



**List of Prohibited Products**  
Annex to the General Standard

*Small Producers' Symbol*

Version 1. 2010-11-20  
Edición 2. 2018-11-20  
Translation 2011-03-08

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## INTRODUCTION

This document is an Annex to the current version of the General Standard of the *Small Producers' Symbol*. Before using this List of Prohibited Products, it is important to first consult the references to this document in the General Standard.

This document provides a description of the products that are prohibited in the cultivation and processing of products certified and commercialized with the *Small Producers' Symbol*.

## 1 REFERENCE

This list of products and their descriptions have been taken from the "Dirty Dozen" published by the Action Network on Pesticides and their Alternatives for Latin America on the following web page (consulted on October 20, 2010): [www.rap-al.org/index.php?seccion=4&f=docena\\_sucia.php](http://www.rap-al.org/index.php?seccion=4&f=docena_sucia.php).

As indicated on the cited web page, it is important to be aware that in most cases the products on this list are commercialized under synonyms or brand names, and the active ingredient cannot be easily identified at first glance. There is information on the same web page regarding the most common brand names used for the products on the list.

## 2 LIST OF PROHIBITED PRODUCTS

1. DDT
2. LINDANE
3. THE "DRINS"
4. CHLORDANE - HEPTACHLOR
5. PARATHION
6. PARAQUAT
7. 2,4,5-T
8. PENTACHLOROPHENOL
9. DBCP
10. EDB
11. CAMPHECHLOR
12. CHLORDIMEFORM

## 3 DESCRIPTION OF PROHIBITED PRODUCTS

### 1 **DDT**

Chemical class: Organochlorine

Common name: Dichlorodiphenyl trichloroethane (DDT)

Effects on the environment: Does not decompose and is present in almost all living beings. It pollutes groundwater sources. Presents serious danger to birds and some species.



Effects on humans:

- a) Acute poisoning: There are almost no recorded cases of fatal poisonings with DDT, but when accumulated in high doses in the body, it can cause paralysis of the tongue (Ku-binding), paralysis of the lips and hips, pressure, irritability (pochyreipa), dizziness, tremors and convulsions.
- b) Chronic poisoning: DDT accumulates in human body fat, and in high and dangerous amounts in breast milk. It produces lesions to the brain and nervous system.

COUNTRIES WHERE IT IS PROHIBITED: Mexico, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Switzerland, England, USA, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Brazil, Ecuador, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Japan, Kenya, Indonesia, Korea, Venezuela, and others.

## **2 LINDANE**

Chemical class: Organochlorine

Common name: Gamexane

Effects on the environment: HCH and lindane remain in the environment for a long time and accumulate in the food chain. They have been found in groundwater. Lindane is extremely toxic to fish.

Effects on humans: Investigations are being conducted to determine whether LINDANE causes defects in newborn babies and cancer in humans.

- a) Acute poisoning: lindane affects the nerves, causing seizures and alterations. More severe poisoning may produce muscle spasms, convulsions and breathing difficulties.
- b) Chronic poisoning: lindane affects the liver and kidneys. Investigations are being conducted to determine whether it causes defects in newborn babies and cancer in humans.

## **3 THE "DRINS"**

Chemical class: Organochlorine

Common names: aldrin, dieldrin, endrin.

Effects on the environment: They remain a long time in the environment. They have been found in rainwater, and ground and surface water.

Aldrin and dieldrin are highly mobile and, once found in the environment, their expansion is uncontrollable.

Effects on humans:

- a) Acute poisoning: mild or moderate symptoms may include dizziness, nausea, stomach pain, vomiting, weakness, excessive irritability.
- b) Chronic poisoning: associated with the discomforts accompanying the birth of a baby. Some brain and nervous system damage in living beings has been associated with the explosion of aldrin use.



COUNTRIES THAT HAVE BANNED ITS SALE: Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Italy, Cuba, Ecuador, Finland, El Salvador, Germany, and others.

#### **4 CHLORDANE-HEPTACHLOR**

Chemical class: Organochlorine

Common name: chlordane / heptachlor

Effects on the environment: toxic to beneficial insects, and to fish, birds and wildlife in general. Persists in the environment and accumulates in the food chain.

Effects on humans:

- a) Acute poisoning: may cause dizziness, weakness, nausea, stomach pain, excessive irritability. If the poisoning is severe, it may cause muscle spasms, convulsions and breathing difficulties.
- b) Chronic poisoning: the use of these pesticides is associated with cancer and leukemia in humans.

COUNTRIES THAT HAVE BANNED ITS SALE: Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Italy, Cuba, Ecuador, Finland, El Salvador, Germany, Hong Kong, and others.

#### **5 PARATHION**

Chemical class: Organophosphate

Common names: parathion, methyl parathion

Effects on the environment: highly toxic for birds, bees and other species.

Effects on humans:

- a) Acute poisoning: The signs of organophosphate insecticide poisoning usually appear quickly after exposure. The effects on the central nervous system range from difficulty in speaking, loss of normal reflexes, and convulsions, to even a state of coma.  
Inhalation may cause chest tightness or increased nasal and bronchial secretions.
- b) Chronic poisoning: parathion is known to produce changes in embryos and thus cause spontaneous abortions.

#### **6 PARAQUAT**

Recommended reading:

"Paraquat: Syngenta's controversial herbicide" by John Madeley, Costa Rica, May 2003.

Chemical class: Herbicide Group: dipyriddy

Common names: Paraquat, Gramoxone

Effects on the environment: Paraquat is extremely toxic to plants and animals, especially fish.



Effects on humans:

- a) Acute poisoning: Inhalation and contact with skin may cause coughing, nose bleeding, and irreversible damage to lungs. Damage to liver and kidneys may occur after 48 to 72 hours of exposure
- b) Chronic poisoning: long-term damage to lungs is irreversible and can be fatal even if only a teaspoon of this compound has been swallowed.

## **7      2, 4, 5 - T**

Chemical class: Herbicide Group: *Clorofenoxílico*

Common name: Tributon 60 - Tordon Basal - Tordon 225E

Effects on the Environment: 2,4,5 - T kills or severely damages vegetation and is toxic to animals, especially fish. Studies indicate that 2,4,5 - T causes cancer in animals.

Effects on humans:

- a) Acute poisoning: the most acute symptoms include burns in the throat, nose and respiratory tract. It can cause coughing, muscle weakness, red, watery eyes, and rashes.
- b) Chronic poisoning: Workers involved in the production of 2,4,5 - T have suffered liver disorders, skin diseases, and neurological and behavioral changes.

## **8.      PENTACHLOROPHENOL (PCB)**

Chemical class: Chlorinated insecticide

Common name: Pentachlorophenol

Effects on the environment: Pentachlorophenol is toxic to species that are not the target of the application, especially fish and aquatic animals. Moreover, it accumulates in the food chain.

Effects on humans:

- a) Acute poisoning: excessive contact produces weakness, loss of appetite, difficulty in breathing, excessive sweating, high fever and rapid state of coma.
- b) Chronic poisoning: the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has determined that pentachlorophenol can cause cancer. It has also been found to cause defects in embryos of laboratory animals and may cause birth defects or spontaneous abortions in humans.

## **9.      DIBROMOCHLOROPROPANE (DBCP)**

Chemical class: Halocarbide

Common names: Nemaframe, Nemagon, Fumazone

Effects on the environment: DBCP is considered to be a poison that persists and penetrates quickly to underground water sources.

Effects on humans:



- a) Acute poisoning: Poisoning with DBCP may cause dizziness, nausea, weakness, stomach pain and vomiting. Contact with skin and eyes causes irritability.
- b) Chronic poisoning: The International Agency for Research on Cancer has determined that, for practical reasons, DBCP should be considered as a cancer risk for humans. Moreover, it is considered to be a cause of infertility in men.

## **10 ETHYLENE DIBROMIDE (EDB)**

Chemical class: Halocarbon

Common names: Bromofume, Dibrom, Granosan

Effects on the environment:

EDB is a long-lasting poison that has been found in underground water sources in many places. It produces changes in the genes of many plants and animals, and affects the fertility of mammals.

Effects on humans:

EDB penetrates the skin of humans as well as most of the protective clothing, rubber and plastic.

- a) Acute poisoning: EDB is very irritating to the eyes and skin. It can damage the liver, kidneys, lungs and nervous system.
- b) Chronic poisoning: EDB has caused cancer in laboratory animals and, among the pesticides studied in the United States, it is the most powerful substance found to cause cancer. It may cause damage to the lungs, liver and kidneys.

## **11 CAMPHECHLOR**

Chemical class: Organochlorine

Common names: Confecoloro, Toxaphene

Effects on the environment: Toxaphene is dangerous to species that are not the direct targets of its application, especially fish and aquatic animals.

Effects on humans:

- a) Acute poisoning: Toxaphene acts as a stimulant for the brain and spinal cord, causing convulsions of the whole body.
- b) Chronic poisoning: According to the International Agency for Research on Cancer, Toxaphene causes cancer in humans.

## **12 CHLORDIMEFORM (CDF)**

Chemical class: Formamidines

Common name: Galecron, Fundal, Ekron

Effects on the environment: Toxic to fish and animals in general.

Effects on humans:



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- a) Acute poisoning: Chlordimeform produces stomach and back aches, sensations of heat throughout the body, drowsiness, skin irritation, lack of appetite, a sweet taste in the mouth, blood in the urine and total suspension of urine.
- b) Chronic poisoning: It causes cancer in laboratory animals, and may damage the bladder in humans.