



# Rainforest Alliance Exceptional Use of FAO/WHO highly hazardous pesticides until June 30, 2020

July, 2017  
Version 1.2

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## POLICY

<b>Issue Date:</b>	<b>Binding date:</b>	<b>Expiration date:</b>
August 18, 2017	July 1, 2017 retrospectively	Until next review
<b>Developed by:</b>		<b>Approved by:</b>
Standards and Policy Unit, SAN secretariat		Standards and Policy Director, SAN
<b>Linked to (code and name of documents, if applicable):</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RA-S-SP-1-V1.2 Sustainable Agriculture Standard, July 2017</li> <li>• RA-R-SP-1-V1.2 Certification Rules 2017</li> </ul>		
<b>Replaces:</b>		
SAN-PR-SP-1-V1 Procedure for Exceptional Pesticide Use SAN-P-SP-7-V1 Policy on Exceptional Use of FAO/WHO highly hazardous pesticides until June 30, 2020		
<b>Clause or criterion number and text:</b>		
Critical Criterion 3.4 The use of substances included in the List of Prohibited Pesticides is prohibited. Only pesticides that are legally registered in the production country are used. The use of agriculture mineral oils is only allowed, if these contain less than 3% of Dimethyl Sulfoxide (DMSO) residues.		
<b>Applicable to:</b>	<b>Audit types:</b>	
Authorized Certification Bodies and Auditors	All	
<b>Regions:</b>		
All		
<b>Crops:</b>	<b>Type of organizations:</b>	
All	All	

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### 1. Introduction

Rainforest Alliance is a growing network of people who are inspired and committed to working together to achieve our mission of conserving biodiversity and ensuring sustainable livelihoods. For more information about Rainforest Alliance, visit our website: <http://www.rainforest-alliance.org>.

#### 1.1. 2017 Prohibited Pesticide List, WHO/FAO highly hazardous pesticides and exceptional use requests

When SAN published its new 2017 Sustainable Agriculture Standard in September 2016, it was accompanied with a completely updated list of SAN prohibited pesticides containing 127 active ingredients classified as Highly Hazardous Pesticides by the FAO/WHO Panel of Experts on Pesticide Management additional to 25 obsolete substances. The Rainforest Alliance 2017 Prohibited Pesticide List – included in the Rainforest Alliance Lists for Pesticide Risk Management July 2017 – will be binding for audits that take place on or after July 1, 2017.

During a special round of public consultation in 2015/16, stakeholders in North and South explained the challenge to eliminate at least one fifth of these 127 active ingredients on the short run. As a consequence, in September 2016 SAN issued a procedure for exceptional pesticide use and invited stakeholders to send applications for exceptional use. The first reception period of applications was closed by March 31, 2017 and its results were published on June 15, 2017. From the almost 70 received applications, 75% complied with the published SAN information requirements, covering 17 active ingredients in 28 countries and 35 crops. A second period of applications was activated from June 15 to 30, 2017. During this second period, a total of 250 applications were received covering 13 substances, 17 countries and 16 different crops. 50% of them were accepted as being in line with the rules for this period and the other 50% of requests was rejected.

The following authorizations are valid until June 30, 2020 and only under the condition of implementing the mandatory risk management requirements reflected in this “Policy on the Exceptional Use of FAO/WHO Highly Hazardous Pesticides until June 30, 2020”.

## **1.2. Justifications for authorizations of exceptional use requests**

Authorizations of requests for the exceptional use of WHO/FAO highly hazardous pesticides were granted, if

- Evidence of producers' use/need was provided; and
- Rainforest Alliance currently has certified organizations within the requested crop or country scope; and
- According to SAN's technical analysis, the substance's risks can be managed with mandatory risk mitigation requirements or additional specific conditions; and
- Other less toxic, effective and registered control alternatives are not available for the specific pest-crop combination.

## **2. Policy: Exceptional use of FAO/WHO highly hazardous pesticides until June 30, 2020**

### **2.1. General rules and risk management requirements for all authorized exceptions**

1. Non-compliance with sections 2.1.2, 2.2.1, 2.2.2, 2.2.3 and 2.2.4 of this policy will be scored by SA Rainforest Alliance N authorized certification bodies and auditors as a non-conformity against critical criterion 3.4 of the 2017 Sustainable Agriculture Standard.

2. The substances listed in sections 2.2.1, 2.2.2, 2.2.3 and 2.2.4 of this policy may only be used if applications are registered and updated including the following information:
- All purchase receipts; and
  - Label names of applied products; and
  - Active ingredient (AI) name; and
  - Quantity of each formulated product applied; and
  - Application dates; and
  - Location (production plot); and
  - Land area over which each product is applied; and
  - Type of application equipment; and
  - Names of pesticide handlers.

## 2.2. Authorized exceptions and risk management requirements per chemical category

### 2.2.1. Rodenticides: authorizations and risk management requirements

- 1) Rainforest Alliance authorizes the use of the following eleven rodenticides only for the specified combination of pest species, countries, and specific crops or production systems as determined in the following table and under the conditions of clauses 2) and 3) of this section 2.2.1:

Pesticide	CAS Number	Pest Species	Countries	Crop or Production System
1. Brodifacoum	56073-10-0	Rodents ( <i>Mus</i> sp. & <i>Rattus</i> sp.)	Countries authorized for certification	All crops / production systems authorized for certification
2. Bromadiolone	28772-56-7	Rodents ( <i>Mus</i> sp. & <i>Rattus</i> sp.)	Countries authorized for certification	All crops / production systems authorized for certification
3. Bromethalin	63333-35-7	Rodents ( <i>Mus</i> sp. & <i>Rattus</i> sp.)	Countries authorized for certification	All crops / production systems authorized for certification

Pesticide	CAS Number	Pest Species	Countries	Crop or Production System
4. Chlorophacinone	3691-35-8	Rodents ( <i>Mus</i> sp. & <i>Rattus</i> sp.)	Countries authorized for certification	All crops / production systems authorized for certification
5. Coumatetralyl	5836-29-3	Rodents ( <i>Mus</i> sp. & <i>Rattus</i> sp.)	Countries authorized for certification	All crops / production systems authorized for certification
6. Difethialone	104653-34-1	Rodents ( <i>Mus</i> sp. & <i>Rattus</i> sp.)	Countries authorized for certification	All crops / production systems authorized for certification
7. Diphacinone	82-66-6	Rodents ( <i>Mus</i> sp. & <i>Rattus</i> sp.)	Countries authorized for certification	All crops / production systems authorized for certification
8. Flocoumafen	90035-08-8	Rodents ( <i>Mus</i> sp. & <i>Rattus</i> sp.)	Countries authorized for certification	All crops / production systems authorized for certification
9. Strychnine	57-24-9	Rodents ( <i>Mus</i> sp. & <i>Rattus</i> sp.)	Countries authorized for certification	All crops / production systems authorized for certification
10. Warfarin	81-81-2	Rodents ( <i>Mus</i> sp. & <i>Rattus</i> sp.)	Countries authorized for certification	All crops / production systems authorized for certification
11. Zinc phosphide	1314-84-7	Rodents ( <i>Mus</i> sp. & <i>Rattus</i> sp.)	Countries authorized for certification	All crops / production systems authorized for certification

- 2) The eleven rodenticides brodifacoum, bromadiolone, bromethalin, chlorophacinone, coumatetralyl, difethialone, diphacinone, flocoumafen, strychnine, warfarin and zinc phosphide may be used only if the following rodenticide risk management requirements are fully implemented:
- Rodenticide traps are only used, if rodent monitoring demonstrates that mechanical control methods are not effective; and
  - Only formulated rodenticide baited traps are used; and
  - Signs of rodent activity (droppings, tracks, gnaw marks, burrows) are monitored and the results recorded. Traps are inspected daily and bait stations and installations weekly; and
  - Bait stations are tamper-resistant, anchored, and constructed in such a manner and size as to permit only the entrance of rodents; and
  - Food sources attracting rodents and debris are eliminated; and

- f) Rodent carcasses are handled with gloves and buried in locations that do not pose risk to human health or water contamination; and
  - g) Bait stations are removed and the amount of stations diminished when there are no longer signs of rodent feeding or there is evidence of use by non-target wildlife.
- 3) The use of pellets containing one or a combination of these eleven rodenticides is only permitted for pineapple cultivation in Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Panama, and the Philippines, if the following additional requirements are fully implemented:
- a) Pellets are designed for the target pests; and
  - b) Routine applications of rodenticide pellets are prohibited; and
  - c) Pellets are applied according to a documented and implemented rodent prevention plan that addresses periods of mass invasion of rodents to pineapple production plots; and
  - d) Access of bystanders is avoided by fencing or other effective security measures.



### 2.2.2. Nematicides: authorizations and risk management requirements

- 1) Rainforest Alliance authorizes the use of the following five nematicides only for the combination of pest species, countries, and specific crops or production systems specified in the following table, under implementation of the additional specific conditions and under the conditions of clause 2) of this section 2.2.2:

Pesticide	CAS Number	Pest Species	Countries	Crop or Production System	Additional Specific Conditions
Cadusafos	95465-99-9	All nematode species	All countries within Rainforest Alliance Scope	Banana ( <i>Mus</i> sp.)	
		All nematode species	Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama	Coffee ( <i>Coffea</i> sp.)	
		All nematode species	Colombia, Costa Rica, Honduras, Panama, Philippines	Pineapple ( <i>Ananas comosus</i> )	
		All nematode species	All countries within Rainforest Alliance Scope	Flowers and Ornamentals	Application only in open fields; prohibited for green-house conditions.
Ethoprophos; Ethoprop	13194-48-4	Nematode ( <i>Radopholus similis</i> )	Belize, Brazil, Cameroon, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Ivory Coast, Malawi, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Philippines	Banana ( <i>Musa</i> sp.)	
		<i>Scutigerella immaculata</i> , <i>Radopholus similis</i>	Costa Rica	Pineapple	Only with closed cabin tractor application

Pesticide	CAS Number	Pest Species	Countries	Crop or Production System	Additional Specific Conditions
		<i>Scutigerellidae</i> , <i>Scolopendrellidae</i>	Costa Rica, Honduras	Pineapple	Only with closed cabin tractor application
		<i>Scutigerella</i> spp., <i>Meloidogyne</i> spp., <i>Pratylenchus</i> spp.	Panama	Pineapple	Only with closed cabin tractor application
Fenamiphos	22224-92-6	All nematode species	All countries within <b>Rainforest Alliance</b> Scope	Banana ( <i>Musa</i> sp.)	
		All nematode species	All countries within <b>Rainforest Alliance</b> Scope	Flowers and Ornamentals	Application only in open fields; prohibited for green-house conditions.
		<i>Tylenchorhynchus</i> spp., <i>Radopholus similis</i> , <i>Meloidogyne</i> spp., <i>Helicotylenchus</i> sp., <i>Pratylenchus</i> spp., <i>Belonolaimus</i> spp., <i>Tylenchulus semipenetrans</i> , <i>Heterodera</i> spp., <i>Rotylenchulus</i> spp., <i>Xiphinema</i> sp.	Costa Rica	Pineapple	Only permitted under closed cabin application
		<i>Radopholus similis</i> ; <i>Meloidogyne incognita</i> ; <i>Helicotylenchus multicinctus</i> ; <i>Pratylenchus semipenetrans</i>	Philippines	Pineapple	Only permitted under closed cabin application

Pesticide	CAS Number	Pest Species	Countries	Crop or Production System	Additional Specific Conditions
Oxamyl	23135-22-0	All nematode species	All countries within Rainforest Alliance Scope	Banana ( <i>Musa</i> sp.)	
		All nematode species	All countries within Rainforest Alliance Scope	Flowers and Ornamentals	Application only in open fields; prohibited for green-house conditions.
		<i>Meloidogyne</i> sp., <i>Pratylenchus</i> sp., <i>Ditylenchus</i> sp.	Costa Rica	Melon, watermelon	
		<i>Heterodera marioni</i> , <i>Meloidogyne</i> ssp.	Guatemala	Melon	
		<i>Radopholus similis</i> , <i>Meloidogyne incognita</i> , <i>Helicotylenchus multicinctus</i> , <i>Pratylenchus simipenetrans</i> , <i>Meloidogyne</i> sp., <i>Pratylenchus</i> sp., <i>Rorylenchulus reniformis</i>	Costa Rica	Pineapple	
		<i>Radopholus similis</i> ; <i>Meloidogyne incognita</i> ; <i>Helicotylenchus multicinctus</i> ;	Philippines	Pineapple	Only permitted under closed cabin tractor application

Pesticide	CAS Number	Pest Species	Countries	Crop or Production System	Additional Specific Conditions
		<i>Pratylenchus semipenetrans</i>			
Terbufos	13071-79-9	Nematode ( <i>Radopholus similis</i> ), weevil (Curculionoidea)	Belize, Brazil, Cameroon, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Ivory Coast, Malawi, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Philippines	Banana ( <i>Musa</i> sp.)	
		<i>Meloidogyne</i> sp., <i>Pratylenchus</i> sp., <i>Ditylenchus</i> sp.	Costa Rica	Rice	

- 2) The five nematicides cadusafos, ethoprop, fenamiphos, oxamyl and terbufos may be used only if the following nematicide risk management requirements are fully implemented:
- a) The listed nematicides are rotated with lower toxicity nematicides as part of the rotation for resistance management; and
  - b) Application methods place the product precisely within the plant root zone or use tree injection. Uncovered application of granules is prohibited in Rainforest Alliance non-application zones ; and
  - c) Daily maximum application time is limited to eight hours under the condition that
    - i. The daily application is divided into two shifts of maximum four hours each; and
    - ii. Pesticide handlers bathe to wash off residues after each shift; and
    - iii. Pesticide handlers put on clean PPE clothing before each shift; and
    - iv. Application is conducted during the coolest hours of the day.
  - d) Annual medical monitoring of pesticide handler's health (kidney and liver function) is provided; and

- e) Cholinesterase levels of pesticide handlers are tested. Tests are conducted prior to the first time pesticide handlers apply these substances on the farm and periodically thereafter as long as they remain assigned to this task. Other work that does not involve use of these five nematicides is offered to those nematicide handlers with results outside of the accepted cholinesterase levels.

### 2.2.3. Pollinator risk substances: authorizations and risk management requirements

- 1) Rainforest Alliance authorizes the use of the following three neonicotinoids clothianidin, imidacloprid, thiamethoxam, and the phenylpyrazole fipronil only for the combination of pest species, countries, and specific crops or production systems specified in the following table, under implementation of the additional specific conditions and under the conditions of clause 2) of this section 2.2.3:

Pesticide	CAS Number	Pest Species	Countries	Crop or Production System	Additional Specific Conditions
Clothianidin	210880-92-5	Tea mosquito ( <i>Helopeltis theivora</i> ), moth ( <i>Mocis frugalis</i> ), aphids or green fly ( <i>Aphidoidea</i> ), leafhopper or jassid ( <i>Cicadellidae</i> )	India	Tea ( <i>Camellia sinensis</i> )	
		Thrips ( <i>Franklinella occidentalis</i> ); Aphids ( <i>Myzus persicae</i> )	All countries within Rainforest Alliance Scope	Flowers and Ornamental Plants	Open-field applications are prohibited. Applications are only permitted in closed and controlled environments, such as greenhouses, as part of resistance control in rotation with other substances.
Fipronil	120068-37-3	Leaf-cutting ants and termites	All countries within Rainforest Alliance Scope	Crops / production systems authorized for certification	Only use of solid baits permitted if SAN Requirements for Pollinator Risk Mitigation are implemented and if used as focalized applications on nests and pathways. The use of liquid fipronil formulations is prohibited.
		Thrips ( <i>Franklinella occidentalis</i> )	All countries within Rainforest	Flowers and Ornamental Plants	Open-field applications are prohibited. Applications are only permitted in closed and controlled environments, such as greenhouses, as part of resistance control in rotation with other substances.

Pesticide	CAS Number	Pest Species	Countries	Crop or Production System	Additional Specific Conditions
			Alliance Scope		
Imidacloprid	138261-41-3	Coffee berry borer ( <i>Hypothenemus hampei</i> )	Colombia, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, Tanzania, Zambia	Coffee ( <i>Coffea</i> sp.)	Due to more severe ecological effects of imidacloprid, another permitted systemic insecticide shall be the preferred choice, if use of a systemic insecticide cannot be avoided. Repeated applications are avoided and applications are only done in high-risk areas of pest infestations.
		<i>Phyllophaga</i> sp., <i>Rhizoecus</i> sp., <i>Dysmicoccus</i> sp., <i>Pseudococcus</i> sp.	Costa Rica	Coffee ( <i>Coffea</i> sp.)	
		<i>Leucoptera</i> sp.	Brazil, Tanzania, Zambia	Coffee ( <i>Coffea</i> sp.)	
		Mirids ( <i>Sahlbergella singularis</i> , <i>Distantiella theobroma</i> )	Cameroon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Nigeria	Cocoa ( <i>Theobroma cacao</i> )	
		Mealybugs, scale insects (Coccoidea)	Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras	Banana ( <i>Musa</i> sp.), Pineapple ( <i>Ananas comosus</i> )	
		Banana weevil ( <i>Cosmopolites sordidus</i> )	All countries within Rainforest Alliance Scope	Banana ( <i>Musa</i> sp.)	
		<i>Leptodictya</i> sp.	Guatemala	Banana ( <i>Musa</i> sp.)	
		Asian citrus psyllid and insect vector of the huanglongbing (HLB) citrus disease ( <i>Diaphorina citri</i> )	All countries within Rainforest	Citrus	

Pesticide	CAS Number	Pest Species	Countries	Crop or Production System	Additional Specific Conditions
			Alliance Scope		
		<i>Selenothrips rubrocinctus</i>	Brazil	Mango	
		<i>Empoasca spp</i>	Brasil	Papaya	
		<i>Bemisia spp., Leptoglossus gonagra, Myzus persicae, Empoasca kraemeri, Thrips spp.</i>	Brasil	Melon, watermelon, papaya, passion fruit	
		<i>Bemisia tabaci</i> (Biotipo B)	Costa Rica, Guatemala	Melon	
			Costa Rica	Watermelon	
		<i>Thrips (Frankliniella occidentalis)</i>	All countries within Rainforest Alliance Scope	Flowers and ornamental plants	Open-field applications are prohibited. Applications are only permitted in closed and controlled environments, such as greenhouses, as part of resistance control in rotation with other substances.
Thia-methoxam	153719-23-4	<i>Cosmopolites sordidus</i>	Belize, Cameroon, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Ivory Coast, Panama	Banana ( <i>Musa</i> sp.)	
		<i>Dismicoccus brevipes</i>	Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Panama	Banana ( <i>Musa</i> sp.)	

Pesticide	CAS Number	Pest Species	Countries	Crop or Production System	Additional Specific Conditions
		Red spider mite ( <i>Tetranychus urticae</i> ), mealybugs / scale insects (Coccoidea)	Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Nigeria	Cocoa ( <i>Theobroma cacao</i> )	Pre- and post-application monitoring of spider mites is conducted with registrations of infestation dates, area and location, and degree of damage.
		<i>Quesada gigas</i> , <i>Dysmicoccus texensis</i> , <i>Leucoptera coffeella</i>	Brazil	Coffee ( <i>Coffea sp.</i> )	
		Coffee berry borer ( <i>Hypothenemus hampei</i> )	Colombia, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Guatemala	Coffee ( <i>Coffea sp.</i> )	
		<i>Leucoptera sp.</i>	Tanzania, Zambia	Coffee ( <i>Coffea sp.</i> )	
		Tea mosquito ( <i>Helopeltis theivora</i> ), moth ( <i>Mocis frugalis</i> ), aphids or green fly ( <i>Aphidoidea</i> ), jassid or leafhopper ( <i>Cicadellidae</i> )	India	Tea ( <i>Camellia sinensis</i> )	Pre- and post-application monitoring of aphids is conducted with registrations of infestation dates, area and location, and degree of damage.
		Asian citrus psyllid and insect vector of the huanglongbing (HLB) citrus disease ( <i>Diaphorina citri</i> )	All countries within Rainforest Alliance Scope	Citrus	
		<i>Bemisia tabaci</i> (Biotipo B)	Costa Rica, Guatemala	Melon	
			Costa Rica	Watermelon	
		<i>Bemisia spp.</i> , <i>Myzus persicae</i> , <i>Empoasca kraemeri</i>	Brazil	Melon, watermelon, papaya	
		Thrips ( <i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i> )	All countries within	Flowers and Ornamentals	Open-field applications are prohibited. Applications are only permitted in closed and controlled



Pesticide	CAS Number	Pest Species	Countries	Crop or Production System	Additional Specific Conditions
			Rainforest Alliance Scope		environments, such as greenhouses, as part of resistance control in rotation with other substances.

- 2) The three neonicotinoids clothianidin, imidacloprid, thiamethoxam, and the phenylpyrazole fipronil may be used only if the following pollinator risk management requirements are fully implemented:
- The listed insecticides are rotated with lower toxicity insecticides as part of the rotation for resistance management; and
  - Exposure to natural ecosystems is minimized by complying with Rainforest Alliance non-application zones or by establishing vegetative barriers compliant with Rainforest Alliance parameters for vegetative barriers or by implementing other effective mechanisms to reduce spray drift; and
  - Open-field use of these four insecticides is prohibited, with the only exceptions of banana, citrus, cocoa, coffee, melon, pineapple, and tea.
  - If bee hives are used, they are temporarily covered during application, and hive bees are provided with a clean water source outside the treated area

#### 2.2.4. Reproductive toxicity substances: authorizations and risk management requirements

- 1) Rainforest Alliance authorizes the use of the following seven reproductive toxicity substances only for the combination of pest species, countries, and specific crops or production systems specified in the following table, under implementation of the additional specific conditions and under the conditions of clause 2) of this section 2.2.4:

Pesticide	CAS Number	Pest Species	Countries	Crop or Production System	Additional Specific Conditions
<b>Borax</b>	1303-96-4	N/A	All countries within Rainforest Alliance Scope	Crops / production systems authorized for Rainforest Alliance certification	Application only permitted as fertilizer in soils with boron deficiency. Foliar application with fertilizers is permitted.

Pesticide	CAS Number	Pest Species	Countries	Crop or Production System	Additional Specific Conditions
		Leaf-cutting ants and termites	All countries within Rainforest Alliance Scope	Crops / production systems authorized for Rainforest Alliance certification	
Boric Acid	10043-35-3	N/A	All countries within Rainforest Alliance Scope	Crops / production systems authorized for Rainforest Alliance certification	Application only permitted as fertilizer in soils with boron deficiency. Foliar application with fertilizers is permitted.
		Leaf-cutting ants and termites	All countries within Rainforest Alliance Scope	Crops / production systems authorized for Rainforest Alliance certification	
Carbendazim	10605-21-7	<i>Fusarium sp.</i>	Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Panama, Guatemala	Pineapple ( <i>Ananas comosus</i> )	Application only permitted prior to flower induction
Epoiconazole	133855-98-8	Black Sigatoka ( <i>Mycosphaerella fijiensis</i> ), yellow Sigatoka ( <i>Mycosphaerella musicola</i> )	All countries within Rainforest Alliance Scope	Banana ( <i>Musa sp.</i> )	
		<i>Hemileia vastatrix</i> , <i>Cercospora coffeicola</i>	Brazil <b>Use not permitted after June 30, 2018.</b>	Coffee ( <i>Coffea sp.</i> ) <b>Use not permitted after June 30, 2018.</b>	<b>Use not permitted after June 30, 2018.</b>
		<i>Hemileia vastatrix</i> , <i>Cercospora coffeicola</i> , <i>Coniothyrium sp.</i> , <i>Antracnosis sp.</i> , <i>Phoma costarricensis</i> , <i>Colletotrichum gloesporoides</i>	Costa Rica <b>Use not permitted after June 30, 2018.</b>	Coffee ( <i>Coffea sp.</i> ) <b>Use not permitted after June 30, 2018.</b>	

Pesticide	CAS Number	Pest Species	Countries	Crop or Production System	Additional Specific Conditions
Glufosinate-ammonium	77182-82-2	Broad-leaf weeds	Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Ivory Coast, Panama, Perú, Cameroon, Philippines	Banana ( <i>Musa sp.</i> )	
		Broad-leaf weeds	Brazil	Papaya ( <i>Carica papaya</i> )	
		<i>Cleome viscosa</i> , <i>Echinocloa colona</i> , <i>Eleusine indica</i> , <i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Guatemala	Melon ( <i>Cucumis melo</i> ), watermelon ( <i>Citrullus lanatus</i> ), hard squash ( <i>Cucurbita sp.</i> )	
Quizalofop-p-tefuryl	119738-06-6	Weeds	Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama	Coffee ( <i>Coffea sp.</i> ), Pineapple ( <i>Ananas comosus</i> )	
Tridemorph	81412-43-3	Black Sigatoka ( <i>Mycosphaerella fijiensis</i> ), Yellow Sigatoka ( <i>Mycosphaerella musicola</i> )	Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras, Ivory Coast, Philippines	Banana ( <i>Musa sp.</i> )	

- 2) The seven substances categorized as GHS repro 1A/1B (Pesticide active ingredients and their formulations that meet the criteria of reproductive toxicity Categories 1A and 1B of the Globally Harmonized System on Classification and Labelling of Chemicals) Borax, Boric acid, Carbendazim, Epoxiconazole, Glufosinate-ammonium, Quizalofop-p-tefuryl and Tridemorph is only permitted if the following Rainforest Alliance reproductive toxicity risk management requirements are fully implemented:
- The listed reproductive toxicity substances are rotated with lower toxicity substances as part of the rotation for resistance management; and
  - Pesticide handlers use full protective clothing to avoid skin exposure (hat, gloves, overall or shirts and pants with long sleeves, rubber boots); and
  - 15 – 50 year old women with reproductive condition do not apply these GHS repro 1A/1B pesticides; and

- d) Farms implement Restricted Entry Intervals (REI) for persons entering pesticide application areas without PPE that are at least 12 hours or as stipulated in the product's MSDS, label or security tag. For WHO class II products, the REI is at least 48 hours or as stipulated in the product's MSDS, label or security tag. When two or more products with different REIs are used at the same time, the longest interval applies; and
- e) Pesticide handlers that apply the listed reproductive toxicity substances are provided with medical examinations as specified in the Occupational Health and Safety plan (see Critical Criterion 4.14 of the 2017 Sustainable Agriculture Standard); and
- f) Potentially affected persons or communities are identified, alerted, and warned in advance about applications and prevented from access to application areas; and
- g) Farms establish and maintain non-crop vegetative barriers compliant with Rainforest Alliance parameters for vegetative barriers or Rainforest Alliance non-application zones between pesticides applied crops and areas of human activity.