

RAINFOREST ALLIANCE EXCEPTIONAL USE POLICY:

Granted exceptions and their conditions for using Rainforest Alliance Prohibited Pesticides

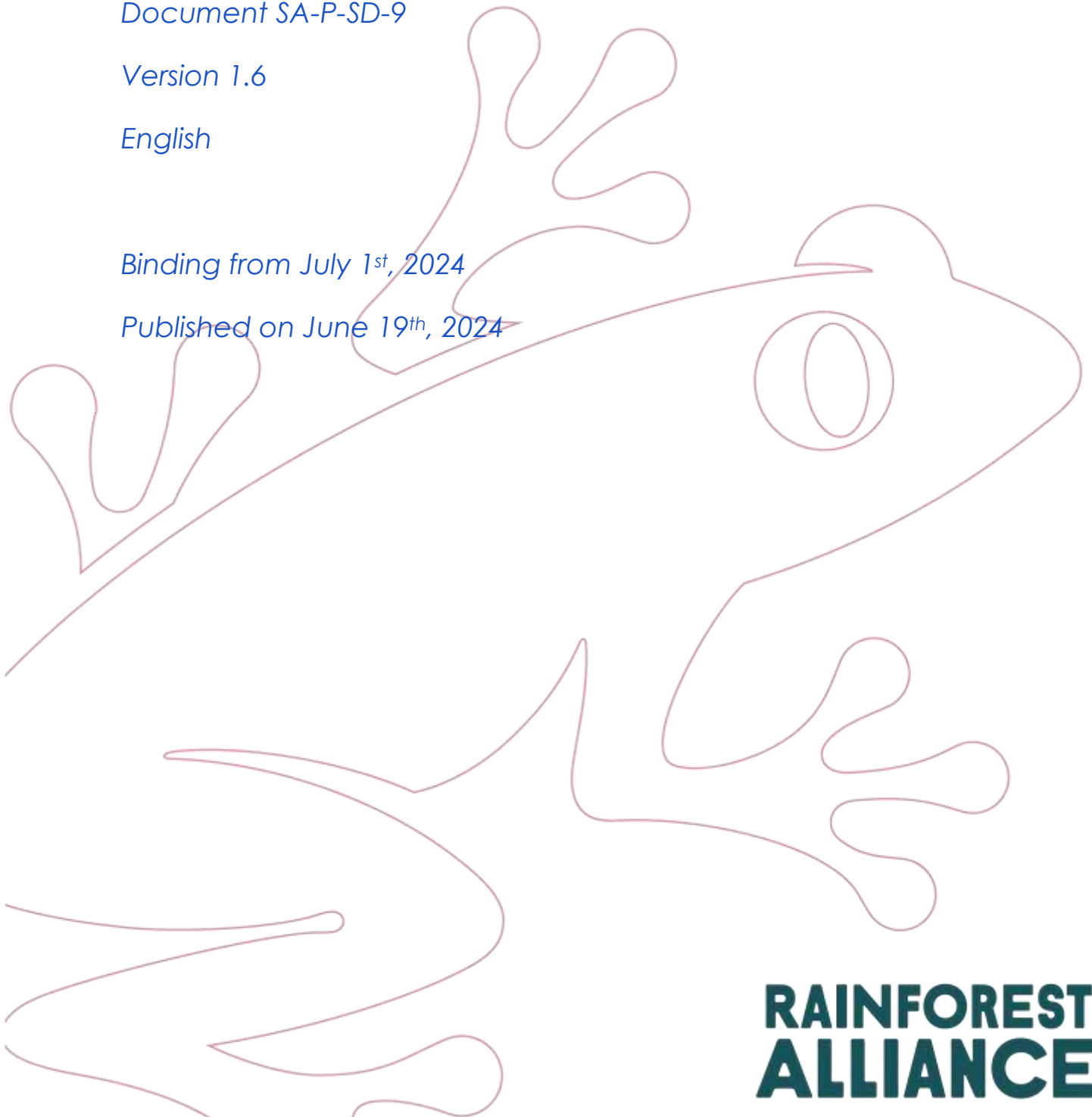
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**RAINFOREST
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The Rainforest Alliance is creating a more sustainable world by using social and market forces to protect nature and improve the lives of farmers and forest communities.

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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-V1.6, as compared to the previous version SA-P-SD-9-V1.5.

Section	Change
3.4. Insecticides/ Acaricides	<p>Abamectin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exception for use on Avocado for the control of Mites (<i>Oligonychus</i> spp., <i>Panonychus</i> spp., <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i>, <i>Tetranychus urticae</i>, <i>Polyphagotarsonemus latus</i>, <i>Aceria sheldoni</i>, <i>Bryobia rubrioculus</i>), Thrips (<i>Heliethrips</i> sp., <i>Frankliniella</i> sp.), Whitefly (<i>Aleurodicus juleikae</i>), Banded Dagburned Mirid (<i>Dagbertus minensis</i>), Scales (<i>Fiorinia fioriniae</i>, <i>Pinnaspis aspidistrae</i>, <i>Hemiberlesia lataniae</i>), in Chile ends. <p>Chlorpyrifos:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exception for the use on bananas in Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, and Honduras is extended to December 2024 <p>Fipronil</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exception for the use on Citrus ends. The exception for the use on Flowers and ornamentals ends. <p>Imidacloprid:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exception for the use on Grapes ends. The exception for the use on Citrus ends. <p>Thiamethoxam:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exception for use on Banana for the control of Banana weevils (<i>Cosmopolites sordidus</i>), Mealybugs (<i>Pseudococcus</i> sp., <i>Ferrisia</i> sp., <i>Dysmicoccus</i> sp.) ends. The exception for use on Citrus to control Asian citrus psyllid (<i>Diaphorina citri</i>) ends. The exception for use on Coffee to control Mealybugs (<i>Planococcus lilacinus</i>, <i>Pseudococcus</i> spp., <i>Dysmicoccus</i> sp., <i>Neochavesia caldasia</i>, <i>Puto barberi</i>, <i>Rhizoecus</i> spp.), Coffee berry borer (<i>Hypothenemus hampei</i>), Giant cicada (<i>Quesada gigas</i>) ends. The exception for use on Maize to control Stink bug (<i>Dichelops melacanthus</i>) ends. The weevil (<i>Heilipus fassli</i>) is added to the country scope of the exception in Avocado in Colombia. <p>Spirodiclofen</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exception for the use on citrus is extended to December 2024
3.6. Fungicides	<p>Carbendazim</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exception for use on banana ends. <p>Chlorothalonil:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exception for use on onion ends. The exception for use on potato ends. <p>Dimethomorph</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exception for use in grapes to control Downy mildew (<i>Plasmopara viticola</i>) ends due to reports of resistance. <p>Iprodione</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exception for the control of Botrytis (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>) ends due to reports of resistance. <p>Mancozeb:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liberia is added to the country scope of the exception in Cocoa.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Eswatini is added to the country scope of the exception in Pineapple.• Grey Blight (<i>Pseudopezalotiopsis theae</i>) is added to the pest scope of the exception for use in Tea.
3.7. Herbicides	<p>Glufosinate ammonium</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The exception for use on citrus, to control Sourgrass (<i>Digitaria insularis</i>) ends



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.....	21
3.6. Fungicides.....	23



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 would impede the economic viability of the farm. Further, where exceptions are granted, producers must implement mitigation measures to minimize the negative impact 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 conducted 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. Country-specific data on registered pesticides and Maximum Residue Limits are also assessed with the use of external tools such as [Homologa https://homologa.com/](https://homologa.com/) and the Global Crop Protection database.

IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS

- The EUP is developed from requests sent by certified producers through the procedure described in the [Annex Chapter 4: Farming](#). Requests are processed and analyzed as described above. Final decisions are taken by RA's IPM team by majority decision and after careful consideration of the assessment by the external panel. The EUP is updated every six months based on the requests received during the previous half-year.
- Exceptions for paraquat, fipronil, and any other active ingredient classified as hazardous under the Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention, or Montreal Protocol will not be granted. This is in line with the RA's IPM strategy and the sustainable agriculture goals.
- **Withdrawals:** Please consider that the following exceptions, as granted in section 3, have been discontinued.

Fipronil – citrus, flowers and ornamentals

Imidacloprid – grapes, citrus

Thiamethoxam – banana, citrus, coffee maize.

Carbendazim – banana

Chlorothalonil – 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 work with 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 \(rainforest-alliance.org\)](#)
- l. Certificate holders 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; Borate Salts	1303-96-4	Chronic toxicity	Not applicable	All crops	All countries	December 31, 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	December 31, 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 S01: Glossary | Rainforest Alliance \(rainforest-alliance.org\)](https://rainforest-alliance.org/annex-s01-glossary)



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	December 31, 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	December 31, 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	December 31, 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	December 31, 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	December 31, 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	December 31, 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	December 31, 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	December 31, 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	December 31, 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	December 31, 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	December 31, 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 Philippines	December 31, 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	December 31, 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	December 31, 2024	

3.2.1 Risk management requirements for rodenticides:

- Food sources attracting rodents and debris are eliminated.
- Rodent reproduction areas are eliminated or reduced.
- Drainages are well-maintained and functional for water run-off and avoid standing water.
- Rodenticides are only used if mechanical, bacteriological, or Vitamin D control methods have proven to be ineffective.
- Rodent carcasses are handled with gloves and buried in locations that do not pose risk to human or wildlife health, or water contamination.
- Trees or artificial structures are strategically placed on the farm to facilitate perching of raptor birds for rodent control³
- 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:

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

3.2.3. Additional requirements for pellet formulations:

- Only product formulations that cannot be confused as food by birds are used.
- Routine applications are prohibited.
- Access of bystanders is avoided by fencing or other effective security measures.
- 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	December 31, 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>Cecilioides aperta</i> , <i>Opeas pumilum</i>)	Pineapple	Costa Rica	December 31, 2024	-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	December 31, 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 immaculata</i>)	Pineapple	Costa Rica	December 31, 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.
Fenamiphos*	22224-92-6	Acute Toxicity	Nematodes (various)	Banana	Belize Costa Rica Guatemala	December 31, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.3.1 are fully implemented.



					Panama		-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	December 31, 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	Belize Cameroon Costa Rica Ecuador Guatemala Honduras Ivory Coast Panama Philippines Spain-Canary Islands only Suriname	December 31, 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	December 31, 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	December 31, 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:

- 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 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.
- 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.

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	Mites (<i>Tetranychus urticae</i>)	Asparagus	Peru	December 31, 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>Heliothrips sp.</i> , <i>Frankliniella sp.</i>), Whitefly (<i>Aleurodicus juleikae</i>), Banded Dagburned Mirid (<i>Dagbertus minensis</i>), Scales (<i>Fiorinia fioriniae</i> , <i>Pinnaspis aspidistrae</i> , <i>Hemiberlesia lataniae</i>)	Avocado	Colombia Guatemala Mexico Peru	December 31, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.1 are fully implemented.
			Nematodes (<i>various</i>), 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	December 31, 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
			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	December 31, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.1 are fully implemented.
			Mites (<i>Tetranychus urticae</i> , <i>Oligonychus sp.</i> , <i>Panonychus sp.</i> , <i>Brevipalpus sp.</i> , <i>Polyphagotarsonemus latus</i> , <i>Eriophyes sp.</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	December 31, 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 Peru	December 31, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.1 are fully implemented.
			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	December 31, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.1 are fully implemented.
			Mites (<i>Colomerus vitis</i> , <i>Tetranychus spp.</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i>), Honeydew moth (<i>Cryptoblabes gnidiella</i>)	Grapes	Brazil Chile Peru	December 31, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.1 are fully implemented.
			Scales (<i>Pinnaspis aspidistrae</i>)	Mango	Brazil	December 31, 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
			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	December 31, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.1 are fully implemented.
			Mites (<i>Tetranychus urticae</i> , <i>Eotetranychus lewisi</i>)	Papaya	Costa Rica	December 31, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.1 are fully implemented.
			Mites (<i>Polyphagotarsonemus latus</i>)	Pepper (Capsicum)	Peru	December 31, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.1 are fully implemented.
			Leaf miner (<i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i>)	Potato	Brazil Uganda	December 31, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.1 are fully implemented.
			Mites (<i>Tetranychus urticae</i>), Nematodes (several species), Elasmopalpus (<i>Elasmopalpus lignosellus</i>)	Soy	Brazil	December 31, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.1 are fully implemented.
			Leaf miner (<i>Liriomyza</i> sp.)	Watermelon	Brazil Costa Rica	December 31, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.1 are fully implemented.
Borax; Borate salts	1303-96-4	Chronic toxicity	Leaf-cutting ants and termites	All crops	All countries	December 31, 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	December 31, 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	December 31, 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
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.), Scarring beetle (<i>Colaspis</i> sp.)	Banana	Philippines	December 31, 2024	-Use is permitted for impregnated plastics only.
			Symphylan (<i>Scutigerella immaculata</i>)	Pineapple	Costa Rica Ecuador Ivory Coast	December 31, 2024	-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.
			Cocoa capsid (<i>Distantiella theobroma</i>), Mirids (<i>Sahlbergella singularis</i>), Tea Mosquito bug (<i>Helopeltis</i> spp), White grubs (<i>Phyllophaga</i> spp.)	Cocoa	Liberia	December 31, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.2 are fully implemented. -Spot application only.
Mealybugs (<i>Pseudococcus</i> sp., <i>Ferrisia</i> sp., <i>Dysmicoccus</i> sp.), Aphids (<i>Pentalonia</i> sp.), Banana weevil (<i>Cosmopolites sordidus</i>), Scales (<i>Aspidiotus destructor</i> , <i>Diaspis boisduvalii</i>)	Banana	Cameroon Costa Rica Ecuador Guatemala Honduras Ivory Coast Panama Philippines Suriname					
			Coffee Berry Borer (<i>Hypothenemus hampei</i>)	Coffee	Costa Rica	December 31, 2024	-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



Active Ingredient	CAS No.	Toxicity Classification	Pest Species	Crop	Countries	Exception expiration date	Conditions
							defined threshold level is 4%. -Spot application only.
			Scales (<i>Aulacaspis tubercularis</i>), Aphids (Several)	Mango	Puerto Rico	December 31, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.2 are fully implemented.
Spirodiclofen	148477-71-8	Chronic toxicity	Citrus leprosis mite (<i>Brevipalpus yothersi</i>)	Citrus	Brazil Chile	December 31, 2024	-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	December 31, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.1 are fully implemented.
			Weevil (<i>Heilipus fassli</i>)	Avocado	Colombia	December 31, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.2 are fully implemented.
			Nematode (various), Banana	Banana	Cameroon Colombia Ecuador Guatemala Honduras Panama	December 31, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.2 are fully implemented. -Spot application only.
Thiamethoxam	153719-23-4	Severe effects (Pollinator risk)	Cocoa capsid (<i>Distantiella theobroma</i>), Mirids (<i>Sahlbergella singularis</i>), Cocoa pod borer (<i>Conopomorpha cramerella</i>)	Cocoa	Ghana Indonesia Ivory Coast Nigeria	December 31, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.2 are fully implemented. -No more than 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



Active Ingredient	CAS No.	Toxicity Classification	Pest Species	Crop	Countries	Exception expiration date	Conditions
							December/January (28 days interval). -Spot application only.
			Coffee Leaf Miner (<i>Leucoptera coffeella</i>)	Coffee	Brazil Peru Tanzania	December 31, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.2 are fully implemented.
			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, Mexico	December 31, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.2 are fully implemented. -Use is permitted in closed environments only, such as greenhouses.
			Perola de terra (<i>Eurhizococcus brasiliensis</i>)	Grapes	Brazil	December 31, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.2 are fully implemented. -Spot application only.
			Mealybugs (Several), Thrips (Several)	Mango	Puerto Rico	December 31, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.2 are fully implemented.
			Withe fly (<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>)	Melon	Costa Rica	December 31, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.2 are fully implemented.
			Mealybugs (<i>Dysmicoccus brevipes</i>)	Pineapple	Costa Rica	December 31, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.2 are fully implemented.
			Tea Mosquito bug (<i>Helopeltis theivora</i>)	Tea	India	December 31, 2024	-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
			Withe fly (<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>)	Watermelon	Costa Rica	December 31, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.4.2 are fully implemented.

3.4.1. 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 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.
- 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.

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

- 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).
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

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 S01: Glossary | Rainforest Alliance \(rainforest-alliance.org\)](https://rainforest-alliance.org)



- 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	December 31, 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	December 31, 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	December 31, 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	December 31, 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	December 31, 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:

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

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 S01: Glossary | Rainforest Alliance \(rainforest-alliance.org\)](https://rainforest-alliance.org)



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	Wilting (<i>Fusarium sp.</i>), Anthracnose <i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i> , Black rot (<i>Thielaviopsis paradoxa</i>)	Pineapple	Costa Rica	December 31, 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.
Chlorothalonil	1897-45-6	Chronic toxicity	Leaf blight (<i>Stemphylium vesicarium</i>)	Asparagus	Peru	December 31, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.6.1 are fully implemented
			Sigatoka (<i>Pseudocercospora fijiensis</i>) Banana Freckle (<i>Phyllosticta musarum</i>)	Banana	Colombia Costa Rica Ecuador Guatemala Honduras Philippines	December 31, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.6.1 are fully implemented
			Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum sp.</i>), Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora spp.</i>), Stem end rot (<i>Lasiodiplodia sp.</i>), Black mold (<i>Cladosporium spp.</i>)	Mango	Puerto Rico	December 31, 2024	-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	December 31, 2024	-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
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 Peru	December 31, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.6.1 are fully implemented
Dimethomorph	110488-70-5	Chronic toxicity	Black pod disease (<i>Phytophthora sp.</i>)	Cocoa	Liberia	December 31, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.6.1 are fully implemented
			Downy mildew (<i>Peronospora sparsa</i>)	Flowers and Ornamentals	Ecuador Mexico	December 31, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.6.1 are fully implemented
			Mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>)	Melon	Brazil Costa Rica Guatemala	December 31, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.6.1 are fully implemented
			Mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>)	Watermelon	Costa Rica Guatemala	December 31, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.6.1 are fully implemented
Epoxiconazole	133855-98-8	Chronic toxicity	Sigatoka (<i>Pseudocercospora fijiensis</i>)	Banana	Belize Cameroon Colombia Costa Rica Ecuador Guatemala Honduras Ivory Coast Panama Philippines	December 31, 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
			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 Honduras Kenya Mexico Nicaragua Panama Peru Colombia El Salvador	December 31, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.6.1 are fully implemented
Iprodione	36734-19-7	Chronic toxicity	<i>Sclerotinia (Sclerotinia sclerotiorum)</i> , Sooty mould (<i>Capnodium sp.</i>)	Flowers and Ornamentals	Colombia Ecuador Mexico USA	December 31, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.6.1 are fully implemented
			Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i>)	Rooibos	South Africa	December 31, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.6.1 are fully implemented -Authorized for use in seedlings, in the nursery only.
Mancozeb	8018-01-7	Chronic toxicity	<i>Sigatoka (Pseudocercospora fijiensis)</i>	Banana	Belize Brazil Cameroon Colombia Costa Rica Ecuador Guatemala Honduras Ivory Coast Mexico Nicaragua Panama Philippines Suriname	December 31, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.6.1 are fully implemented.
			Black pod disease (<i>Phytophthora sp.</i>)	Cocoa	Ivory Coast Liberia Nicaragua	December 31, 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
			Downy mildew (<i>Peronospora sparsa</i>), Botrytis (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	Flowers and Ornamentals	Colombia Ecuador Guatemala Mexico USA	December 31, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.6.1 are fully implemented
			Downy mildew (<i>Plasmopara viticola</i>)	Grapes	Brazil Peru	December 31, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.6.1 are fully implemented
			Brown spot of corn (<i>Phaeosphaeria maydis</i>)	Maize	Brazil	December 31, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.6.1 are fully implemented
			Anthrachnose (<i>Colletotrichum spp.</i> , Scab (<i>Elsinoe mangiferae</i>),	Mango	Brazil Puerto Rico	December 31, 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	December 31, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.6.1 are fully implemented
			Purple blotch (<i>Alternaria porri</i>)	Onion	Brazil	December 31, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.6.1 are fully implemented
			Early blight (<i>Cercospora apii</i>), Downy mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>), Grey rot (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>), Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum sp.</i>), Bud rot (<i>Phytophthora palmivora</i>)	Papaya	Brazil Costa Rica	December 31, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.6.1 are fully implemented
			Root rot (<i>Phytophthora sp.</i>)	Pineapple	Costa Rica	December 31, 2024	-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	December 31, 2024	-Risk management requirements in section 3.6.1 are fully implemented - Crop rotation is implemented



Active Ingredient	CAS No.	Toxicity Classification	Pest Species	Crop	Country	Exception expiration date	Conditions
			Soybean rust (<i>Phakopsora pachyrhizi</i>), Leaf spot (<i>Corynespora cassicola</i>), Purple seed stain (<i>Cercospora kikuchii</i>), Brown spot (<i>Septoria glycines</i>)	Soy	Brazil	December 31, 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 sp.</i>)	Watermelon	Brazil Costa Rica	December 31, 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	December 31, 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	Sigatoka (<i>Pseudocercospora fijiensis</i>)	Banana	Colombia Costa Rica Ecuador Guatemala Honduras Nicaragua Philippines	December 31, 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 \(rainforest-alliance.org\)](#)