

RAINFOREST ALLIANCE EXCEPTIONAL USE POLICY:

**Granted exceptions and their conditions for
using Rainforest Alliance Prohibited
Pesticides**

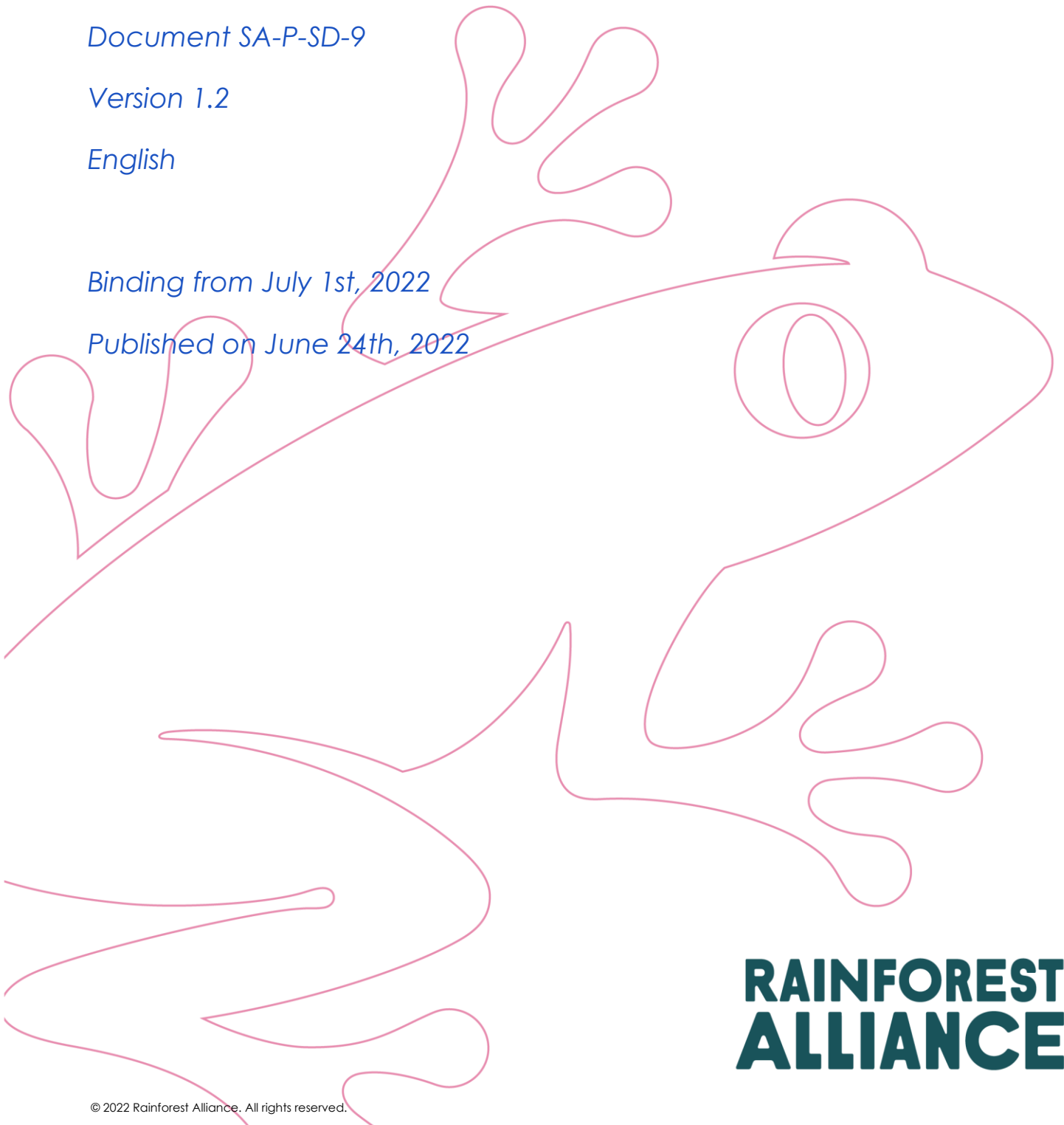
Document SA-P-SD-9

Version 1.2

English

Binding from July 1st, 2022

Published on June 24th, 2022



**RAINFOREST
ALLIANCE**



The Rainforest Alliance is creating a more sustainable world by using social and market forces to protect nature and improve the lives of farmers and forest communities.

Document Name:	Date of first publication:	Expires by:
Rainforest Alliance Exceptional Use Policy: Granted exceptions and their conditions for using Rainforest Alliance Prohibited Pesticides	June 30, 2021	Until further notice
Linked to:		
SA-S-SD-1 Rainforest Alliance 2020 Sustainable Agriculture Standard, Farm requirements SA-S-SD-22 Annex Chapter 4: Farming		
Replaces:		
SA-P-SD-9-V1 Rainforest Alliance Exceptional Use Policy: Granted exceptions and their conditions for using Rainforest Alliance Prohibited Pesticides		
Applicable to:		
Farm certificate holders		

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More information

For more information about the Rainforest Alliance, visit www.rainforest-alliance.org, contact info@ra.org or contact the Rainforest Alliance Amsterdam Office, De Ruijterkade 6, 1013AA Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

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OVERVIEW OF KEY CHANGES

Overview of key adaptations in this document SA-P-SD-9-V1.2, as compared to the previous version SA-P-SD-9-V1.1.

Section	Change
1. Introduction	Introduction text is improved. Table indicating next phase-outs is included
2. General Conditions	Clause 2.k. is adjusted. Reference to technical paper is added.
3.3. Nematicides	Cadusafos <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exception for use in pineapple, Costa Rica is granted for one year only
3.3. Nematicides	Fenamiphos: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Belize, Guatemala and Panama are added to the country scope of the banana exception
3.3. Nematicides	Oxamyl: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Panama is added to the country scope of the banana exception Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Panama are added to the country scope of the pineapple exception
3.3. Nematicides	Terbufos: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Belize and Panama are added to the country scope of the banana exception
3.4. Insecticides/ Acaricides	Abamectin: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exception for use in asparagus, Peru is granted Colombia and Guatemala are added to the country scope of the avocado exception Belize, Colombia, Nicaragua, and Panama are added to the country scope of the banana exception Exception for use in cherry, Chile is granted Chile and Peru are added to the country scope of the citrus exception <i>Colomerus vitis</i> is added to the pest scope of the citrus exception Guatemala is added to the country scope of the flowers and ornamentals exception Chile is added to the country scope of the grapes' exception <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> is added to the pest scope of the grapes' exception Costa Rica is added to the country scope of the melon exception Exception for use in Pepper (Capsicum), Peru is granted Exception for use in potato, Uganda is granted Costa Rica is added to the country scope of the watermelon exception
3.4. Insecticides/ Acaricides	Imidacloprid: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Panama and Suriname are added to the country scope of the banana exception for one year only Exception for use in citrus, Brazil is granted for one year only
3.4. Insecticides/ Acaricides	Spirodiclofen <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chile is added to the country scope of the citrus exception for one year only
3.4. Insecticides/ Acaricides	Thiacloprid <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exception for use in tea, India is granted for one year only
3.4. Insecticides/ Acaricides	Thiamethoxam: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Colombia is added to the country scope of the banana exception for one year only Indonesia is added to the country scope of the cocoa exception for one year only Cocoa pod borer (<i>Conopomorpha cramerella</i>) is added to the pest scope of the cocoa exception for one year only



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guatemala is added to the country scope of the flowers and ornamentals exception for one year only Exception for use in maize, Brazil is granted, as seed treatment for one year only Exception for use in melon, Costa Rica is granted for one year only Exception for use in pineapple, Costa Rica is granted for one year only Exception for use in watermelon, Costa Rica is granted for one year only
3.6. Fungicides	Carbendazim: Exception for use in banana, Philippines is granted for one year only
3.6. Fungicides	Chlorothalonil <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exception for use in asparagus, Peru is granted Exception for use in onion, Brazil is granted for one year only Exception for use in potato, Brazil is granted for one year only Exception for use in rooibos, South Africa is granted for one year only
3.6. Fungicides	Dimethomorph <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exception for use in flowers and ornamentals, Ecuador is granted Exception for use in melon, Costa Rica is granted Exception for use in watermelon, Costa Rica is granted
3.6. Fungicides	Epoxiconazole: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Belize and Panama are added to the country scope of the banana exception for one year only Guatemala and Nicaragua are added to the country scope of the coffee exception for one year only
3.6. Fungicides	Iprodione <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exception for use in rooibos, South Africa is granted for one year only Exceptions for use in flowers and ornamentals in Colombia, Ecuador and USA are granted for one year only
3.6. Fungicides	Mancozeb: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Belize, Brazil, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, and Suriname are added to the country scope of the banana exception Exceptions for use in flowers and ornamentals in Colombia and Ecuador are granted Exception for use in grapes, Brazil is granted Exception for use in maize, Brazil is granted Exceptions for use in mango, in Brazil and Puerto Rico are granted Exceptions for use in melon, in Brazil and Costa Rica are granted Exception for use in onion, Brazil is granted for one year only Exceptions for use in potato, Brazil, Chile and Uganda, are granted for one year only Exceptions for use in watermelon, in Brazil and Costa Rica are granted
3.6. Fungicides	Propiconazol: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecuador is added to the country scope of the pineapple exception <i>Black rot (Ceratocystis paradoxa)</i> is added to the pest scope of the pineapple exception
3.6. Fungicides	Triadimenol <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nicaragua is added to the country scope of the banana exception
4. Transition period	Section 4 is eliminated, as the transition period has finalized.



CONTENTS

1. Introduction.....	6
2. General Conditions.....	7
3. Granted exceptions and their conditions.....	8
3.1. Fertilizers.....	8
3.2. Rodenticides.....	9
3.3. Nematicides.....	11
3.4. Insecticides/Acaricides.....	13
3.5. Fumigants for storage pest control.....	20
3.6. Fungicides.....	22
3.7. Herbicides.....	27



1. INTRODUCTION

Healthy, resilient agroecosystems can be built and maintained with minimal reliance on pesticides. By implementing good agricultural practices and [Integrated Pest Management](#) (IPM) activities, producers can achieve long-lasting pest control while protecting human and environmental health.

Despite global efforts to transition to lower-input agriculture, many agricultural models are still dependent on pesticides, including Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs), which are known to be toxic to people and ecosystems. The objective of this Exceptional Use Policy (EUP), alongside the 2020 Rainforest Alliance (RA) Sustainable Agriculture Standard, is to support producers in their journey to phase out the use of HHPs. To do so, the EUP grants limited exceptions for the use of certain agrochemical compounds included in the Rainforest Alliance's [list of prohibited pesticides](#). **Exceptions are granted to specific crop, pest, and country combinations, and for a specific, limited, period of time.** Exceptions are granted only if no viable alternatives to HHPs are available and if limiting the use of the active ingredient in question would impede the economic viability of the farm. Further, where exceptions are granted, producers must implement mitigation measures to minimize the negative impact of continued HHP use on people and the environment and must actively explore less toxic alternatives.

The process of assessing EUP requests and granting exceptions includes a thorough analysis of the specific agroecological context, producers' needs, pest pressures, and available alternatives. This analysis is carried out by the Rainforest Alliance IPM team and a panel of external scientists and technical experts with extensive knowledge of sustainable production in relevant sectors. We also draw from external tools such as [Homologa®](#), the Global Crop Protection database, to assess country-specific details on registered pesticides and Maximum Residue Limits.

IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS

- The EUP is developed from requests sent by certified producers through the request procedure described in [Annex Chapter 4: Farming](#). Requests are processed and analyzed as described above, and final decisions are made by a majority vote of RA's IPM team. The EUP is updated every six months based on requests received during the previous half-year.
- In line with RA's IPM strategy and sustainable agriculture goals, we will **not** grant exceptions for paraquat, fipronil, or active ingredients listed in the prohibited list that are classified as hazardous under the Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention, or Montreal Protocol.
- **UPCOMING PHASE OUTS:** Please consider that the following exceptions, as granted in section 3, are coming to an end by **JUNE 30, 2023**

Cadusafos – pineapple

Chlorpyrifos – banana and pineapple

Fipronil – citrus, flowers and ornamentals

Imidacloprid – banana, grapes, citrus, and coffee

Spirodiclofen – citrus

Thiacloprid – tea

Thiamethoxam – banana, citrus, cocoa, coffee, flowers and ornamentals, grapes, maize, melon, pineapple, tea, and watermelon

Carbendazim – banana

Chlorothalonil – Onion, potato, rooibos

Epoxiconazole – banana, coffee

Iprodione – Flowers and ornamentals, and rooibos

Mancozeb – Onion, potato

Glufosinate ammonium – Citrus

For more information about Rainforest Alliance's approach to Integrated Pest Management and the EUP process, please visit [our website](#)



2. GENERAL CONDITIONS

- a. Failing to comply with any of the conditions or requirements in this policy will be considered as a non-conformity against core requirement 4.6.2 of the 2020 Sustainable Agriculture Standard.
- b. Exceptions are granted for the specific crop, pest, and country combination only, and for the defined timeframe, as specified in the Granted Exceptions section tables.
- c. Commercial formulations of the active ingredients listed in this policy can only be used if they are registered in the country for the specific crop and targeted pest combination.
- d. Certified operations must follow the label, Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS), and security tag information and requirements for preparing and applying the pesticides listed in this policy.
- e. Certified operations using active ingredients listed in this policy comply with the respective IPM and agrochemicals management requirements, with special focus on:
 - Pest prevention and monitoring (requirements 4.5.1 and 4.5.2),
 - Use of non-chemical control methods (requirement 4.5.3),
 - Training and use of PPE (requirement 4.6.3),
 - Restricted entry and pre-harvest intervals implementation (requirement 4.6.5),
 - Spray drift reduction (4.6.6),
 - Aerial application requirements (requirement 4.6.7),
 - Empty pesticide containers and application equipment management (4.6.9),
 - Agrochemicals storage (4.6.11 and 4.6.12).
- f. Active ingredients listed in this policy are rotated with lower toxicity substances as part of the rotation for resistance management.
- g. Certified operations using active ingredients listed in this policy select the optimum pesticide application equipment and techniques to maximize effectiveness, limit losses, and reduce spray drift. If a liquid spray is in use, the correct nozzle type is employed. The equipment is calibrated at least annually, after each maintenance and before using it for a different type of agrochemical.
- h. Producers take measures to respect the maximum residue levels (MRLs) set by the production country and known destination countries of the product.
- i. Workers who regularly handle the active ingredients listed in this policy receive a medical examination at least once a year. In case of regular exposure to **organophosphates or carbamate** pesticides¹, the examination includes cholinesterase testing. Workers have access to the results of their medical examination (requirement 5.6.16).
- j. In the case of smallholders, spraying is carried out by centralized, specialized spraying teams.
- k. **Soil application** of triazoles included in this policy (cyproconazole, epoxiconazole, propiconazole and triadimenol) for leaf diseases control is prohibited, as substances with an exception must be used in the most precise and efficient way, while minimizing contamination risks. Please refer to the coffee leaf rust technical paper for more information: [Application of Triazoles for Control of Coffee Leaf Rust \(Hemileia Vastatrix\) | Rainforest Alliance \(rainforest-alliance.org\)](https://rainforest-alliance.org/application-of-triazoles-for-control-of-coffee-leaf-rust-hemileia-vastatrix/)
- l. Certified operations that use active ingredients listed in this policy need to submit their usage data to the Rainforest Alliance annually. Information is packaged from Jan 1st to Dec 31st in this [template](#), and sent to the IPM@ra.org email within the first two months of the following year.

¹ These substances have been identified in the tables with an asterisk (*)



3. GRANTED EXCEPTIONS AND THEIR CONDITIONS

3.1. Fertilizers

Rainforest Alliance authorizes the use of the following fertilizers only if the conditions, as included in table 1, are fully complied with.

Table 1. Granted exceptions for prohibited fertilizers

Active Ingredient	CAS No.	Toxicity Classification	Pest Species	Crop	Countries	Exception expiration date	Conditions
Borax	1303-96-4	Chronic toxicity	Not applicable	All crops	All countries	June 30, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.1.1 are fully implemented. -Fertilizer applications are only permitted in soils with demonstrated boron deficiency.
Boric Acid	10043-35-3	Chronic toxicity	Not applicable	All crops	All countries	June 30, 2024	- Risk management requirements in section 3.1.1 are fully implemented. -Fertilizer applications are only permitted in soils with demonstrated boron deficiency.

3.1.1. Risk management requirements for substances with acute and chronic toxicity:

- a. Women under 50 years old do not apply these pesticides and are not present or near the application areas.
- b. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is used as prescribed in the product's label or Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS). If labels do not provide details of PPE for applicators, basic protective clothing² with protection for eyes (i.e. a face mask or goggles) and respiratory protection (i.e. a respirator) are worn.
- c. Restricted Entry Intervals (REI) as stipulated in the product's MSDS, label or security tag are implemented, for protecting persons entering pesticide applied areas without PPE. When two or more products with different REIs are used at the same time, the longest interval applies.
- d. Daily maximum application time for applicators is limited to eight hours, two shifts of four hours maximum each, with bathing in between application periods to wash off residues, and clean PPE clothing for each shift. Application is conducted during the coolest hours of the day.
- e. Potentially affected persons or communities are identified and alerted in advance of application. Explicit flags or signs are used to identify treated fields, and access to treated fields is prevented.

² Apparel and footwear for persons handling pesticides include coveralls over a long-sleeved shirt, long pants, socks, and stout shoes, with chemically resistant gloves, with protection for eyes (i.e., a face mask or goggles), and respiratory protection (i.e., a respirator). From [Annex-1-Glossary.pdf \(rainforest-alliance.org\)](#)



3.2. Rodenticides

Rainforest Alliance authorizes the use of the following rodenticides only if the conditions, as included in table 2, are fully complied with.

Table 2. Granted exceptions for prohibited rodenticides

Active Ingredient	CAS No.	Toxicity Classification	Pest Species	Crop	Countries	Exception expiration date	Conditions
Brodifacoum	56073-10-0	Acute toxicity	Rodents (<i>Mus sp.</i> , <i>Rattus spp.</i> , <i>Oligoryzomys sp.</i> , <i>Peromyscus sp.</i> , <i>Sigmodon spp.</i>)	All crops	All countries	June 30, 2024	- Only formulated rodenticide-baited traps are allowed. Use is limited to infrastructure only. -Risk management requirements in section 3.2.1 and 3.2.2 are fully implemented.
Bromadiolone	28772-56-7	Acute toxicity	Rodents (<i>Mus sp.</i> , <i>Rattus spp.</i> , <i>Oligoryzomys sp.</i> , <i>Peromyscus sp.</i> , <i>Sigmodon spp.</i>)	All crops	All countries	June 30, 2024	
Bromethalin	63333-35-7	Acute toxicity	Rodents (<i>Mus sp.</i> , <i>Rattus spp.</i> , <i>Oligoryzomys sp.</i> , <i>Peromyscus sp.</i> , <i>Sigmodon spp.</i>)	All crops	All countries	June 30, 2024	
Chlorophacinone	3691-35-8	Acute toxicity	Rodents (<i>Mus sp.</i> , <i>Rattus spp.</i> , <i>Oligoryzomys sp.</i> , <i>Peromyscus sp.</i> , <i>Sigmodon spp.</i>)	All crops	All countries	June 30, 2024	
Coumatetralyl	5836-29-3	Acute toxicity	Rodents (<i>Mus sp.</i> , <i>Rattus spp.</i> , <i>Oligoryzomys sp.</i> , <i>Peromyscus sp.</i> , <i>Sigmodon spp.</i>)	All crops	All countries	June 30, 2024	
Difethialone	104653-34-1	Acute toxicity	Rodents (<i>Mus sp.</i> , <i>Rattus spp.</i> , <i>Oligoryzomys sp.</i> , <i>Peromyscus sp.</i> , <i>Sigmodon spp.</i>)	All crops	All countries	June 30, 2024	
Diphacinone	82-66-6	Acute toxicity	Rodents (<i>Mus sp.</i> , <i>Rattus spp.</i> , <i>Oligoryzomys sp.</i> , <i>Peromyscus sp.</i> , <i>Sigmodon spp.</i>)	All crops	All countries	June 30, 2024	
Flocoumafen	90035-08-8	Acute toxicity	Rodents (<i>Mus sp.</i> , <i>Rattus spp.</i> , <i>Oligoryzomys sp.</i> , <i>Peromyscus sp.</i> , <i>Sigmodon spp.</i>)	All crops	All countries	June 30, 2024	
Strychnine	57-24-9	Acute toxicity	Rodents (<i>Mus sp.</i> , <i>Rattus spp.</i> , <i>Oligoryzomys sp.</i> , <i>Peromyscus sp.</i> , <i>Sigmodon spp.</i>)	All crops	All countries	June 30, 2024	
Warfarin	81-81-2	Acute toxicity	Rodents (<i>Mus sp.</i> , <i>Rattus spp.</i> , <i>Oligoryzomys sp.</i> , <i>Peromyscus sp.</i> , <i>Sigmodon spp.</i>)	All crops	All countries	June 30, 2024	
Zinc phosphide	1314-84-7	Acute toxicity	Rodents (<i>Mus sp.</i> , <i>Rattus spp.</i> , <i>Oligoryzomys sp.</i> , <i>Peromyscus sp.</i> , <i>Sigmodon spp.</i>)	All crops	All countries	June 30, 2024	



Active Ingredient	CAS No.	Toxicity Classification	Pest Species	Crop	Countries	Exception expiration date	Conditions
Brodifacoum	56073-10-0	Acute toxicity	Rodents (<i>Mus sp.</i> , <i>Rattus spp.</i> , <i>Oligoryzomys sp.</i> , <i>Peromyscus sp.</i> , <i>Sigmodon spp.</i>)	Pineapple	Costa Rica	June 30, 2024	-Use of pellet formulation is allowed but limited to production plots that have fruit. -Risk management requirements in section 3.2.1 and 3.2.3 are fully implemented.
Bromadiolone	28772-56-7	Acute toxicity	Rodents (<i>Mus sp.</i> , <i>Rattus spp.</i> , <i>Oligoryzomys sp.</i> , <i>Peromyscus sp.</i> , <i>Sigmodon spp.</i>)	Pineapple	Costa Rica	June 30, 2024	
Flocoumafen	90035-08-8	Acute toxicity	Rodents (<i>Mus sp.</i> , <i>Rattus spp.</i> , <i>Oligoryzomys sp.</i> , <i>Peromyscus sp.</i> , <i>Sigmodon spp.</i>)	Pineapple	Costa Rica	June 30, 2024	

3.2.1. Risk management requirements for rodenticides:

- a. Food sources attracting rodents and debris are eliminated
- b. Rodent reproduction areas are eliminated or reduced
- c. Drainages are well-maintained and functional for water run-off and avoid standing water
- d. Rodenticides are only used if mechanical, bacteriological, or Vitamin D control methods have proven to be ineffective
- e. Rodent carcasses are handled with gloves and buried in locations that do not pose risk to human or wildlife health, or water contamination
- f. Trees or artificial structures are strategically placed on the farm to facilitate perching of raptor birds for rodent control³
- g. Plants with the potential to drive away rodents are planted in non-production areas (e.g., *Petiveria alliacea*, *Allium sp.*, *Cinnamomum camphora*, *Viburnum sp.*, *Euphorbia sp.*, *Artemisia absinthium* or *Mentha spicata*)

3.2.2. Additional requirements for baited traps:

- a. Bait stations are tamper-resistant, anchored, and constructed in such a manner and size as to permit only the entrance of the targeted pests
- b. Baited traps are inspected weekly
- c. Baited traps are removed, or its quantity decreased if there is reduced rodent activity or no signs of rodent feeding
- d. Baited traps are placed at a minimum distance of 10 m from aquatic ecosystems

3.2.3. Additional requirements for pellet formulations:

- a. Only product formulations that cannot be confused as food by birds are used
- b. Routine applications are prohibited
- c. Access of bystanders is avoided by fencing or other effective security measures
- d. Pellets are placed at a minimum distance of 10 m from aquatic ecosystems

³ Recommendation: Placement of nesting boxes for raptor birds to facilitate reproduction sites.



3.3. Nematicides

Rainforest Alliance authorizes the use of the following nematicides only if the conditions, as included in table 3, are fully complied with.

Table 3. Granted exceptions for prohibited nematicides

Active Ingredient	CAS No.	Toxicity Classification	Pest Species	Crop	Country	Exception expiration date	Conditions
Cadusafos*	95465-99-9	Acute Toxicity	Nematodes (various)	Banana	Costa Rica Honduras Guatemala Ecuador	June 30, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.3.1 are fully implemented. -Spot application placing the product precisely within the plant root zone is the only permitted application method. -Only product formulations that cannot be confused as food by birds are used. -Equipment for applying these nematicides is calibrated on a daily basis.
			Snails (<i>Ceciliodes aperta</i> , <i>Opeas pumilum</i>)	Pineapple	Costa Rica	June 30, 2023	-Risk management requirements in section 3.3.1 are fully implemented. -Prophylactic applications are not permitted. Only one application per cycle is permitted. -Only product formulations that cannot be confused as food by birds are used. -Equipment for applying these nematicides is calibrated on a daily basis.
Ethoprophos; Ethoprop*	13194-48-4	Acute Toxicity	Nematodes (various)	Banana	Costa Rica Honduras Guatemala Ecuador	June 30, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.3.1 are fully implemented. -Spot application placing the product precisely within the plant root zone is the only permitted application method. -Only product formulations that cannot be confused as food by birds are used. -Equipment for applying these nematicides is calibrated on a daily basis.
			Nematodes (various), Symphylan (<i>Scutigerella inmaculata</i>)	Pineapple	Costa Rica	June 30, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.3.1 are fully implemented. -Only product formulations that cannot be confused as food by birds are used. -Application with closed cabin tractor is the only permitted application method.



Active Ingredient	CAS No.	Toxicity Classification	Pest Species	Crop	Country	Exception expiration date	Conditions
Fenamiphos*	22224-92-6	Acute Toxicity	Nematodes (various)	Banana	Belize Costa Rica Guatemala Panama	June 30, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.3.1 are fully implemented. -Only product formulations that cannot be confused as food by birds are used. -Spot application only. -Only one application per year is permitted.
			Nematodes (various)	Pineapple	Costa Rica Ivory Coast	June 30, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.3.1 are fully implemented. -Only product formulations that cannot be confused as food by birds are used. -Application with closed cabin tractor is the only permitted application method.
Oxamyl*	23135-22-0	Acute Toxicity	Nematodes (various), Banana weevil (<i>Cosmopolites sordidus</i>)	Banana	Cameroon Costa Rica Ecuador Guatemala Honduras Ivory Coast Panama Philippines Spain- Canary Islands only	June 30, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.3.1 are fully implemented. -Spot application only.
			Nematodes (various)	Pineapple	Costa Rica Ecuador Guatemala Honduras Ivory Coast Panama	June 30, 2024	-Risk management. requirements in section 3.3.1 are fully implemented. -Application with closed cabin tractor is the only permitted application method.
Terbufos*	13071-79-9	Acute Toxicity	Nematodes (various), Banana weevil (<i>Cosmopolites sordidus</i>)	Banana	Belize Cameroon Costa Rica Ecuador Guatemala Honduras Ivory Coast Panama	June 30, 2024	-Risk management. requirements in section 3.3.1 are fully implemented. -Spot application only. -Only product formulations that cannot be confused as food by birds are used. -Equipment for applying these nematicides is calibrated on a daily basis.



3.3.1. Risk management requirements for substances with acute & chronic toxicity:

- Women under 50 years old do not apply these pesticides and are not present or near the application areas
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is used as prescribed in the product's label Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS). If labels do not provide details of PPE for applicators, basic protective clothing with protection for eyes (i.e. a face mask or goggles) and respiratory protection (i.e. a respirator) are worn
- Restricted Entry Intervals (REI) as stipulated in the product's MSDS, label or security tag are implemented, for protecting persons entering pesticide applied areas without PPE. When two or more products with different REIs are used at the same time, the longest interval applies
- Daily maximum application time for applicators is limited to eight hours, two shifts of four hours maximum each, with bathing in between application periods to wash off residues, and clean PPE clothing for each shift. Application is conducted during the coolest hours of the day
- Potentially affected persons or communities are identified and alerted in advance of application. Explicit flags or signs are used to identify treated fields, and access to treated fields is prevented

3.4. Insecticides/Acaricides

Rainforest Alliance authorizes the use of the following insecticides/acaricide only if the conditions, as included in table 4, are fully complied with.

Table 4. Granted exceptions for prohibited insecticides/acaricide

Active Ingredient	CAS No.	Toxicity Classification	Pest Species	Crop	Countries	Exception expiration date	Conditions
Abamectin ⁴	71751-41-2	Acute toxicity	Phytophagous mites (<i>Tetranychus urticae</i>)	Asparagus	Peru	June 30, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.1 are fully implemented.
			Mites (<i>Oligonychus spp.</i> , <i>Panonychus spp.</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Tetranychus urticae</i> , <i>Polyphagotarsonemus latus</i> , <i>Aceria sheldoni</i> , <i>Bryobia rubrioculus</i>), Thrips (<i>Heliethrips haemorrhoidalis</i> , <i>Frankliniella sp.</i>)	Avocado	Chile Colombia Guatemala Mexico Peru	June 30, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.1 are fully implemented.
			Nematodes (various), banana weevil (<i>Cosmopolites sordidus</i>), Mealybugs (<i>Pseudococcus sp.</i> , <i>Ferrisia sp.</i> , <i>Dysmicoccus sp.</i>), Mites (<i>Tetranychus sp.</i>)	Banana	Belize Colombia Costa Rica Ecuador Guatemala Honduras Nicaragua Panama	June 30, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.1 are fully implemented.

⁴ Recommendation: Depending on the formulation, combination of abamectin with horticultural/narrow oils increases effectiveness and reduce spray drift



Active Ingredient	CAS No.	Toxicity Classification	Pest Species	Crop	Countries	Exception expiration date	Conditions
			Phytophagous mites (<i>Panonychus ulmi</i> , <i>Tetranychus urticae</i> , <i>Bryobia rubrioculus</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Eriophyes erineus</i> , <i>Oligonychus yothersi</i> , <i>Panonychus citri</i> , <i>Aculus cornutus</i>), Thrips (<i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i>)	Cherry	Chile	June 30, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.1 are fully implemented.
			Phytophagous mites (<i>Tetranychus urticae</i> , <i>Oligonychus spp.</i> , <i>Panonychus spp.</i> , <i>Brevipalpus spp.</i> , <i>Polyphagotarsonemus latus</i> , <i>Eriophyes spp.</i> , <i>Aceria sheldoni</i> , <i>Bryobia rubrioculus</i> , <i>Phyllocoptruta oleivora</i> , <i>Colomerus vitis</i>), Citrus leaf miner (<i>Phyllocnistis citrella</i>), Black tea thrips (<i>Heliothrips haemorrhoidalis</i>), Asian citrus psyllid (<i>Diaphorina citri</i>)	Citrus	Brazil Chile Peru	June 30, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.1 are fully implemented.
			Leaf miner (<i>Leucoptera coffeella</i>), Mites (<i>Tetranychus urticae</i> , <i>Oligonychus ilicis</i> , <i>Brevipalpus phoenicis</i>), Nematodes (various)	Coffee	Brazil Colombia El Salvador Guatemala Honduras Nicaragua Panama Tanzania Zambia	June 30, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.1 are fully implemented.
			Phytophagous mites (<i>Tetranychus spp.</i>), Leaf miner (<i>Liriomyza spp.</i>), Thrips (<i>Frankliniella spp.</i> , <i>Thrips sp.</i>), Nematodes (various)	Flowers and Ornamentals	Colombia Ecuador Guatemala Mexico	June 30, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.1 are fully implemented.



Active Ingredient	CAS No.	Toxicity Classification	Pest Species	Crop	Countries	Exception expiration date	Conditions
			Mites (<i>Colomerus vitis</i> , <i>Tetranychus</i> spp., <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i>), Citrus pyralid (<i>Cryptoblabes gnidiella</i>)	Grapes	Brazil Chile Peru	June 30, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.1 are fully implemented.
			Scales (<i>Pinnaspis aspidistrae</i>)	Mango	Brazil	June 30, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.1 are fully implemented.
			Leaf miner (<i>Liriomyza</i> sp.), Mites (<i>Tetranychus</i> sp.), Pickleworm (<i>Diaphania nitidalis</i>), White fly (<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>)	Melon	Brazil Costa Rica	June 30, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.1 are fully implemented.
			Mites (<i>Polyphagotarsonemus latus</i>)	Pepper (Capsicum)	Peru	June 30, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.1 are fully implemented.
			Leaf miner (<i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i>)	Potato	Uganda	June 30, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.1 are fully implemented.
			Leaf miner (<i>Liriomyza</i> sp.)	Watermelon	Brazil Costa Rica	June 30, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.1 are fully implemented.
Borax	1303-96-4	Chronic toxicity	Leaf-cutting ants and termites	All crops	All countries	June 30, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.1 are fully implemented.
Boric Acid	10043-35-3	Chronic toxicity	Leaf-cutting ants and termites	All crops	All countries	June 30, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.1 are fully implemented.
Chlorpyrifos*	2921-88-2	Chronic toxicity	Mealybugs (<i>Pseudococcus</i> sp., <i>Ferrisia</i> sp., <i>Dysmicoccus</i> sp.), Aphids (<i>Pentalonia</i> sp.), Scarring beetle (<i>Colaspis</i> sp.)	Banana	Colombia Costa Rica Ecuador Guatemala Honduras Philippines	June 30, 2023	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.1 are fully implemented. -Use is permitted for impregnated plastics only. -Exception will not be subject for renewal after the expiration date.



Active Ingredient	CAS No.	Toxicity Classification	Pest Species	Crop	Countries	Exception expiration date	Conditions
			Symphylan (<i>Scutigerella immaculata</i>)	Pineapple	Costa Rica Ecuador Ivory Coast	June 30, 2023	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.1 are fully implemented. -Application with closed cabin tractor is the only permitted application method. Use is permitted before flowering only. -Exception will not be subject for renewal after the expiration date.
Fipronil	120068-37-3	Severe effects (Pollinator risk)	Leaf cutting ants (Several species)	Citrus	Brazil	June 30, 2023	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.2 are fully implemented. -Application is restricted to solid baits in ant mounds or trails. Liquid applications of fipronil are prohibited.
			Thrips (<i>Frankliniella</i> spp., <i>Thrips</i> sp.), Leaf miners (<i>Liriomyza</i> spp.), Copitarsia moths (<i>Copitarsia</i> spp.)	Flowers and Ornamentals	Costa Rica	June 30, 2023	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.2 are fully implemented. -Use is permitted in closed environments only, such as greenhouses. -Exception will not be subject for renewal after the expiration date.
Imidacloprid	138261-41-3	Severe effects (Pollinator risk)	Mealybugs (<i>Pseudococcus</i> sp., <i>Ferrisia</i> sp., <i>Dysmicoccus</i> sp.), Aphids (<i>Pentalonia</i> sp.), Banana weevil (<i>Cosmopolites sordidus</i>)	Banana	Cameroon Costa Rica Ecuador Guatemala Honduras Ivory Coast Panama Philippines Suriname	June 30, 2023	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.2 are fully implemented. -Spot application only.



Active Ingredient	CAS No.	Toxicity Classification	Pest Species	Crop	Countries	Exception expiration date	Conditions
			Grapevine phylloxera (<i>Viteus vitifoliae</i>)	Grapes	Peru	June 30, 2023	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.2 are fully implemented. -Spot application only.
			Asian citrus psyllid (<i>Diaphorina citri</i>)	Citrus	Brazil	June 30, 2023	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.2 are fully implemented. -Drench application only (spot application).
			Coffee Berry Borer (<i>Hypotenemus hampei</i>)	Coffee	Costa Rica	June 30, 2023	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.2 are fully implemented. -Cultural pre- and post-harvest control methods are implemented. -Flowering registry is carried out. Applications only between 60 and 90 days after flowering. The defined threshold level is 4%. -Spot application only.
Spirodiclofen	148477-71-8	Chronic toxicity	Citrus leprosis mite (<i>Brevipalpus yothersi</i>)	Citrus	Brazil Chile	June 30, 2023	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.1 are fully implemented.
Thiacloprid	111988-49-9	Chronic toxicity	Tea mosquito bug (<i>Helopeltis theivora</i>)	Tea	India	June 30, 2023	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.1 are fully implemented.
Thiamethoxam	153719-23-4	Severe effects (Pollinator risk)	Nematodes (various), Banana Weevils (<i>Cosmopolites sordidus</i>), Mealybugs (<i>Pseudococcus sp.</i> , <i>Ferrisia sp.</i> , <i>Dysmicoccus sp.</i>)	Banana	Cameroon Colombia Ecuador Guatemala Honduras Panama	June 30, 2023	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.2 are fully implemented. -Spot application only.
			Asian citrus psyllid (<i>Diaphorina citri</i>)	Citrus	Brazil	June 30, 2023	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.2 are fully implemented. -Drench application only (spot application).



Active Ingredient	CAS No.	Toxicity Classification	Pest Species	Crop	Countries	Exception expiration date	Conditions
			Cocoa caspid (<i>Distantiella theobroma</i>), Mirids (<i>Sahlbergella singularis</i>), Cocoa pod borer (<i>Conopomorpha cramerella</i>)	Cocoa	Ghana Indonesia Ivory Coast Nigeria	June 30, 2023	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.2 are fully implemented. -No more of 4 applications per year are permitted. -In Ghana, applications are conducted from August until December. - In Ivory Coast, applications are conducted in July/August (28 days interval) and December/January (28 days interval). -Spot application only.
			Mealybugs (<i>Planococcus lilacinus</i> , <i>Pseudococcus spp.</i> , <i>Dysmicoccus sp.</i> , <i>Neochavesia caldasiae</i> , <i>Puto barberi</i> , <i>Rhizoecus spp.</i>), Coffee berry borer (<i>Hypothenemus hampei</i>), Coffee Leaf Miner (<i>Leucoptera coffeella</i>), Giant cicada (<i>Quesada gigas</i>)	Coffee	Brazil Colombia El Salvador Guatemala Honduras Nicaragua Panama Peru Tanzania Zambia	June 30, 2023	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.2 are fully implemented. -For Coffee berry borer: cultural pre- and post-harvest control methods are implemented. Flowering registry is carried out. Applications only between 60 and 90 days after flowering. The defined threshold level is 4%. -Drench application only (spot application).
			Aphids (<i>Macrosiphum spp.</i> , <i>Myzus sp.</i>), Thrips (<i>Frankliniella sp.</i> , <i>Thrips sp.</i>), Whitefly (<i>Trialeurodes sp.</i>)	Flowers and Ornamentals	Colombia Ecuador Guatemala	June 30, 2023	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.2 are fully implemented. -Use is permitted in closed environments only, such as greenhouses.



Active Ingredient	CAS No.	Toxicity Classification	Pest Species	Crop	Countries	Exception expiration date	Conditions
			Perola de terra (<i>Eurhizococcus brasiliensis</i>)	Grapes	Brazil	June 30, 2023	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.2 are fully implemented. -Spot application only.
			Stink bug (<i>Dichelops melacanthus</i>)	Maize	Brazil	June 30, 2023	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.2 are fully implemented. -Permitted as seed treatment only.
			Withe fly (<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>)	Melon	Costa Rica	June 30, 2023	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.2 are fully implemented.
			Mealybugs (<i>Dysmicoccus brevipes</i>)	Pineapple	Costa Rica	June 30, 2023	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.2 are fully implemented.
			Tea Mosquito bug (<i>Helopeltis theivora</i>)	Tea	India	June 30, 2023	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.2 are fully implemented. -Spot application only.
			Withe fly (<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>)	Watermelon	Costa Rica	June 30, 2023	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.2 are fully implemented.

3.4.1. Risk management requirements for substances with acute & chronic toxicity:

- a. Women under 50 years old do not apply these pesticides and are not present or near the application areas.
- b. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is used as prescribed in the product's label or Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS). If labels do not provide details of PPE for applicators, basic protective clothing⁵ with protection for eyes (i.e. a face mask or goggles) and respiratory protection (i.e. a respirator) are worn.
- c. Restricted Entry Intervals (REI) as stipulated in the product's MSDS, label or security tag are implemented, for protecting persons entering pesticide applied areas without PPE. When two or more products with different REIs are used at the same time, the longest interval applies.
- d. Daily maximum application time for applicators is limited to eight hours, two shifts of four hours maximum each, with bathing in between application periods to wash off residues, and clean PPE clothing for each shift. Application is conducted during the coolest hours of the day.

⁵ Apparel and footwear for persons handling pesticides include coveralls over a long-sleeved shirt, long pants, socks, and stout shoes, with chemically resistant gloves, with protection for eyes (i.e., a face mask or goggles), and respiratory protection (i.e., a respirator). From [Annex-1-Glossary.pdf \(rainforest-alliance.org\)](#)



- e. Potentially affected persons or communities are identified and alerted in advance of application. Explicit flags or signs are used to identify treated fields, and access to treated fields is prevented.

3.4.2. General risk management requirements for substances with severe effects (pollinator toxicity):

- a. Producers do not apply these substances on flowering crops and avoid drift to flowering weeds, or to cover crops that are attractive to beneficial insects (natural enemies and pollinators).
- b. Beneficial insects are monitored, and application time is defined based on monitoring results. Applications are avoided during high activity hours. Substances are ideally applied in the late afternoon or night-time from 6 pm onwards during low activity times of pollinators.
- c. If beehives are used for pollination, these are temporarily covered during the chemical application. Beehives are provided with a clean water source outside the treated area.
- d. Soil cover is maximized (cover crops, mulch, crop residues or similar) to reduce contact of these substances with the soil and leaching into ground water. Not applicable in case of drench applications.
- e. Flowering strips of native vegetation are planted outside the farm or at the edges of the crop within the farm to provide food and shelter for beneficial insects and promote a more stable agroecosystem.

3.5. Fumigants for storage pest control

Rainforest Alliance authorizes the use of the following fumigants for storage pest control only if the conditions, as included in table 5, are fully complied with.

Table 5. Granted exceptions for prohibited fumigants

Active Ingredient	CAS No.	Toxicity Classification	Pest Species	Crop	Country	Exception expiration date	Conditions
Aluminum phosphide Phosphine	20859-73-8 7803-51-2	Fatal if inhaled	Several	Cocoa	All countries	June 30, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.5.1 are fully implemented. -The use is permitted for post-harvest processes only.
Aluminum phosphide Phosphine	20859-73-8 7803-51-2	Fatal if inhaled	Several	Coffee	All countries	June 30, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.5.1 are fully implemented. -The use is permitted for post-harvest processes only.



Aluminum phosphide Magnesium phosphide Phosphine	20859-73-8 12057-74-8 7803-51-2	Fatal if inhaled	Several	Herbs and Spices	All countries	June 30, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.5.1 are fully implemented. -The use is permitted for post-harvest processes only.
Magnesium phosphide Phosphine	12057-74-8 7803-51-2	Fatal if inhaled	Thrips (<i>Frankliniella</i> spp., <i>Thrips</i> sp.)	Flowers and ornamentals	Colombia	June 30, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.5.1 are fully implemented.
Aluminum phosphide Magnesium phosphide Phosphine	20859-73-8 12057-74-8 7803-51-2	Fatal if inhaled	Several	Any crop, if required by applicable law	All countries	June 30, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.5.1 are fully implemented. -The use is permitted for post-harvest processes only.

3.5.1. Risk management requirements for fumigants:

- a. The product is applied only in closed, controlled, and sealed environments with gas leak detectors (gas meters). These detectors may be portable devices.
- b. There is a buffer zone around the storages or containers where fumigation is conducted. The buffer zone can be accessed only by authorized persons wearing protective equipment (e.g. gas masks). The dimensions of the buffer zone are between 3 and 150 meters depending on the application rate, facility, and storage/container size. Gas meters are placed at several locations along the buffer zone perimeter to control acceptable occupational exposure limits as well as fire protection. Parameters are checked against the national regulation or the following (whichever is more stringent):
 - i. If concentrations exceed 0.3 ppm, no presence of unprotected workers or bystanders is allowed, and the area is evacuated.
- c. Nearby the area where fumigation is done and where the substances are stored, electricity is set up in a way phosphine gas cannot be accidentally ignited and all sources of ignition are removed.
- d. Fumigant handlers have completed mandatory annual training on product-specific training material, and facility-specific information. Personnel working in the sites where the fumigation is conducted or the substances are stored, are trained on the use of and equipped with specific fire-extinguishing equipment (sand, carbon dioxide powder) to extinguish the fire. The use of water for the purpose of extinguishing fires is prohibited.
- e. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is used as prescribed in the product's label or MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheet). If labels do not provide details of PPE for applicators, basic protective clothing⁶ with protection for eyes (i.e. a face mask or goggles) and the following respirators:

⁶ Apparel and footwear for persons handling pesticides include coveralls over a long-sleeved shirt, long pants, socks, and stout shoes, with chemically resistant gloves, with protection for eyes (i.e., a face mask or goggles), and respiratory protection (i.e., a respirator). From [Annex-1-Glossary.pdf \(rainforest-alliance.org\)](#)



Concentration	Required Equipment
3 ppm or less	Supplied-air respirator
7.5 ppm or less	Supplied-air respirator operated in a continuous-flow mode
15 ppm or less	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece, or Supplied-air respirator with a full facepiece, or Air-purifying, full-facepiece respirator (gas masks) with a chin-style front- or back-mounted canister
50 ppm or less	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supplied-air respirator equipped with a full facepiece and operated in a pressure-demand mode, or Self-contained breathing apparatus equipped with a full facepiece and operated in a pressure-demand mode
Unknown	Self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece

Source: US National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) recommendations

3.6. Fungicides

Rainforest Alliance authorizes the use of the following fungicides only if the conditions, as included in table 6, are fully complied with.

Table 6. Granted exceptions for prohibited fungicides

Active Ingredient	CAS No.	Toxicity Classification	Pest Species	Crop	Country	Exception expiration date	Conditions
Carbendazim	10605-21-7	Chronic toxicity	Fruit spot (<i>Fusarium sp.</i> , <i>Cercospora hayi</i>), Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum spp.</i>)	Banana	Philippines	June 30, 2023	-Risk management requirements in section 3.6.1 are fully implemented.
			Wilting (<i>Fusarium sp.</i>), Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>), Black rot (<i>Thielaviopsis paradoxa</i>)	Pineapple	Costa Rica	June 30, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.6.1 are fully implemented. -Use is permitted before flowering only. -Application with tractor (closed cabin) and spray boom is the only permitted application method.



Active Ingredient	CAS No.	Toxicity Classification	Pest Species	Crop	Country	Exception expiration date	Conditions
Chlorothalonil	1897-45-6	Chronic toxicity	Leaf blight (<i>Stemphylium vesicarium</i>)	Asparagus	Peru	June 30, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.6.1 are fully implemented.
			Black Sigatoka (<i>Mycosphaerella fijiensis</i>), Yellow Sigatoka (<i>Mycosphaerella musicola</i>), Banana Freckle (<i>Phyllosticta musarum</i>)	Banana	Colombia Costa Rica Ecuador Guatemala Honduras Philippines	June 30, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.6.1 are fully implemented.
			Purple blotch (<i>Alternaria porri</i>)	Onion	Brazil	June 30, 2023	-Risk management requirements in section 3.6.1 are fully implemented.
			Late blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>), Early blight (<i>Alternaria solani</i>)	Potato	Brazil	June 30, 2023	-Risk management requirements in section 3.6.1 are fully implemented.
			Grey rot (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>), Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i>)	Rooibos	South Africa	June 30, 2023	-Risk management requirements in section 3.6.1 are fully implemented. -Authorized for use in seedlings, in the nursery only.
Cyproconazole	94361-06-5	Chronic toxicity	Coffee leaf rust (<i>Hemileia vastatrix</i>), Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum spp.</i>), American Leaf Spot (<i>Mycena Citricolor</i>), Brown eye spot (<i>Cercospora coffeicola</i>), Pink disease (<i>Erythricium salmonicolor</i>), Thread blight (<i>Corticium spp.</i>)	Coffee	Brazil Colombia Costa Rica Dominican Republic El Salvador Guatemala Honduras Mexico Nicaragua Panama	June 30, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.6.1 are fully implemented.
Dimethomorph	110488-70-5	Chronic toxicity	Mildew (<i>Peronospora sparsa</i>)	Flowers and Ornamentals	Ecuador	June 30, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.6.1 are fully implemented.



Active Ingredient	CAS No.	Toxicity Classification	Pest Species	Crop	Country	Exception expiration date	Conditions
			Mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>)	Melon	Costa Rica	June 30, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.6.1 are fully implemented.
			Mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>)	Watermelon	Costa Rica	June 30, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.6.1 are fully implemented.
Epoiconazole	133855-98-8	Chronic toxicity	Black Sigatoka (<i>Mycosphaerella fijiensis</i>), Yellow Sigatoka (<i>Mycosphaerella musicola</i>)	Banana	Belize Cameroon Colombia Costa Rica Ecuador Guatemala Honduras Ivory Coast Panama Philippines	June 30, 2023	-Risk management requirements in section 3.6.1 are fully implemented.
			Coffee leaf rust (<i>Hemileia vastatrix</i>), Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum spp.</i>), American Leaf Spot (<i>Mycena Citricolor</i>), Brown eye spot (<i>Cercospora coffeicola</i>)	Coffee	Brazil Costa Rica Guatemala Kenya Nicaragua	June 30, 2023	-Risk management requirements in section 3.6.1 are fully implemented.
Iprodione	36734-19-7	Chronic toxicity	Botrytis (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i> Pers.:Fr.), Sclerotinia (<i>S. sclerotiorum</i>)	Flowers and Ornamentals	Colombia Ecuador United States	June 30, 2023	-Risk management requirements in section 3.6.1 are fully implemented.
			Grey rot (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>), Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i>)	Rooibos	South Africa	June 30, 2023	-Risk management requirements in section 3.6.1 are fully implemented. -Authorized for use in seedlings, in the nursery only.



Active Ingredient	CAS No.	Toxicity Classification	Pest Species	Crop	Country	Exception expiration date	Conditions
Mancozeb	8018-01-7	Chronic toxicity	Black Sigatoka (<i>Mycosphaerella fijiensis</i>), Yellow Sigatoka (<i>Mycosphaerella musicola</i>),	Banana	Belize Brazil Cameroon Colombia Costa Rica Ecuador Guatemala Honduras Ivory Coast Mexico Nicaragua Panama Philippines Suriname	June 30, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.6.1 are fully implemented.
			Mildew (<i>Peronospora sparsa</i>), Botrytis (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	Flowers and Ornamentals	Colombia Ecuador	June 30, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.6.1 are fully implemented.
			Downy mildew (<i>Plasmopara viticola</i>)	Grapes	Brazil	June 30, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.6.1 are fully implemented.
			Brown spot of corn (<i>Phaeosphaeria maydis</i>)	Maize	Brazil	June 30, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.6.1 are fully implemented.
			Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum spp.</i>)	Mango	Brazil Puerto Rico	June 30, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.6.1 are fully implemented.
			Mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>), Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum sp.</i>), Leaf blight (<i>Alternaria spp.</i>)	Melon	Brazil Costa Rica	June 30, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.6.1 are fully implemented.
			Purple blotch (<i>Alternaria porri</i>)	Onion	Brazil	June 30, 2023	-Risk management requirements in section 3.6.1 are fully implemented.
			Late blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>), Early blight (<i>Alternaria solani</i>)	Potato	Brazil Chile Uganda	June 30, 2023	-Risk management requirements in section 3.6.1 are fully implemented.



Active Ingredient	CAS No.	Toxicity Classification	Pest Species	Crop	Country	Exception expiration date	Conditions
			Mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>), Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum sp.</i>), Leaf blight (<i>Alternaria spp.</i>)	Watermelon	Brazil Costa Rica	June 30, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.6.1 are fully implemented.
Propiconazole	60207-90-1	Chronic toxicity	Wilting (<i>Fusarium sp.</i>), Black rot (<i>Ceratocystis paradoxa</i>)	Pineapple	Costa Rica Ecuador	June 30, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.6.1 are fully implemented. -Use is permitted for seed treatment only.
Triadimenol	55219-65-3	Chronic toxicity	Black Sigatoka (<i>Micosphaerella fijiensis</i>), Yellow Sigatoka (<i>Micosphaerella musicola</i>)	Banana	Colombia Costa Rica Ecuador Guatemala Honduras Nicaragua Philippines	June 30, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.6.1 are fully implemented.

3.6.1. Risk management requirements for substances with acute & chronic toxicity:

- a. Women under 50 years old do not apply these pesticides and are not present or near the application areas.
- b. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is used as prescribed in the product's label or Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS). If labels do not provide details of PPE for applicators, basic protective clothing⁷ with protection for eyes (i.e. a face mask or goggles) and respiratory protection (i.e. a respirator) are worn.
- c. Restricted Entry Intervals (REI) as stipulated in the product's MSDS, label or security tag are implemented, for protecting persons entering pesticide applied areas without PPE. When two or more products with different REIs are used at the same time, the longest interval applies.
- d. Daily maximum application time for applicators is limited to eight hours, two shifts of four hours maximum each, with bathing in between application periods to wash off residues, and clean PPE clothing for each shift. Application is conducted during the coolest hours of the day.
- e. Potentially affected persons or communities are identified and alerted in advance of application. Explicit flags or signs are used to identify treated fields, and access to treated fields is prevented.

⁷ Apparel and footwear for persons handling pesticides include coveralls over a long-sleeved shirt, long pants, socks, and stout shoes, with chemically resistant gloves, with protection for eyes (i.e., a face mask or goggles), and respiratory protection (i.e., a respirator). From [Annex-1-Glossary.pdf \(rainforest-alliance.org\)](https://rainforest-alliance.org/annex-1-glossary.pdf)



3.7. Herbicides

Rainforest Alliance authorizes the use of the following herbicides only if the conditions, as included in table 7, are fully complied with.

Table 7. Exceptions for prohibited herbicides

Active Ingredient	CAS No.	Toxicity Classification	Pest Species	Crop	Country	Exception expiration date	Conditions
Glufosinate ammonium	77182-82-2	Chronic toxicity	Sourgrass (<i>Digitaria insularis</i>)	Citrus	Brazil	June 30, 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Risk management requirements in section 3.7.1 are fully implemented. -Applications are only permitted as part of an Integrated Weed Management plan, and for Sourgrass control only. -Application with closed cabin tractor is the only permitted application method. -Authorization is limited to plantations under 6 years of age, and to the crop line area only, e.g., area beneath the crop canopy. -Exception will not be subject for renewal after the expiration date.

3.7.1. Risk management requirements for substances with acute & chronic toxicity:

- a. Women under 50 years old do not apply these pesticides and are not present or near the application areas.
- b. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is used as prescribed in the product's label or Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS). If labels do not provide details of PPE for applicators, basic protective clothing⁸ with protection for eyes (i.e. a face mask or goggles) and respiratory protection (i.e. a respirator) are worn.
- c. Restricted Entry Intervals (REI) as stipulated in the product's MSDS, label or security tag are implemented, for protecting persons entering pesticide applied areas without PPE. When two or more products with different REIs are used at the same time, the longest interval applies.
- d. Daily maximum application time for applicators is limited to eight hours, two shifts of four hours maximum each, with bathing in between application periods to wash off residues, and clean PPE clothing for each shift. Application is conducted during the coolest hours of the day.
- e. Potentially affected persons or communities are identified and alerted in advance of application. Explicit flags or signs are used to identify treated fields, and access to treated fields is prevented.

⁸ Apparel and footwear for persons handling pesticides include coveralls over a long-sleeved shirt, long pants, socks, and stout shoes, with chemically resistant gloves, with protection for eyes (i.e., a face mask or goggles), and respiratory protection (i.e., a respirator). From [Annex-1-Glossary.pdf \(rainforest-alliance.org\)](#)