

## Why Organic Fabrics?

While conventionally grown fibers are doused with synthetic chemicals to promote growth and deter pests, organic fibers are grown without them. Seven of the top 15 pesticides used on U.S. cotton crops are listed by the EPA as potential or known human carcinogens, and these chemicals have the potential to infiltrate the water, soil and our bodies. In addition to organic and color-grown cotton, consumers can choose hemp, cruelty-free silk and recycled-plastic fleece.

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# Naturorganics™



*Bringing Natural and Organic Products to the Average Consumer*

[www.thegardenmfg.com/naturorganics](http://www.thegardenmfg.com/naturorganics)

Your skin and your baby's skin deserve only what nature made:

*100% natural fibers*

The Environment deserves respect: *We use only fabric dyed with low-impact or vegetable-based dyes*

## Why Natural Fiber Clothing & Undergarments

(From: [howstuffworks.com](http://howstuffworks.com))

There are about 12.8 million acres of conventional cotton grown in the [United States](#) with about four pounds of cotton produced per acre. Fifty-five million pounds of pesticides were sprayed on those 12.8 million acres, ranking cotton third behind corn and soybeans in pesticide dependence. Worldwide, cotton is also a pesticide-heavy crop, using approximately 25 percent of the world's insecticides and 10 percent of the world's pesticides. In comparison, there were approximately 6,500 acres of certified organic cotton planted in the United States in 2005. Wool production also requires high levels of insecticides and antibiotics to protect animals from pests and disease [source: [OTA](#)].

Synthetic and chemical pesticides and fertilizers are associated with some sobering statistics.

The [Environmental Protection Agency](#) (EPA) considers seven of the top 15 pesticides used on cotton in the United States as "possible," "likely," "probable," or "known" to cause [cancer](#) in humans [source: [EPA](#)].

Pesticides have been shown to cause a range of health concerns in humans, ranging from headaches, fatigue, nausea, asthma, cancers, neurological disorders and birth defects. The United States Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry reports that children exposed to methyl parathion, an insecticide, suffer memory loss and emotional swings. The World Health Organization estimates that pesticides poison at least three million people every year, with 200,000 people dying from pesticide poisoning annually [source: [PANNA](#)].

Organic agricultural methods help minimize our exposure to toxins like pesticides and insecticides. Organic farming also uses 50 percent less energy than conventional farming [source: [Rodale Institute](#)].

## Why Cloth/Organic Diapers

**Disposable Diapers cause diaper rash. They contain toxic chemicals, some that have been banned in most developed countries, including:**

- SODIUM POLYACRYLATE, which is linked to Toxic Shock Syndrome and can therefore no longer be used in tampons
- TBT (TRIBUTYL TIN) In May 2000 Greenpeace found TBT in Pampers® Baby Dry in Germany. TBT is one of the most toxic substances ever made. It harms the immune system and impairs the hormonal system.
- DIOXIN Traces of the carcinogen Dioxin have been found in disposable diapers. Dioxin causes liver disease, immune system suppression and genetic damage.



## Disposable Diapers are extremely damaging to the environment.

- It takes approximately one cup of crude oil to make one disposable diaper. The average child uses 6500 diapers up to the point of potty training. At this rate, it takes 7 1/3 barrels of crude oil to keep your child in disposable diapers. Multiply 6500 by 4,000,000 (the number of babies born every year in the US and you have 26 billion disposable diapers used by just the babies born in the United States each year. That's 472,727,272.3 barrels of crude.
- Now, take those same 26 billion diapers full of bodily waste, which is considered a bio-hazard, filling up our landfills and sitting there for 600 or 700 years before it degrades and releases all of the toxins and bacteria that have been festering, into the ground and run-off water.