading: United Mexican States. - AGRICULTURE. - Secretariat of Agriculture and Rural Development.

**VÍCTOR MANUEL VILLALOBOS ARÁMBULA**, Secretary of Agriculture and Rural Development, based on articles 35, sections IV and XXVI of the Organic Law of the Federal Public Administration; 4 of the Federal Law of Administrative Procedure; 1, section VII, 6, section X, sections A and B, 16, sections II, VIII and XI, 27, 28, and 36 of the Law for Organic Products; 1, 40 and 41 of the Regulation of the Law for Organic Products; 1, 2, letter B, section V, 5, section XXV, 19, sections I, XIX and XXVI and 52 of the Internal Regulations of the Secretariat of Agriculture and Rural Development; 1, 3, 11, sections XVIII and XXV, 14, section XXI and 18, sections XIX, XXI and XXII of the Internal Regulations of the National Service of Health, Safety and Agrofood Quality; 1, 2, sections V and VI, 42, section V, 264, 265, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 276 and 277 of the Agreement by which they are disclosed the Guidelines for the organic operation of agricultural activities, and

**WHEREAS**

That on July 12, 2019, it was published in the Federal Official Gazette (DOF), the National Plan for Development 2019-2024, which within its lines of action has the objectives and strategies to meet the priority problems and promote national development, of which three transversal axes stand out: Justice and Rule of Law, Welfare and Economic Development, which require priority attention in all public policies emanating from the administration;

That said Plan establishes in Section II, called Social Policy, which aims to build a country with well-being, for which it considers, among others, article 27 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, since it lays the foundations for a Welfare State with characteristics of a predominantly agrarian country, and establishes that legislation must be issued regulation to plan and organize agricultural production, its industrialization and commercialization, considering them of public interest;

That on October 29, 2013, the DOF published the Agreement by which the Guidelines for the Organic Operation of agricultural activities are disclosed, through which a regulation and a national control system in matters of organic, biological or ecological operation or production, to facilitate the production, processing and commercialization of mexican organic products in the national and international markets;

That on June 8, 2020, it was published in the DOF, the AGREEMENT through which diverse provision of the Guidelines for the Organic Operation of the agricultural and livestock activities made public on October 29th, 2013 are modified, added or repealed, through which the provisions established for the operation of the control system are updated, among them the inclusion, elimination, and changes in the specifications for the use of various substances on the National List, in order to adapt their application to the needs of the organic sector;

That to comply with the mandated in articles 6, section X, sections A and B, and 28 of the Organic Products Law (LPO); 40 and 41 of its Regulations, in the aforementioned Agreements, ANNEX 1 established the National List of Allowed Substances for the organic operation, through a list of various substances, materials, products, inputs, methods and ingredients referred to by generic name; classified as allowed, restricted and prohibited throughout the production chain, which among the permitted uses can be used for the subscriber (fertilizer); as a soil amendment, conditioner or inoculant; for the ecological management of insects, fungi, viruses, bacteria and weeds; for the processing of organic products as additives and coadjuvants; for animal feed, and for sanitization, disinfection, and cleaning in organic operations;

That the different international regimes on organic certification require the periodic review and updating of the National List, in order to harmonize their use and not represent a technical barrier in terms of the diversity of substances, materials, products, inputs, and the methods and ingredients that other regulations allow for primary production

(vegetable, livestock and aquaculture), and their processing, which allows the establishment of standards for their use and that this represents a control system equivalent to that established in international regulations;

That the Secretariat must publish at the latest during the month of March of each year the list of materials, substances, products, inputs and the methods and ingredients allowed, restricted and prohibited throughout the production chain. For the above purposes, the opinion of the National Organic Production Council (CNPO) was relied on, likewise, as mentioned, for the evaluation of the materials, substances, inputs, methods and ingredients that make up the National List of Permitted Substances, the considered the provisions contained in the international agreements entered into by our country, such as the case of Canada with which Mexico currently has an Equivalence Agreement;

That for its updating, in accordance with the provisions of article 28 of the LPO, the Group of Experts of the Council (GEC) of the CNPO was integrated, whose purpose is to provide technical and/or scientific support for the evaluation of the requests received by the productive sector in order to include, eliminate or change the specifications of use of the substances, materials, products, inputs, and the methods and ingredients that comprise it;

That to comply with article 6 section X, sections A and B, 10 and 16, sections II, VIII and XI of the LPO, as well as the update ordered by the Third Transitory Article of the Agreement by which they are made known the Guidelines for the Organic Operation of agricultural activities, the Secretariat coordinated in 2021 and 2022 the GEC and the Regulatory Framework Working Group (GTMR) of the CNPO to carry out the review and update of the aforementioned List, at the request of the sector productive and taking into account the changes in international regulation on the matter;

That during the meetings of the GTMR, in its 12 work sessions in 2022, it was considered relevant to make modifications to the aforementioned ANNEX 1, in which it was considered to harmonize with international regulations on the matter, which consequently resulted in the inclusion of various substances and the modification of the conditions of use of others already existing in the National List, which will allow diversifying the number of substances available for use within the organic production chain certified in compliance with the Mexican regulation and in turn does not represent breaches to commercialize organic products destined to the main commercial partners of Mexico, such as Canada, the United States and the European Union, and

That in order to have an updated regulation and in accordance with the needs of the sector and the market, an equivalent national control system in terms of organic production, biological or ecological that facilitates the exports of Mexican organic products to the markets of the Union European Union, the United States of America and Canada, among others, as well as the search for recognition of an equivalent regulation that allows the free flow of organic products between countries, I have seen fit to issue the following:

**AGREEMENT BY WHICH ANNEX 1 IS MODIFIED. - "NATIONAL LIST OF SUBSTANCES ALLOWED FOR THE ORGANIC OPERATION OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK ACTIVITIES", OF THE DIVERSE BY WHICH THE GUIDELINES FOR THE ORGANIC OPERATION OF AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES ARE DISCLOSED, PUBLISHED ON OCTOBER 29, 2013**

**SINGLE ARTICLE.** - ANNEX 1 is MODIFIED. -National List of Substances Permitted for the Organic Agricultural Operation of the various by which the Guidelines for the Organic Operation of Agricultural Activities are disclosed, published in the Federal Official Gazette on October 29, 2013.

**TRANSITORY**

**SINGLE.** - This Agreement will enter into force the day after its publication in the Federal Official Gazette.

Mexico City, April 14, 2023.- The Secretariat of Agriculture and Rural Development, **Víctor Manuel Villalobos Arámbula.** - Signature.

**ANNEX 1.- National List of Substances, Materials, Products, Inputs, Methods and Ingredients Allowed, Restricted or Prohibited for the Organic Operation of the Agricultural and Livestock Activities.**

Tables with generic names of inputs, substances, materials, products, methods and ingredients are included; classified as permitted with use descriptions; as well as specifications for animal load, covered surfaces and other animal housing characteristics, the foregoing for reference of certified organic operations under the Law for Organic Products.

**TABLE 1.- Inputs that can be used as fertilizers, amendments, conditioner and soil inoculants.**

Denomination	Description, composition requirements or conditions of use
<b>I. Mineral origin</b>	
Humic and fulvic acids	Obtained through alkaline extraction. The use of ammonium hydroxide is not allowed.
Clays (eg bentonite, perlite)	From mined sources, rich in usable silicon. In case of use as an inert material for formulations, the content of silica crystals will be less than 1%.
Quartz sand	CAS-14808-60-7 CAS-7637-86-9 In case of use as an inert material for formulations, the content of silica crystals will be less than 1%.
Elemental sulfur	Obtained from mined natural sources, both extracted and recovered.
Limestone	Mined magnesium and calcium carbonates. As a source of magnesium, See magnesium. See Calcium.
Lime	The use of by-products of sugar production is permitted at from sugar beet and sugar cane and from the production of vacuum salt from the natural brine of the mountains. The use of calcium hydroxide is not allowed.
Calcium and magnesium carbonate (dolomite lime)	From a natural mined source. As a source of magnesium, see Magnesium. As a source of calcium, see Calcium.
Calcium	From a natural mined source. The following sources of calcium are permitted for use: calcium carbonate, calcium magnesium carbonate, calcium silicate, and calcium sulfate. a) Other biological or mineral sources such as shells aquatic animals (eg oyster shell meal), aragonite, eggshell flour, lime from sugar processing. See Cal. b) The use of calcium chloride derived from natural brines and not chemically treated. See Salt. 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.
Calcium chloride and solution calcium chloride	Its use is only allowed as a foliar treatment of apple trees for Calcium deficiency corrections. Sources derived from natural and chemically untreated brines are allowed. Its direct application on the ground is not allowed. See Calcium. See Salt.
Sodium chloride	CAS-7647-14-5
Phosphated chalk	As a source of phosphorus and calcium.
Basic slag (Thomas phosphates or Thomas slags)	Product obtained in the steel industry by treating phosphorous smelting and containing calcium silicophosphates as essential components. Cadmium component less than or equal to 90 mg/kg of P2O5.
Struvite (magnesium phosphate ammonium)	Allowed if from biological sources, including plants and plant by-products or livestock manures. Cadmium component less than or equal to 90 mg/kg of P2O5.

Aluminum calcium phosphate	Use limited to basic soils (pH > 7.5). Obtained in an amorphous way, by heat treatment and grinding, which contains, as essential components, calcium and aluminum phosphates. Cadmium component less than or equal to 90 mg/kg of P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> .
Soft rock phosphate	Product obtained by crushing soft mineral phosphates and containing tricalcium phosphate and calcium carbonate as essential components. Cadmium component less than or equal to 90 mg/kg of P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> .
Rock flour, clays and clay minerals (eg. bentonite, perlite)	See Clays.
Copper hydroxide	CAS 20427-59-2 As a source of copper, as long as the use of copper does not exceed 28 kg per hectare, during a period of 7 years. See trace elements.
Leonardite (organic sediment without treat rich in humic acids)	The one obtained as a by-product of mining activities is allowed. Excluding synthetic additives; respecting the amount of alkali to obtain it. Allowed for seed, pots and modular composts.
Magnesium	The following sources are allowed: a) Mined magnesium rock; b) Magnesium chloride derived from natural brines and not chemically treated; See Salt. c) Mined calcium magnesium carbonate (dolomite lime) that has not been quenched; See Limestone. d) Potassium magnesium sulfate (langbeinite); See Potassium sulfate. Magnesium sulfate (kieserite or Epsom salt) may be used when there are deficiencies documented by visual symptoms of soil and plants or by methods of analysis of plant tissues or when a need for preventive application has been documented. See Epsom salts.
Magnesium and calcium carbonate	Only of natural origin, (eg, magnesium chalk, rock of magnesium, ground calcareous rock). See Calcium. See Magnesium.
Stone dust	Coming from natural sources, without risk to the environment. See Clays.
Mineral potash, potassium salts from mineral extraction (eg kaolinite, sylvinite)	Less than 60% chlorine. See Clays. See Salt.
Potassium	The following sources of potassium are allowed: a) Mined magnesium potassium sulfate (langbeinite). See Sulfate of potassium. b) Mined magnesium potassium chloride (sylvinite and kainite); The use of potassium chloride should not cause salt buildup in the soil through repeated applications. See Salt. c) Potassium rock dust includes basalt, biotite, mica, feldspar, granite, glauconite and green sand; See Stone dust. d) Potassium sulphate must be 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 Potassium sulfate.
Magnesium calcareous rock	From authorized sources.
Natural phosphate rock	Obtained by grinding phosphate minerals. Cadmium component less than or equal to 90 mg/kg of P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> .
Magnesium rock	From authorized sources.
Epsom salts (sulfate of magnesium)	It can be used when there are deficiencies documented by visual symptoms of soil and plants or by methods of analysis of the plant tissues or when a need for preventive application has been documented.
Salt (calcium or potassium chlorides)	Its application to the ground is prohibited.

	<p>Less than 60% chlorine.</p> <p>Only for foliar treatment of apple trees, to prevent calcium deficiency.</p> <p>See Calcium.</p> <p>See Magnesium.</p>
Raw potassium salt	<p>Product obtained from crude potassium salts.</p> <p>Magnesium in the form of water-soluble salts, expressed as magnesium oxide.</p> <p>See potassium.</p> <p>See Salt.</p>
Calcium silicate	<p>Sources of biological or mineral origin are allowed.</p> <p>See Clays.</p>
Silicon, silica and silicates	<p>Silicon products from mined sources such as diatomaceous earth (CAS-61790-53-2), wollastonite calcium silicate, and silicon dioxide (quartz).</p> <p>Sodium silicate and potassium are allowed for crop protection only.</p> <p>See Clays.</p>
Tribasic copper sulfate	<p>CAS-12527-76-3</p> <p>Its application only proceeds on the foliage.</p> <p>See trace elements.</p> <p>See Copper.</p>
Potassium sulfate	<p>Obtained by physical processes, but not enriched by chemical processes to increase its solubility.</p> <p>Produced by evaporation of brine from oceans bed deposits or combining minerals mined by ion exchange.</p> <p>Potassium sulfate produced with the use of sulfuric acid as a reagent is prohibited.</p>
Potassium sulfate which may contain magnesium salt	<p>From authorized sources.</p> <p>Product obtained from crude potassium salt through a physical extraction process, which may also contain magnesium salts.</p> <p>See Potassium.</p> <p>See Magnesium.</p>
Peat	<p>Excluding synthetic additives; allowed for seed, pots and modular composts.</p> <p>Its use is limited to horticulture (vegetable cultivation, floriculture, arboriculture, nurseries and mobilization of vegetative material).</p>
Vermiculite	<p>Excluding synthetic additives; allowed for seed, pots and modular composts.</p> <p>Its use is limited to horticulture (vegetable cultivation, floriculture, arboriculture, nursery garden and mobilization of vegetative material).</p>
Xilita	<p>Only if obtained as a by-product of mining activities (eg, by-product of lignite mining), allowed as a source of humic acids.</p>
Gypsum (calcium sulfate)	<p>Coming from natural or industrial sources that contain calcium sulfate with different degrees of hydration, to correct calcium and sulfur deficiencies and to treat soil salinity problems.</p> <p>The use of calcium sulfate produced with sulfuric acid is not allowed.</p> <p>See Calcium.</p>
Natural zeolites	<p>From mined sources.</p> <p>In case of use as an inert material for formulations, the content of silica crystals will be less than 1%.</p>
<b>II. Plant or animal origin</b>	
Green manures	<p>From plants or seeds produced free of prohibited substances.</p>
Seaweed and seaweed extracts and their derivatives (includes macroalgae, microalgae and cyanobacteria)	<p>Algae (from continental or marine water bodies) and their derivatives, obtained using permitted methods and substances, preferably by extraction using physical methods (including dehydration, freezing, and crushing), aqueous (acidic aqueous solutions), ethanolic, enzymatic, or microbial (fermentation only organic production) or harvested sustainably.</p> <p>Alkaline extraction is allowed as a last option and is limited to the use of potassium hydroxide and sodium hydroxide.</p>
Sawdust, tree bark and wood waste	<p>Free of prohibited substances.</p>

	Wood not chemically treated after felling.
Biochar	Produced through the pyrolysis of forest by-products that have not been treated or combined with prohibited substances. The use of recycled biochar coming from places contaminated or being remediated due to contamination.
Eggshells	As a source of calcium. See Calcium. As a source of magnesium. See Magnesium. See Vegetable and/or animal residues.
Charcoal	Free of prohibited substances. See Biochar.
Wood ashes	Slash and burn is not accepted. Made from wood not chemically treated after felling. See Ash.
Ash	Of vegetable or animal origin, preferably of organic production. Ash sources from burning manure or minerals, colored paper, plastic and other non-biological substances are not allowed. They will not cause accumulation of micronutrients (See trace elements) or heavy metals in the soil.
Compost	Free of prohibited substances. Use residues preferably from certified organic operations or that appear in table 1 of the National List. If you use manure, its use must comply with the criteria indicated in this List. The use of residual sludge from water treatment plants is not allowed unless it is shown that it was composted and that the final material is free of prohibited substances.
Composting from sources outside the operation	Free of prohibited substances. Compost produced from sources external to the operation must meet the criteria indicated in table 1 on compost raw material. If the compost is obtained from another operation, the sources of raw material must be documented.
Composts from plant waste	See Compost.
Waste from processing plants	Preferably from organic operations, or where appropriate they must be composted. See Compost.
Manure	Organic production or livestock sources are allowed extensive free of prohibited substances. All excrement or urine of animal production, with or without bedding, without transformation; Prohibited the origin of intensive livestock.
Composted manure	Sources of organic production or extensive livestock free of prohibited substances are allowed Intensive livestock sources 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.
Farm manure	See manure, composted manure, dehydrated manure, and manure liquid or animal urine.
Dehydrated manure	Sources of organic production or extensive livestock are allowed. See manure, composted manure, and liquid manure or urine from animals.
Liquid manure or animal urine	Sources of organic production or extensive livestock are allowed. Use, after controlled fermentation or adequate dilution. The products of anaerobic fermentation must be innocuous.
Aquatic plant extract (not hydrolyzed)	Free of prohibited substances. Preferably extraction with physical methods, aqueous, ethanolic, enzymatic or microbial.

	Alkaline extraction is considered as the last option, limited to the use of potassium hydroxide and sodium hydroxide in permitted amounts (according to regulations), for the extraction of the active ingredients.
Guano	<p>Droppings of colonies of seabirds and/or bats that</p> <p>They are found in a fresh, dry or fossil (mineral) state, which may be mixed with terrigenous materials and eventually with other debris typical of the species or of other species with which they cohabit (hair, bone, feathers, among others).</p> <p>The guanos described in the previous definition will be restricted and conditioned on the demonstration that their management does not put the health of collectors, processors, distributors or other agents at risk, and proven sustainable use.</p> <p>The excrement and/or droppings of domestic birds is considered manure, not guano, and use is made in accordance with the provisions of Article 44 of this Agreement.</p>
Alfalfa meal	See Plant materials.
Worm humus (vermicompost), vermicompost	For applications in the aerial part of the crop, the use of leachate from worm farms, teas or vermicompost extracts used in vermicomposting is not allowed; materials of animal origin as food.
Solid droppings mulch, including chicken manure and composted manure	<p>Prohibited the origin of intensive livestock.</p> <p>See manure, composted manure, dehydrated manure, and manure liquid or animal urine.</p>
Residual material from the cultivation of edible and medicinal mushrooms	Fresh or dehydrated, degraded, exhausted or composted materials from the cultivation of edible and medicinal mushrooms.
Compost feedstock	<p>Its use as soil amendment of the following raw materials is allowed provided that the following conditions are met:</p> <p>a) Animal manure produced in the operation. When all available 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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The non-organic source is not a fully caged system where cattle cannot turn 360°; and</li> <li>ii. Cattle are not kept permanently in the dark; and</li> <li>iii. The source and amount of manure, the type of livestock will be recorded.</li> </ol> <p>NOTE Organic operations should prioritize the use of manure obtained from transitional or extensive cattle operations, not from livestock production units without land or operations farms that use genetically modified (GE) ingredients or GM derivatives in animal feed. See manure, composted manure, dehydrated manure, and liquid manure or animal urine.</p> <p>b) Animals and animal products and by-products (including fishing); according to the requirements of table 1;</p> <p>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 table 1;</p> <p>d) Soils and minerals according to the requirements of table 1;</p> <p>When there is evidence of compost raw material that could have a prohibited substance or substances and potentially may 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.</p> <p>The use of the following raw materials is not allowed:</p> <p>a) Sludge from treatment plants,</p>

	<p>b) Compost starter and raw material fortified with substances not included in tables 1 and 2;</p> <p>c) Leather by-products,</p> <p>d) glossy paper,</p> <p>e) Closed carton;</p> <p>f) Paper containing colored ink other than garden paper bag waste;</p> <p>g) Animals, animal products and animal by-products that are not guaranteed to be free of prohibited substances..</p>
Vegetal material	<p>The use of plant materials and/or their derivatives that preferably come from certified organic operations.</p> <p>For wild origin, demonstrate that it does not impact human health, the environment and biodiversity.</p> <p>Free of prohibited substances and, where appropriate, only use substances permitted in Table 1 of the National List.</p> <p>See Plant and/or animal waste (including domestic waste).</p>
Invertebrate Macroorganisms	Earthworms, insects (including sterile males), nematodes, arthropods, and other invertebrates.
Mixtures of composted or fermented household waste	<p>Product obtained from household waste separated according to its origin, subjected to a composting process or anaerobic fermentation for the production of biogas.</p> <p>See Plant and/or animal waste (including domestic waste).</p>
White moss ( <i>Sphagnum moss</i> )	Preferably from certified organic operations.
Natural biological organisms (eg. nitrogen-fixing and phosphorus-releasing microorganisms)	<p>Biological organisms (live, dead, or as extracts), such as viruses, bacteria, protozoa, phages, fungi, insects, and nematodes.</p> <p>Pharmaceutical products derived from biological sources, such as natamycin, penicillin and streptomycin, are not allowed even if they have a health registration.</p> <p>Free of prohibited substances.</p> <p>Non-GMO.</p>
Straw	See Plant material.
Aquatic plants (from continental or marine water bodies) and their derivatives	Obtained with permitted methods and substances, if they are of origin wild, the collection, harvesting, processing and/or use of these materials or their derivatives do not impact human health, the environment and biodiversity.
Herbal and biodynamic preparations for composts, soils and plants	Its use is allowed taking as reference for its elaboration Appendix 10 of the Demeter Production Standards.
Processed animal products from slaughterhouses and fisheries	<p>Free of prohibited substances.</p> <p>The maximum concentration in mg/kg of dry matter of chromium (VI): 0.</p> <p>See By-products of food and textile industries;</p> <p>See Plant and/or animal waste (including domestic waste).</p>
Products or by-products of animal origin: blood meal, hoof powder, horn powder, bone powder, degelatinized bone powder, fish meal, meat meal, skin, hydrolyzed proteins	<p>The maximum concentration in mg/kg of dry matter of chromium (VI) is within the permitted limits established in the Regulations on Sanitary Registration of Pesticides and Plant Nutrients.</p> <p>It should not be applied to the edible parts of the crop.</p> <p>Hydrolyzed protein for use in traps.</p> <p>See Plant and/or animal waste (including domestic waste).</p>
Products and by-products of plant origin for fertilizer	See Plant material.
Chitin (Poly-N-acetyl-glucosamine)	<p>Chitin (CAS: 1398-61-4), polysaccharide obtained from the shell of crustaceans.</p> <p>Its use from organic aquaculture or sustainable fishing is allowed.</p> <p>As a source of chitosan extraction.</p> <p>Permitted pursuant to the Agreement that discloses the List of reduced risk biochemical, microbial, botanical and miscellaneous pesticides, published in the Federal Official Gazette on November 22, 2016.</p>



Vegetable and/or animal residues (including domestic ones)	The use of Mixtures of composted or fermented household waste and separated according to their origin and subjected to an aerobic composting process or anaerobic fermentation, for the production of biogas, is allowed.
Composted by-products of the sugar industry (eg. filter mud)	Preferably from certified organic operations. Free of prohibited substances. Non-GMO. See Plant and/or animal waste (including domestic waste).
By-products of industries that produce ingredients from organic agriculture	Preferably from certified organic operations. Free of prohibited substances. Non-GMO. See plant and/or animal waste (including domestic waste).
Compost tea	Compost tea must be made from compost that meets the criteria specified in this table. Additional ingredients must be listed in this 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. See Compost. See Manure.
Stillage and its extracts	Excluding ammonium stillage.
<b>III. Micronutrients</b>	
Boron	The following soluble boron products are allowed: a) Borate (Boric acid); b) Sodium tetraborate (borax and anhydrous); and c) Sodium octaborate. Boron use may be used only when soil and plant deficiencies have been documented by visual symptoms or by soil or plant tissue analysis, or when a need for preventative application is documented. See trace elements.
Copper	The use of the following copper-based sources is allowed and its application is only applicable on the foliage, to correct documented copper deficiencies as long as the use of copper does not exceed 28 kg per hectare, during a period of 7 years. a) copper sulfate, b) Basic copper sulfate, c) Copper oxide, and d) Copper oxysulfate. See trace elements.
Iron	The following iron-based sources are permitted to be used to correct documented deficiencies: ferric oxide, iron citrate, ferric or ferrous sulfate, or iron tartrate. See trace elements.
Manganese	Manganese oxide and manganese sulfate are permitted to be used to correct your documented deficiency. See trace elements
Micronutrients	Plant micronutrients (trace elements) are Iron, Manganese, Zinc, Copper, Molybdenum, Boron, Chlorine and Silica. Micronutrients can be used only when soil and plant deficiencies have been documented by visual symptoms or by soil or plant tissue analysis, or when a need for preventive application has been documented. Chelation with substances listed in Table 2 is permitted. See trace elements.
Molybdenum	Its use is permitted to correct documented molybdenum deficiencies. See trace elements.
Trace elements	Its use is justified by a deficiency in the plant or soil as indicated by the regulatory framework for organic production.

	<p>Except those obtained based on synthetic salts of nitrates and chlorides. The use of trace elements or micronutrients as defoliant, herbicides or desiccants is prohibited. See Micronutrients.</p>
<b>IV. Products that can be used during post-harvest handling.</b>	
Ethylene	<p>It is allowed under the technical supervision of specialized personnel:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To homogenize pineapple flowering in the field.</li> <li>For the degreening of citrus fruits and the ripening of tropical fruits in postharvest; and</li> <li>For the control of sprouts in stored potatoes.</li> </ol>
<b>V. Others</b>	
Agar	<p>As a substrate for the reproduction of microorganisms. For use in the initial sporulation of fungal production. Non-GMO.</p>
Amino acids produced by plants, animals and microorganisms	<p>It must be from non-synthetic sources. Amino acids are considered non-synthetic if they are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Produced by plants, animals and microorganisms.</li> <li>It is extracted or isolated by hydrolysis or by other means not chemicals (eg physical extraction).</li> </ol> <p>It can be used as plant growth regulators or as chelating agents. See Plant growth regulators.</p>
Amino acids (L-cysteine (E 920))	<p>CAS-52-89-1 See Amino acids produced by plants, animals and microorganisms.</p>
Sugars	<p>(Eg sucrose, fructose (CAS-57-48-7), saccharose (CAS-57-50-1), glucose, maltodextrin (CAS-9050-36-6) and molasses). Preferably of organic origin.</p>
Paperboard	<p>For use as mulch, as raw material for composting. It must not be waxed or impregnated with fungicide or prohibited substances.</p>
Coverages	<p>The use of mulches and covers (against biotransmitters), cover crops such as: legumes and wild vegetables; In the case of fiber-based furrow covers, these must be of natural origin, preferably organic or, where appropriate, free of prohibited substances, likewise, and in the case of the use of plastics, comply with what is indicated in the regulatory framework regarding organic production.</p>
Anaerobic digestate	<p>Its use to amend the soil is permitted, provided that the following conditions are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The materials added to the digester must appear in Table 1 of this National List.</li> <li>Give preference to raw materials from certified organic operations; if raw materials are obtained from sources outside the certified organic operation, they will be free of heavy metals and prohibited substances.</li> <li>If the raw materials of the digestate include manure, see the conditions of use of manure.</li> <li>It is allowed to use anaerobic digestate as raw material for composting if it is added to other inputs that later go through the composting process. See Raw materials for composts.</li> </ol>
Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> )	<p>Its use for carbonic fertilization is allowed. For use in soils and greenhouses and in irrigation water, for storage in a controlled atmosphere.</p>
Enzymes	<p>Its use derived from plants, animals or microorganisms through the action of microorganisms is allowed.</p>
Inerts, adjuvants, precursors, extractants, solvents, emulsifiers, reactants, stabilizers, as well as any other additive, for formulation	<p>Only those included in List 4A or 4B of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) are allowed to be used in the formulation.</p>
Yeasts	<p>Its use in the composting process is allowed.</p>

Lignins and lignosulfonates	<p>Allowed as a chelating agent.</p> <p>The following forms of lignins are allowed: lignosulfonic acid, calcium lignosulfonate, magnesium lignosulfonate, sodium lignin, and sodium lignosulfonate.</p> <p>It is allowed as a dust suppressant.</p> <p>Ammonium Lignosulfonate is prohibited.</p>
Bark mulch	<p>Made from wood not chemically treated after felling.</p> <p>See Mulches (Mulches).</p>
Mulches	<p>Biological materials of organic origin are allowed (eg: straw, leaves, grass clippings, hay, wool or untreated jute), newspaper and paper; biodegradable mulches (100% biodegradable films should be originate from biological sources) and plastic mulches such as non-biodegradable and semi-biodegradable materials should not be incorporated into the soil or left in the field to decompose.</p> <p>If organic or biodegradable materials are not available, it is possible to use materials of non-organic, non-GMO origin, providing that prohibited substances have not been used in these materials at least 60 days prior to harvest.</p> <p>Prohibited materials such as Mulch are included, but not limited to. glossy and colored ink paper, sawdust, wood chips, biodegradable polymers or GM or petroleum-based Carbon Black, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) coatings, bark and trim that has been treated or processed with formulations used as production aids or with substances such as herbicides, preservatives, and glues that are not listed in Tables 1 and 2.</p>
Plastic for furrow coverage and solarization	<p>In the case of plastics used in crops such as ground cover, they are allowed if they are made from polyethylene, polypropylene and other polycarbonates. The use of chlorinated plastics, including PVC, for the uses previously mentioned is not allowed.</p> <p>The plastics used must be removed from the organic plots after use, and try to allocate them to recycling sites.</p> <p>The burning of the plastics used to avoid the production of dioxins and furans is prohibited, likewise, it is also not allowed to leave non-biodegradable and semi-biodegradable materials on the ground or left on the field to decompose. The use of plastics derived from polyvinyl chloride (PVC) as mulch or furrow cover is not permitted.</p> <p>See coverages.</p>
Chelators	<p>Natural acids (eg acetic acid/vinegar, ascorbic acid, acid citric; humates; Lignin and Lignosulfonates) and Amino Acids produced by plants, animals and microorganisms.</p> <p>See Lignins and Lignosulfonates.</p>
Plant growth regulators	<p>The use of hormones of plant origin, such as gibberellic acid, indoleacetic acid and cytokines, derived from terrestrial or aquatic plants or produced by microorganisms, is allowed.</p> <p>Including ethylene.</p>
Sediment rich in organic matter, originating from freshwater bodies and formed in the absence of oxygen	<p>Only organic sediments that are by-products of freshwater body management or have been removed from former freshwater areas.</p> <p>Where appropriate, the extraction must be carried out in such a way that the impact caused to the aquatic system is minimal.</p> <p>Only sludge from sources free from contamination by pesticides, persistent organic pollutants, and gasoline-like substances.</p>
Surfactants	<p>The use of saponins derived from plants (eg <i>Yucca schidigera</i>, <i>Quillaja saponaria</i> or substances listed in table 1 and 2) is allowed, as an additive for the formulation of products used as soil amendments.</p>
Diatomaceous earth	CAS-61790-53-2
Vitamins	<p>Biological and mineral sources of all vitamins and non-biological and non-mineral sources of vitamins B, C (ascorbic acid), and E are allowed.</p>

In accordance with the requirements established in the Regulation on Sanitary Registration of Pesticides and Plant Nutrients of the Federal Commission for Protection against Sanitary Risks; the substances, inputs, materials, products and ingredients that contain raw materials of organic, animal or vegetable origin or their by-products or residues, must be within the maximum limits of pathogenic microorganisms or heavy metals as cited in the aforementioned instrument.

**TABLE 2.- Agents for the ecological management of insects, fungi, viruses, bacteria, diseases and weeds.**

Substance/Method	Description; composition requirements; terms of use
<b>I. Plant or animal origin</b>	
Natural acids	All natural forms are allowed, including vinegar with a maximum concentration of 8% acetic acid in solution.
Laminaria seaweed (Kelp)	CAS-9008-22-4 The kelp will be obtained from organic aquaculture or sustainably harvested. See. Extracts of algae and aquatic plants.
Casein	-----
Chitosan hydrochloride	CAS-9012-76-4 Derived from the exoskeleton of crustaceans and mollusks, obtained through enzymatic and bacterial action. See Chitin.
Horsetail ( <i>Equisetum arvense L</i> )	Basic substances shall not be used as herbicides. See Botanical Substances.
Extracts of algae and aquatic plants	Not chemically treated. Free of prohibited substances and preferably by extraction with physical methods (including dehydration, freezing and crushing), aqueous (acidic aqueous solutions), ethanolic, enzymatic or microbial (fermentation only from organic production) or sustainably harvested. Alkaline extraction is allowed as a last option and is limited to the use of potassium hydroxide and sodium hydroxide.
Mushroom extract	See Botanical Substances.
Gelatin	-----
Cow milk	CAS-8049-98-7
Natural pyrethrins	Extract (aqueous and/or ethanolic) of pyrethrum, pyrethrins is allowed natural and CAS 8003-34-7. Without piperonyl butoxide, they are allowed in crop production and pest control facilities.
Synthetic pyrethrin (Deltamethrin CAS-52918-63-5 and Lambdacyhalothrin CAS-91465-08-6)	Preferably use natural pyrethrins, however, in extraordinary situations, previously substantiated and justified, it is allowed in traps, for the control of Mexican fruit fly ( <i>Anastrepha spp.</i> ), Mediterranean fly ( <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> ) and olive mass ( <i>Bactrocera spp.</i> ).
Mustard seed powder	-----
Neem-based preparation (Azadirachtina)	CAS # 11141-17-6 and CAS-84696-25-3 Preferably from natural sources obtained from <i>Azadirachta indica</i> (Margosa extract), under aqueous, hydroethanolic and ethanolic extraction, oils, concentrates, preventing the effect on beneficial organisms. See Botanical Substances.
Preparation based on <i>Tagetes spp.</i>	See Botanical Substances.
Preparation of <i>Quassiaamara</i>	See Botanical Substances.
Preparation of <i>Ryaniaspeciosa</i>	See Botanical Substances.
Herbal and biodynamic preparations for plants.	Its use is allowed taking as reference for its elaboration the Appendix 10 of the Demeter Production Standards.
Homeopathic and Ayurvedic preparations	See Botanical Substances.
Natural preparations of plants	In the case of wild species, they must come from sustainable production. See Botanical Substances.
Propolis	-----

<i>Salix spp.</i>	Its use is allowed considering the following: a) In a homeopathic formulation, and b) That the root comes from authorized sustainable production.
Botanical Substances (Reduced Risk Biochemical, Microbial, Botanical or Miscellaneous Pesticides)	They will not be the primary method of pest control. The least toxic botanicals products will be used in the least ecologically damaging way possible. Permitted in accordance with the Agreement by which the List of reduced risk biochemical, microbial, botanical and miscellaneous pesticides is disclosed, published in the Federal Official Gazette on November 22, 2016.
<b>II. Oils of natural origin</b>	
Oils of vegetable origin and essential oils	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.
Canola oil ( <i>Brassica napus L.</i> and <i>Brassica Rapa L.</i> or <i>B. campestris L.</i> )	CAS-8002-13-9 See Oils of vegetable origin and essential oils.
Onion oil	CAS-8002-72-0 See Oils of vegetable origin and essential oils.
Citronella oil (Lemon Grass) ( <i>Cymbopogon Citratus Stapf</i> )	CAS-8000-29-1 See Oils of vegetable origin and essential oils.
Clove oil ( <i>Syzygium aromaticum (L.) Merr. &amp; L.M.Perry</i> )	Permitted as an acaricide and insecticide, except as a herbicide. CAS-84961-50-2 See Oils of vegetable origin and essential oils.
Dormancy oils	For use as a dormancy spray on timber plants. Not to be used as a dust suppressant.
Sunflower oil	CAS-8001-21-6 Allowed for use as an adhesive in chromatic traps, production of soft potassium soaps (application as suffocating insects). See Essential oils of vegetable origin.
Spearmint oil ( <i>Mentha spicata</i> )	CAS-8008-79-5 All authorized uses, except as a herbicide. See Oils of vegetable origin and essential oils.
Orange oil	CAS-8028-48-6 CAS-5989-27-5 See Oils of vegetable origin and essential oils.
Paraffin oil (minerals)	CAS-64742-46 CAS-7 72623-86-0 CAS-97862-82-3 CAS-8042-47-5
Tea tree oil	CAS-68647-73-4 See Oils of vegetable origin and essential oils.
Fatty acids	CAS-i.a. 67701-09-1
Eugenol	CAS-97-53-0 Its use in diffusers is allowed, without contact with crops or organic products. See Clove Oil.
Garlic extract ( <i>Allium sativum L.</i> )	CAS-8008-99-9 See Oils of vegetable origin and essential oils.
Extract of the bulb of <i>Allium cepa L.</i>	See Oils of vegetable origin and essential oils.
<i>Urtica dioica</i> and <i>Urtica urens</i> extract	See Oils of vegetable origin and essential oils.
Geraniol	CAS-106-24-1. See Oils of vegetable origin and essential oils.
Lecithin	Its use is allowed preferably of organic origin. Non-GMO.

Thymol	Preferably use thyme essential oil. Non-GMO.
<b>III. Mineral origin</b>	
Clay	Bentonite, perlite and kaolin as an additive to seed pellets or as pest controller. See Mineral powders.
Kaolin clay	It must not be processed or fortified with substances unless are included in this table 2. See Mineral powders.
Quartz sand	CAS-14808-60-7 CAS-7637-86-9 See Mineral powders.
Elemental sulfur	CAS-7704-34-9 Obtained from mined natural sources, both extracted and recovered.
Ammonium carbonate	As an attractant in insect traps.
Potassium bicarbonate (Potassium hydrogen carbonate)	CAS-298-14-6 For the control of pests and diseases in crops in greenhouses and other structures and for other types of crops. Permitted pursuant to the Agreement that discloses the List of reduced risk biochemical, microbial, botanical and miscellaneous pesticides, published in the Federal Official Gazette on November 22, 2016.
Sodium Bicarbonate (Sodium Hydrogen Carbonate)	CAS-144-55-8, purity 99-100% Its use is allowed preferably for the control of fungi and bacteria.
Bordeaux broth	CAS-8011-63-0 See Inorganic compounds.
Inorganic compounds (Bordeaux mixture, copper hydroxide, copper oxychloride, others)	Preferably not to use mixtures. Use of copper allowed in the mixture, as long as copper does not exceed 28 kg per hectare, for a period of 7 years.
Diammonium phosphate	CAS-7783-28-0 only in traps.
Ferric phosphate (iron orthophosphate, iron phosphate)	CAS-10045-86-6 As a molluscicide, preventing percolation into aquifers. Its use in contact with crops is prohibited.
Sodium hydroxide	Sodium hydroxide is permitted for crop disease control, as long as it is not applied directly to the soil.
Calcium hydroxide	CAS-1305-62-0 Calcium hydroxide is permitted for crop disease control, as long as it is not applied directly to the soil. See Inorganic compounds.
Copper hydroxide	CAS-20427-59-2 Use allowed as long as the use of copper does not exceed 28 kg per hectare, during a period of 7 years. See Inorganic compounds.
Burgundy mixture	See Inorganic compounds.
Copper oxychloride	CAS-1332-65-6 CAS-1332-40-7 They can only be authorized as long as the use of copper does not exceed 28 kg per hectare, during a period of 7 years. See Inorganic compounds.
Calcium polysulfide (calcium sulfide broth)	Preferably use other inputs. It is allowed for the control of fungi, insects and mites. As a source of calcium, use calcium hydroxide as a last option. CAS-1344-81-6 See Inorganic Compounds.
Mineral dusts (stone dust, clays, silicates, kaolin, bentonite, dolomite)	Coming from mined sources, preferably non-calcined ones, silicon products from mined sources such as diatomaceous earth (CAS-61790-53-2),

	wollastonite calcium silicate, and silicon dioxide (quartz). Sodium and potassium silicate are allowed for crop protection only. In case of use as an inert material for formulations, the content of silica crystals will be less than 1%.
Salt (calcium or potassium chlorides)	Less than 60% chlorine. From natural sources, free of prohibited substances. For pest control.
Copper salts	Use allowed as long as the use of copper does not exceed 28 kg per hectare, during a period of 7 years.
Sodium silicate	See Mineral powders.
Silicates, clay (Bentonite)	See Mineral powders.
Silicon	See Mineral powders.
Diatomaceous earth	CAS-61790-53-2 See Mineral powders.
<b>IV. Microorganisms used for biological pest control</b>	
Cerevisane and other products based on microorganism cell fragments	-----
Microorganisms (bacteria, viruses, fungi, yeasts) and their derivatives (eg Spinosad (CAS-131929-60-7 CAS-131929-63-0))	Non-GMO.
Yeasts	See Microorganisms.
Product of the fermentation of <i>Aspergillus spp.</i>	-----
<b>V. Macroorganisms</b>	
Predators	-----
Sterile male insects	-----
Invertebrates: Insects (sterile males), arthropods and other invertebrates.	-----
Nematodes and protozoa	-----
Parasitoids	-----
<b>VI. Others</b>	
Ascorbic acid (Vitamin C)	See Vitamins.
Peracetic acid (peroxyacetic)	For the disinfection of seeds and as a method of disinfection in the asexual reproduction of seedlings (concentration not greater than 6%).
Adhesives for plants, glues and barriers	Applied to traps, cardboard or other similar.
Ethyl alcohol	-----
Sugars	Allowed (eg sucrose, fructose (CAS-57-48-7), saccharose (CAS-57-50-1), glucose, maltodextrin (CAS-9050-36-6) and molasses). Preferably of organic origin. Allowed as attractants or growth medium for microorganisms, if there is no other substitute carbohydrate.
Sulfur smoke bomb	For fumigation against rodents in enclosed spaces.
Borate (boric acid)	Only for the treatment of structural pests, without direct contact with crops or organic products. Mined sources of sodium tetraborate and octaborate are permitted as wood preservatives. Allowed for control of structural pests (eg ants). Direct contact with food or organic crops and in the case of products formulated as pesticides is prohibited.
Cardboard	It is allowed as a physical barrier (trap material), without being waxed or impregnated with fungicide. Free of prohibited substances.

Baits for rodent traps	As an attractant of natural origin, for use in traps, including food or permitted substances from tables 1 and 2 of this National List.
Cholecalciferol (vitamin D3)	Allowed if used outdoors and indoors for rodent control when other methods are ineffective. Prohibited inside food processors and storage. See Vitamins.
COS-OGA (oligosaccharide complex)	For control of powdery mildew as a plant stimulator.
Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> )	Its use is allowed in post-harvest handling, in storage to control pests and fungi.
Enzymes	Its use is allowed in accordance with the Organic Products Law. Non-GMO.
Fructose	CAS-57-48-7 See Sugars.
Pheromones and other semiochemicals	The use of pheromones in traps and in dispensers for the detection, monitoring and control of insects is allowed. Permitted pursuant to the Agreement that discloses the List of reduced risk biochemical, microbial, botanical and miscellaneous pesticides, published in the Federal Official Gazette on November 22, 2016.
Nitrogen gas	Its use in post-harvest handling is allowed. For storage in controlled atmosphere.
Potassium soap (soft soap)	Soaps (including insecticidal soaps) will be composed of fatty acids derived from vegetable or animal oils. See Oils of vegetable origin and essential oils.
Molasses	See Sugars.
Oxygen	Its use in post-harvest handling is allowed. For storage in controlled atmosphere.
Hydrogen peroxide	For the disinfection of seeds and as a method of disinfection in the asexual reproduction of seedlings (concentration not higher than 6%).
Metaldehyde-based preparations, containing repellents for larger animal species	Allowed for use in traps.
Plant protectors	The use of mineral and biological substances is allowed, including, but not limited to: calcium carbonate (chalk, limestone, among others); diatomaceous earth (CAS-61790-53-2); and limestone solution. Its use is permitted to protect plants from damage caused by invertebrate pests or diseases.
Plant-based hydrolyzed protein	Allowed for use in traps.
Chitin (Poly-N-acetyl-glucosamine)	Chitin (CAS: 1398-61-4), polysaccharide obtained from the shell of crustaceans. Its use from organic aquaculture or sustainable fishing is allowed. As a source of chitosan extraction. Permitted pursuant to the Agreement that discloses the List of reduced risk biochemical, microbial, botanical and miscellaneous pesticides, published in the Federal Official Gazette on November 22, 2016.
Repellents (by smell) of animal or vegetable origin	CAS-98999-15-6 The use of sheep fat is allowed.
Saccharose	CAS-57-50-1 See Sugars.
Traps	The use of mechanical, electrical and adhesive traps, attractants such as traps with pheromones or permitted attractant substances, physical barriers and repellent mechanisms based on lighting and sound systems are allowed.
Seed Treatment	The use of copper sulfate pentahydrate, temperature management, the use of minerals (eg, gypsum, clays), botanicals (eg, algae, yucca), microbials and acids (peracetic) are allowed as a last option, in such cases, they must not come from excluded methods.



	See Peracetic acid.
Vinegar (acetic acid)	Its use is allowed at a maximum concentration of 8% acetic acid in solution.
Vitamins	Allowed for use in traps, biological and mineral sources of all vitamins, and non-biological and non-mineral sources of vitamins B, C (ascorbic acid), and E.
<b>VII. Inerts for formulation</b>	
Inerts, adjuvants, precursors, extractants, solvents, emulsifiers, reactants, stabilizers, as well as any other additive	Only those included in List 4A or 4B of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) are allowed to be used in the formulation.
Surfactants	See Inerts for formulation.

In accordance with the requirements established in the Regulation on Sanitary Registration of Pesticides and Plant Nutrients of the Federal Commission for Protection against Sanitary Risks; the substances, inputs, materials, products and ingredients that contain raw materials of organic, animal or vegetable origin or their by-products or residues, must be within the maximum limits of pathogenic microorganisms or heavy metals as cited in the aforementioned instrument.

**TABLE 3. - Ingredients of non-agricultural origin allowed in the processing of organic products.**

**3.1.- Food additives, including carriers.**

*SIN	Name	Terms of use
400	Alginic acid	-----
300	Ascorbic acid	-----
330	Citric acid	-----
270	Lactic acid	-----
296	Malic acid	-----
334	Tartaric acid {L(+)-}	-----
406	Agar	-----
402	Potassium alginate	-----
401	Sodium alginate	-----
503 (i)	Ammonium carbonate	-----
501 (i)	Potassium carbonate	-----
500 (i)	Sodium carbonate	-----
170 (i)	Calcium carbonates	Authorized all functions except coloring.
504 (i)	Magnesium carbonates	-----
407	Carrageenan, ammonium carrageenan, calcium carrageenan, potassium carrageenan, sodium carrageenan	-----
460	Cellulose	For use in reclaimed casings; as an anti-caking agent (bleached without chlorine); and as a filter aid.
333	Calcium citrate	-----
332	Potassium citrates	As acidity regulator.
331	Sodium citrates	As acidity regulator.
	Dyes of natural origin	Obtained by physical procedures and/or use of aqueous or hydroethanolic solvents.
290	Carbon dioxide	-----
551	Amorphous silicon dioxide	Anti-caking agent for herbs and spices.
306	Extract rich in tocopherols	Antioxidant in fats and oils
341 (i)	Calcium dihydrogen phosphate.	Raising agent in self-fermentation flours.
422	Glycerol	Vegetable extracts.
414	Gum arabic	-----
410	Carob tree or locust bean gum	-----
412	Guar gum	-----
418	Gellan gum	Containing more than 50% of its acylated form.
415	Xanthan gum	-----
524	Sodium hydroxide	Use in preferential order: from natural sources (lye or caustic soda), if it does not exist, use SIN 524.

		In surface treatment of Laugengebäck and as acidity corrector.
322	Lecithins	-----
941	Nitrogen	-----
440	Pectins	-----
559	Aluminum Silicate (Kaolin)	Anticaking agent.
516	Calcium sulfate	Flour treatment agent, sequestrant, hardener.
	Sulfites	For winemaking, not more than 100 ppm. Sulfites allowed [Sulfur dioxide (SIN 220), Sodium sulfite (SIN 221), sodium bisulfite (SIN 222), sodium metabisulfite (SIN 223), potassium metabisulfite (SIN 224), potassium sulfite (SIN 225), calcium bisulfite (SIN 227), potassium bisulfite (SIN 228) and sodium thiosulfite (SIN 539)].
335	Sodium tartrate	Allowed L (+) – Monosodium tartrate [SIN 335 (i)] and L (+) – Sodium tartrate [SIN 335 (ii)]
336	Potassium tartrate	Allowed L (+) – Potassium tartrate [SIN 336 (i)] and (+) – Dipotassium tartrate [SIN 336 (ii)]

\*SIN. - International Numbering System for food additives.

### 3.2.- Flavoring agents.

Substances and products labeled as natural flavoring substances or flavoring preparations, as defined in the General Requirements for Natural Flavorings (CAC/GL 66-2008).

### 3.3.- Water and salts.

Drinking water

Salts (with sodium chloride or potassium chloride as basic components generally used in food processing).

### 3.4.- Preparations of microorganisms and enzymes.

Any preparation based on microorganisms and enzymes normally used in food processing, except for microorganisms obtained from genetically modified or excluded methods or enzymes derived from genetic engineering.

### 3.5.- Minerals (including trace elements), vitamins, amino acids, micronutrients and essential fatty acids and other nitrogen compounds.

Authorized only to the extent that the regulation of the Ministry of Health makes their use mandatory in the foods to which they are incorporated.

### 3.6.- For livestock and beekeeping products.

For purposes of processing only livestock and beekeeping products:

*SIN	Name	Terms of use
270	Lactic acid	Casing (gut) of sausages.
406	Agar	-----
170 (i)	Calcium carbonate	Dairy products. Not as dyes.
407	Carrageenan, ammonium carrageenan, calcium carrageenan, potassium carrageenan, sodium carrageenan.	Dairy products.
153	Wood ash	Traditional cheeses.
331	Sodium citrates	Sodium citrates, Sodium dihydrogen citrate [SIN 331 (i)], Trisodium citrate [SIN 331 (iii)] Sausages / pasteurization of egg whites / dairy products.

509	Calcium chloride	Dairy / meat products.
290	Carbon dioxide	-----
414	Gum arabic	Dairy products / fatty products / products of confectionery.
410	Locust bean gum	Dairy / meat products.
413	Gum tragacanth	-----
412	Guar gum	Dairy products / canned meats / products of the eggs.
322	Lecithins	Obtained without using bleaches or organic solvents. Dairy products/milk-based baby foods/fat products/mayonnaise.
941	Nitrogen	-----
948	Oxygen	-----
440	Pectins	(not modified) Dairy products.
559	Aluminum Silicate (Kaolin)	Anticaking agent.

**TABLE 4. - Processing aids that can be used for the processing/preparation of products of organic agricultural origin.**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Specific conditions</b>
Vegetable oils	Greasing agents, demoulder or antifoam.
Citric acid	It is allowed in the production of oil, yeast, in starch hydrolysis and as a pH acidifier.
Tannic acid	Clarifying.
Argon	-----
Water	-----
Bentonite	-----
Activated carbon	-----
Calcium carbonate	-----
Potassium carbonate	Grapes drying.
Sodium carbonate	Sugar production.
Hazelnut shell	-----
Casein	-----
Bee wax	Demoulder.
Carnauba wax	Demoulder. As a cover (in citrus fruits or vegetables). As a mitigating method for cold storage and conservation treatment. As a cover in fruits with high transpiration in postharvest.
Calcium chloride	Coagulating agent.
Magnesium Chloride (or "Nigari")	Coagulating agent.
Carbon dioxide	-----
Ethanol	Solvent.
Silica gel or colloidal silicon dioxide solution	-----
Gelatin	-----
Rice flour	-----
Calcium hydroxide	-----
Sodium hydroxide (lye or caustic soda)	Sugar production. Production of oil of vegetable origin (excluding olive oil). Vegetable protein extraction. pH regulator. It is prohibited for the peeling of fruits and vegetables.
Ichtiocola or fish tail	-----
Nitrogen	-----
Ovalbumin	-----
Perlite	-----

Calcium sulfate	Coagulating agent.
Talcum powder	-----
Diatomaceous earth	-----

**TABLE 5. - Ingredients of non-organic vegetable or animal origin, allowed for organic preparation or processing or exist in small amounts as organic.**

<b>1. Unprocessed vegetable products and products derived from them:</b>	
<b>1.1 Edible fruits and nuts.</b>	
Acorn ( <i>Quercus spp</i> )	-----
Raspberries (dried) ( <i>Rubus idaeus</i> )	-----
Passion fruit ( <i>Passiflora edulis</i> )	-----
Gooseberry ( <i>Ribes uva-crispa</i> )	-----
Red currants ( <i>Ribes rubrum</i> )	-----
Kola nut ( <i>Cola acuminata</i> )	-----
<b>1.2. Aromatic plants and edible spices.</b>	
Fountain cress ( <i>Nasturtium officinale</i> )	-----
Safflower flowers ( <i>Carthamus tinctorius</i> )	-----
Galangal ( <i>Alpinia officinarum</i> )	-----
Pepper (From Peru) ( <i>Schinus molle L</i> )	-----
Horseradish Seed ( <i>Armoracia rusticana</i> )	-----
<b>1.3. Various</b>	
Algae, including marine	Allowed in the preparation of conventional food products.
<b>2. Vegetable products:</b>	Transformed by applying processes other than those mentioned in point 1 of this section. As long as they are not additives or flavorings.
<b>2.1. Fats and oils.</b>	Refined or not, but not chemically modified and obtained from vegetables other than: Cocoa ( <i>Theobroma cacao</i> ) Safflower ( <i>Carthamustinctorius</i> ) Coconut ( <i>Cocos nucifera</i> ) Rapeseed ( <i>Brassicinapus rapa</i> ) Sunflower ( <i>Helianthusannuus</i> ) Olive ( <i>Olea europea</i> ) Palm ( <i>Elaeis guineensis</i> ) Sesame ( <i>Sesamumindicum</i> ) Soy ( <i>Glycine max</i> )
<b>2.2. Sugars, starch and other products of cereals and tubers.</b>	
Wax corn and rice starch	Not chemically modified.
Beet sugar	-----
Fructose	-----
Sheet of matzo	-----
Rice paper	-----
<b>2.3. Various</b>	
Pea protein ( <i>Pisum spp</i> )	-----
Rum	Obtained exclusively from sugar cane juice.
<b>3. Products of animal origin:</b>	
Gelatin	-----
Aquatic organisms	That do not have their origin in aquaculture, authorized in the preparation of conventional food products.
Whey powder "herasuola"	-----
Guts	-----

**TABLE 6A.- Additives for animal feed, certain products used in animal feed and processing aids used in animal feed.**

<b>1.- Additives for animal feed:</b>
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<b>1.1. Trace elements.</b> The following substances are included in this category:	
E3 Cobalt: basic cobaltcarbonate (II), cobaltsulfate monohydrate (II), monohydrate and/or heptahydrate	-----
E4 Copper: basic copper carbonate (II) monohydrate, cupric oxide (II), copper sulfate (II) pentahydrate	-----
E1 Iron: ferrous carbonate (II), ferric oxide (III), ferroussulfate (II) monohydrate	-----
E5 Manganese: manganous (II) carbonate, manganous (II) and manganic (III) oxide, manganese (II) sulfate monohydrate and/or tetrahydrate	-----
E7 Molybdenum: ammonium molybdate, sodium molybdate	-----
E8 Selenium: sodium selenate, sodium selenite	-----
E2 Iodine: calcium iodate anhydrous, calcium iodate hexahydrate, sodium iodide	-----
E6 Zinc: zinc carbonate, zinc oxide, zinc sulfate monohydrate and/or heptahydrate	-----
<b>1.2 Vitamins, provitamins and substances with a similar effect,</b> chemically well defined	<p>Preferably derived from raw materials that are naturally present in animal feed, however, the use of synthetic vitamins identical to natural vitamins is permitted.</p> <p>Adhering at all times to the following conditions:</p> <p>a) Synthetic vitamins will be used only during the strictly necessary period (pregnancy, malnutrition and illness).</p> <p>b) Synthetic vitamins must be identical to natural vitamins.</p> <p>c) The producer must include in his internal records the evidence showing that the use of synthetic vitamins is, or was:</p> <p>Its essential use for the health and well-being of the animals, which will be verified or inspected by the Secretariat, the approved organic certification body or the recognized participatory organic certification system.</p>
<b>1.3. Enzymes.</b>	Need recognized by the Secretariat, the approved organic certification body or the recognized participatory organic certification system.
<b>1.4. Microorganisms.</b>	Need recognized by the Secretariat, the approved organic certification body or the recognized participatory organic certification system.
<b>1.5. Conservatives.</b> The following substances are included in this category:	
E 260 Acetic acid	The use of acetic acid for the production of silage will only be allowed when weather conditions do not allow adequate fermentation.
E 330 Citric acid	-----
E 236 Formic acid	The use of formic acid will only be allowed for the production of silage when weather conditions do not allow adequate fermentation.
E 270 Lactic acid	The use of lactic acid will only be allowed for the production of silage when weather conditions do not allow adequate fermentation.
E 280 Propionic acid	The use of propionic acid will only be allowed for the production of silage when weather conditions do not allow adequate fermentation.
E 200 Sorbic acid	-----

<b>1.6. Binders, anti-caking and coagulant agents.</b> Only the following substances are included in this category:	
E 559 Kaolinitic clays	-----
E 558 Bentonite	-----
E 470 Calcium stearate of natural origin	-----
E 560 Natural mixtures of steatites and chlorite	-----
E 599 Perlite	-----
E 562 Sepiolite	-----
E 551b Colloidal silica	-----
E 551c Diatomaceous earth	-----
E 561 Vermiculite	-----
Zeolites	-----
<b>1.7. Antioxidant substances.</b> Only the following substances are included in this category:	
E 306 Extracts of natural origin rich in tocopherols.	-----
<b>1.8. Silage additives</b>	Need recognized by the Secretariat, the approved organic certification body or the participatory organic certification system recognized by the Secretariat to apply a participatory certification.
<b>2.- Certain products used in animal feed.</b> Only the following substances are included in this category:	
Brewer's yeasts.	-----
<b>3.- Processing aids used in animal feed.</b>	
<b>3.1 Technological aids for silage.</b> Only the following substances are included in this category:	
Sugar	-----
Cereal flour	-----
Molasses	The use of molasses obtained by mechanical means is allowed, as an additive in the production of silage, as well as other means: binders in various foods, silo fermenter, vehicle to enter other substances or yeasts, such is the case of blocks and multinutritional pellets and supplements to improve animal nutrition. The use of chemical solvents for its extraction is not allowed.
Sugar beet pulp	-----
Rock salt	-----
Sea salt	-----
Dairy serum	-----

**TABLE 6B. Agents to promote animal welfare.**

Denomination	Description, composition requirements or conditions of use
Sodium hydroxide	It is allowed as dehorning paste in animals from 0 to 2 months of age, avoiding stress and performed by qualified personnel.

**TABLE 7.- Supplies allowed for sanitization, disinfection and cleaning in organic operations.**

In buildings and facilities for animal production:	Terms of use
Vegetable oils	-----
Acetic acid	See Acids
Acids (acetic, formic, lactic and oxalic)	That it comes from natural sources and/or be produced by carbohydrate fermentation using non-GMO microorganisms.
Citric acids	-----
Peracetic acid / peroxyacetic acid	It is allowed in aqueous solution containing peracetic acid (CAS 79-21-0), for the disinfection of processing equipment and facilities, with a concentration that does not exceed 6% as indicated on the product label.
Phosphoric acid	For dairy equipment.
Nitric acid	For dairy equipment.
Water and steam	-----

Ethyl alcohol	For use as an algaecide, disinfectant and sanitizer.
Isopropyl alcohol	-----
Lime	-----
Quicklime	-----
Sodium carbonate	-----
Natural plant essences	-----
Ozone gas	-----
Sodium hypochlorite (eg as liquid bleach)	The residual levels of chlorine in the water will not exceed the maximum limit of disinfectant residues in accordance with the Amendment to the Official Mexican Standard NOM-127-SSA1-1994, published in the Federal Official Gazette on November 22, 2000.
Soap	-----
Potash and soda soap	-----
Whitewash	-----
Hydrogen peroxide	-----
Caustic potash	-----
Cleaning and disinfection products for teats and milking facilities	-----
Caustic soda	
<b>For cleaning and disinfection of irrigation equipment:</b>	<b>Terms of use</b>
Vegetable oils	-----
Acetic acid	It can be used as an algaecide or disinfectant.
Peracetic acid / peroxyacetic acid	(CAS #-79-21-0) For use as an algaecide, disinfectants and sanitizer and in hydrogen peroxide formulations with a concentration not to exceed 6% as indicated on the product label.
Water and steam	-----
Ethyl or isopropyl alcohol	As an algaecide, disinfectant and sanitizer.
Ozone gas	-----
Soap	-----
Chlorinated Materials: Calcium Hypochlorite, Chlorine Dioxide, Sodium Hypochlorite	The residual levels of chlorine in the water will not exceed the maximum limit of disinfectant residues in accordance with the Amendment to the Official Mexican Standard NOM-127-SSA1-1994, published in the Federal Official Gazette on November 22, 2000.
Hydrogen peroxide	As an algaecide, disinfectant and sanitizer.
<b>For processing plants, storage and transportation equipment:</b>	<b>Terms of use</b>
Phosphoric acid	-----
Peracetic acid / peroxyacetic acid	(CAS #-79-21-0) For use as a sanitizer on food processing equipment and utensils and on food contact surfaces at a concentration of not less than 100 ppm and not more than 200 ppm.
Water and steam	-----
Chlorinated materials: Calcium hypochlorite, chlorine dioxide, sodium hypochlorite	The residual levels of chlorine in the water will not exceed the maximum limit of disinfectant residues in accordance with the Amendment to the Official Mexican Standard NOM-127-SSA1-1994, published in the Federal Official Gazette on November 22, 2000.
Ozone	-----
Hydrogen peroxide	As an algaecide, disinfectant and sanitizer, including cleaning of irrigation systems.

<b>For sanitization, disinfection and cleaning of food contact surfaces and post-harvest handling.</b>	<b>Terms of use</b>
Acetic acid	That it comes from natural sources, for use as a food grade cleaner, sanitizer and disinfectant.
Citric acid	-----
Peracetic acid / peroxyacetic acid	(CAS #-79-21-0) For use as a sanitizer on food contact surfaces and use in product wash and/or rinse water, in aqueous solution not to exceed 80 ppm in wash water.
Water and steam	-----
Ethyl alcohol	As a disinfectant and sanitizer, including cleaning of irrigation systems and food contact surfaces and is removed before organic production.
Isopropyl alcohol / Isopropanol	Food grade cleaner, sanitizer and disinfectant and is removed prior to organic production.
Detergents	Biodegradable in nature.
Natural plant essences	E.g. Citrus extracts.
Sodium hydroxide (lye or caustic soda)	Food grade cleaner, sanitizer and disinfectant and is removed prior to organic production.
Calcium hypochlorite	Free chlorine levels for washing water in contact with crops or food, and in the washing water of cleaning irrigation systems, applied to crops or fields, will not exceed the maximum limits according to the standards applicable to drinking water.
Sodium hypochlorite (eg as liquid bleach)	To be used in pre-harvest, the residual levels of chlorine in the water in direct contact with the crop or in the cleaning water of the irrigation systems applied to the soil must not exceed the maximum residual limit established in the Modification of the NOM-127-SSA1-1994, published in the Federal Official Gazette on November 22, 2000.
<b>For water treatment</b>	<b>Terms of use</b>
Citric acid	Citric acid is allowed in water treatment, use in product washing or rinsing water, the same concentration criteria apply as for peracetic acid indicated for that use, in an aqueous solution that does not exceed 80 ppm in the washing water.

**TABLE 8. - Animal load per land area and species, allowed in Organic animal Production.**

<b>Maximum number of animals by hectare, class or species.</b>	<b>Maximum number of animals by hectare equivalent to 170 kg *N/ha/year.</b>
Equines over 6 months	2
Fattening calf	5
Other bovine under a year	5
Male bovine between 1 and 2 years	3.3
Female bovine between 1 and 2 years	3.3
Male bovine over 2 years	2
Breeding calve	2.5
Fattening calves	2.5
Milk cows	2
Replacement milk cows	2
Other cows	2.5
Breeding rabbits	100
Sheep	13.3
Goats	13.3
Piglets	74



Breeding sows	6.5
Growing sows with fodder	14
Other sows	14
Meat poultry	580
Laying hen	230

\*N: nitrogen.

**TABLE 9.- Minimum indoor and outdoor surfaces and other characteristics of organic animal housing for the following species and types of production: Bovine, ovine and sows.**

Species and types of production	Covered zone (Available surface by animal)		Outdoor area (Exercise surface except pastures in m <sup>2</sup> /head)
	Minimum live weight (kg)	m <sup>2</sup> /head	
Breeding and fattening cattle	up to 100	1.5	1.1
	up to 200	2.5	1.9
	up to 350	4.0	3
	over 350	5 with at least 1 m <sup>2</sup> /100kg	3.7 with at least 0.75 m <sup>2</sup> /100kg
Milk cows		6	4.5
Breeding destined bulls		10	30
Sheep and goats		1.5 sheep/goat 0.35 lamb/kid	2.5 0.5 by lamb/kid
Farrowing sows with piglets up to 40 days		7.5 sow	2.5
Fattening sows	up to 50	0.8	0.6
	up to 85	1.1	0.8
	up to 110	1.3	1
Piglets	over 40 days and up to 30 kg	0.6	0.4
Breeding sows		2.5 female	1.9
		6.0 male	8.0

**TABLE 10.- Minimum indoor and outdoor areas and other housing characteristics for organic poultry and types of production.**

Organic poultry	Covered zone (available surface by animal)			Outdoor area (m <sup>2</sup> of available area in rotation/head)
	Number of animals /m <sup>2</sup>	cm of perch /animal	Nest	
Laying hens	6	18	8 laying hens by nest or, if it is a common nest 120 cm <sup>2</sup> by bird	4, provided the limit of 170kg/N/h/year is not exceeded
Poultry for fattening (in fixed housing)	10, with maximum 21 kg live weight/m <sup>2</sup>	20 (only for guinea fowl)		4, meat poultry and guinea fowl 4.5, ducks 10, turkeys 15, geese the limit of 170kg/h/year must not be exceeded for any of the aforementioned species
Fattening poultry in mobile housing	16 (*) mobile housing with maximum 30 kg. live weight /m <sup>2</sup>			2.5, provided the limit of 170kg/N/h/year is not exceeded

(\*) Only in the case of mobile houses not exceeding 150 m<sup>2</sup> floor space which remain open at night.  
NOTE: In the event that these substances are used as micronutrients, their use must be supported by prior analysis or soil or plant study, which indicates the deficiency; or by visual nutritional deficiencies.

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