



FAIRTRADE LABELLING ORGANIZATIONS INTERNATIONAL

GENERIC FAIRTRADE STANDARDS

FLO Prohibited Materials List

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Not applicable**

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FLO Prohibited Materials List

The FLO Prohibited Materials List specifies which materials cannot be used by FLO-certified producers. This list is an integral part of the environmental standards for Small Farmers' organisations and for Hired Labour (see also the requirements on agrochemicals under 3.2 in the Generic Fairtrade Standards for Small Farmers' Organisations and Hired Labour).

Explanatory note: The here listed materials cannot be used by FLO-certified producers while handling Fairtrade products. The prohibition applies to all activities that producers are involved in, e.g. production, post-harvest treatment, processing, storage, transportation, etc. The FLO Prohibited Materials List is divided in two tables: Table 1 specifies the regulations that apply to a **group of materials** and Table 2 contains the regulations on **specific materials**. Table 2 is divided in 3 columns: the left-hand column specifies the materials name; the centre-column states what the type of use is of the material (insecticide, nematicide, etc.); and, the right-hand column lists a number of specific FLO prohibitions and regulations. The materials listed in the column titled 'Materials name' are forbidden for all FLO products unless the column 'Specific FLO Prohibitions and Regulations' states differently. The materials listed are derived from the following sources: WHO Class I a & I b, Pesticide Action Network's "dirty dozen" list, FAO/ UNEP's Prior Informed Consent Procedure. Additionally, a number of materials are listed that are specifically and exclusively prohibited by FLO. In these cases the application conditions are specified in the 'Specific FLO Prohibitions and Regulations' column. In case a material is exceptionally allowed then this is specified in the right-hand column. Details on the conditions under which the exceptions are allowed are explained at the end of this document (see asterisk) and in the Generic Fairtrade Standards 3.2.1.2 and 3.2.2.1.

FLO requires that producers always abide by **national legislation** unless that legislation conflicts with internationally recognized standards and conventions, in which case the higher standards prevail. However, if national legislation sets higher standards on an issue than FLO, it supersedes Fairtrade Standards.

Table 1 Material Groups

<p>Specific FLO Regulation:</p> <p>❖ The use of Herbicides is prohibited in bananas from all countries, except for Colombia, Costa Rica, the Windward Islands and the Dominican Republic. In these countries it is allowed only under exceptional conditions.*</p>

Table 2 Specific materials

Materials name	Use Type	Specific FLO Prohibitions and Regulations
A		
2,4,5-T	Herbicide	
3-Chloro-1,2-propanediol (see also Alpha-chlorohydrin)	-	
Acrolein	Algaecide	
Aldicarb	Nematicide, insecticide, acaricide	
Allyl alcohol	Herbicide	
Aldrin	Insecticide	
Alpha-chlorohydrin (3-Chloro-1,2-propanediol)	-	
Amoxicillin	-	Prohibited only in post-harvest treatment of bananas
Aroclor (see Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB))	-	
Asbestos (such as Crocidolite, Actinolite, Anthophyllite, Amosite and Tremolite)	-	
Azinphos-ethyl	Insecticide, fungicide	
Azinphos-methyl	Insecticide	Under exceptional conditions allowed in: - apples, pears and plums from South Africa*
B		
Binapacryl	Fungicide, acaricide	
Blasticidin	Fungicide	
Brodifacoum	Rodenticide	
Bromadiolone	Rodenticide	
Bromethalin	Multipurpose	

Materials name	Use Type	Specific FLO Prohibitions and Regulations
Butocarboxim	Insecticide	
Butoxycarboxim	Insecticide	
C		
Cadusafos	Nematicide, insecticide	Under exceptional conditions allowed in: - flowers from all regions - citrus ¹ , table grapes and wine grapes from South Africa*
Calcium cyanide [C]	Rodenticide	
Calcium arsenate	Herbicide, insecticide, rodenticide, molluscicide	
Camphechlor (see also Toxaphene)	Insecticide	
Captafol	Fungicide, acaricide	
Carbofuran (see also Dustable powder formulations)	Nematicide, insecticide, acaricide	Under exceptional conditions allowed in: - flowers from all regions - tea from Sri Lanka*
Chlorfenvinphos	Insecticide, acaricide	
Chlorethoxyfos	Insecticide	
Chlordane	Insecticide	
Chlordimeform	Insecticide, acaricide	
Chlorobenzilate	Insecticide	
Chlormephos	Insecticide	
Chlorophacinone	Rodenticide	
Chlorothalonil	Fungicide, nematicide	Prohibited only in Fresh fruit and Juice production
Coumatetralyl	Rodenticide	
Coumaphos	Insecticide	
Cupric acetoarsenite (see also Paris Green)	Wood preservative	
D		
DBCP (Dibromocloropropane)	Nematicide	
DDT	Insecticide	
Demeton-S-methyl	Insecticide, acaricide	
Dichlorvos	Insecticide, acaricide	Under exceptional conditions allowed in: - table grapes from South Africa*
Dicrotophos	Insecticide	
Dieldrin	Insecticide	
Difenacoum	Rodenticide	
Difethialone	Rodenticide	
Diphacinone	Rodenticide	

Materials name	Use Type	Specific FLO Prohibitions and Regulations
Dinoseb (and its salts and esters)	Herbicide	
Dinoterb	Herbicide	
Disulfoton	Insecticide, acaricide	
Dinitro-ortho-cresol (DNOC) (such as ammonium salt, potassium salt and sodium salt)	Fungicide, impurity, herbicide, microbiocide	
Dustable powder formulations containing a combination of : benomyl ≥ 7 % carbofuran >10 % thiram ≥ 15 %	Fungicide	
E		
Ethylene dibromid (EDB)	Insecticide, mitocide, nematocide	
Ethylene dichloride	Insecticide	
Ethylene oxide	Insecticide	
Edifenphos	Fungicide	
EPN	Insecticide, acaricide	
Endosulfan	Insecticide	Under exceptional conditions allowed in: - tea from India - seed cotton from Western and Middle Africa - citrus ⁱⁱ , table grapes and wine grapes from South Africa*
Ethiofencarb	Insecticide	
Ethoprophos	Nematicide, insecticide	Under exceptional conditions allowed in: - pineapples from Costa Rica*
F		
Famphur	Insecticide	
Fenamiphos	Nematicide	Under exceptional conditions allowed in: - flowers from all regions*
Flucythrinate	Insecticide	
Flocoumafen	Rodenticide	
Fluoroacetamide	Rodenticide, insecticide	
Fonofos	Insecticide	
Formetanate	Insecticide	
Formaldehyde	Disinfectant	Prohibited only in Flowers
Fosfamidon (or written as phosphamidon)	Insecticide, acaricide	
Furathiocarb	Insecticide	

Materials name	Use Type	Specific FLO Prohibitions and Regulations
H		
Heptachlor	Insecticide	
Heptenophos	Insecticide	
Hexachlorobenzene	Fungicide	
Hexachlorocyclohexane HCH/BHC - (mixed isomers)	Insecticide	
I		
Isazofos	Nematicide	Under exceptional conditions allowed in: - flowers from all regions*
Isofenphos	Insecticide	
Isoxathion	Insecticide	
L		
Lead arsenate	Fungicide, insecticide, rodenticide	
Lindane	Insecticide	
M		
Mecarbam	Insecticide, acaricide	
Mercuric oxide	Fungicide	
Mercury compounds (including: inorganic mercury compounds, alkyl mercury cpds., mercury cpds., and alkyloxylalkyl and aryl mercury cpds)	Fungicide	
Mercuric chloride	Fungicide	
Methamidophos	Insecticide, acaricide	
Methidathion	Insecticide, acaricide	Under exceptional conditions allowed in: - citrus from South Africa
Methiocarb	Insecticide, molluscicide	
Methomyl	Insecticide, acaricide	Under exceptional conditions allowed in : - citrus ⁱⁱⁱ , table grapes and wine grapes from South Africa*
Methyl parathion	Insecticide, acaricide	Under exceptional conditions allowed in: - apples, pears and plums from South Africa*
Mevinphos	Insecticide, acaricide	Under exceptional conditions allowed in: - citrus ^{iv} , table grapes and wine grapes from South Africa*
Monocrotophos	Insecticide, acaricide	

Materials name	Use Type	Specific FLO Prohibitions and Regulations
N		
Nicotine	Insecticide	
O		
Omethoate	Insecticide, acaricide	
Oxamyl	Nematicide, insecticide, acaricide	Under exceptional conditions allowed in: - flowers from all regions*
Oxydemeton-methyl	Insecticide, acaricide	Under exceptional conditions allowed in: - citrus ^v , table grapes and wine grapes from South Africa*
P		
Paraquat dichloride	Herbicide	Under exceptional conditions allowed in: - tea from India and Sri Lanka, sugar cane from Costa Rica and Belize and coffee from Costa Rica*
Parathion	Insecticide, acaricide	Under exceptional conditions allowed in: - cardamom from India*
Paris green (see also Cupric acetoarsenite)	Wood preservative	
Pentachlorophenol (PCP)	Insecticide, herbicide, fungicide	
Phenylmercury acetate (PMA)	Fungicide, microbiocide, herbicide	
Phorate	Insecticide, herbicide, fungicide	
Phosphamidon (or written as fosfamidon)	Insecticide, acaricide	
Polybrominated biphenyl mixture (PBB)	-	
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) (see also Aroclor)	-	
Polychlorinated terphenyls (PCT)	-	
Phostebupirim (see also Tebupirimfos)	Insecticide	
Pindone	Rodenticide	
Pyrimiphos-ethyl	Insecticide	
Propaphos	Insecticide	
Propetamphos	Insecticide	
S		

Materials name	Use Type	Specific FLO Prohibitions and Regulations
Sodium fluoroacetate	Insecticide	
Sodium arsenite	Herbicide, insecticide, rodenticide, fungicide	
Sodium cyanide	Rodenticide	
Strychnine	Rodenticide, avicide	
Sulfotep	Insecticide, herbicide, fungicide	
T		
Tebupirimfos (see also Phostebupirim)	Insecticide	
Tetraethyl lead	-	
Tetramethyl lead	-	
Tris (2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate	-	
Toxaphene (see "camphechlor")	Insecticide	
Tefluthrin	Insecticide	
Terbufos	Nematicide, insecticide	
Thallium sulfate	Rodenticide	
Thiabendazole	Fungicide, fruit preservative	Must be phased out over time, and used with at least 50% less persistent chemicals.
Thiofanox	Insecticide	
Thiometon	Insecticide	
Triazophos	Insecticide, acaricide, nematicide	Under exceptional conditions allowed in: - flowers from all regions*
V		
Vamidotion	Nematicide, insecticide	Under exceptional conditions allowed in - flowers from all regions*
W		
Warfarin	Rodenticide	
Z		
Zeta-cypermethrin	Insecticide	
Zinc phosphide	Rodenticide	

* The following conditions apply to the materials that are exceptionally allowed for those products and in those countries that are specified in the tables above:

1) Minimum requirements (Identical to Generic Fairtrade Standard 3.2.1.2):

Requirements	Objectives and Guidance
The use of the exceptionally allowed materials are minimized and undertaken only in case of definite need, in appropriate Health and Safety conditions and using advanced techniques. An appropriate plan and record to substitute these materials must be developed and operated. Evidence of need must be demonstrated by the producer.	<p>The producer shall demonstrate on the basis of credible evidence the definite need to use the exceptionally allowed materials.</p> <p>Exceptions are reviewed periodically by the certification body.</p>

2) Progress Requirements (Identical to Generic Fairtrade Standard 3.2.2.1):

Requirements	Objectives and Guidance
Producers must ensure that the use of the exceptionally allowed materials is phased out over time.	<p>The producer should be able to stop using the exceptionally allowed materials through the planning and application of appropriate agricultural techniques.</p> <p>The producer shall employ apposite substitutes to the exceptionally allowed materials immediately when they become available on the market.</p> <p>Efforts to find such alternatives are properly documented (e.g. communication with relevant companies and with technical advisers and scientists). Alternative methods and potential substitutes are explored and assessed by practical trials.</p>

ⁱ Citrus includes the product types: soft citrus, lemons and oranges (id. for end notes 2 to 5)