

FSC PESTICIDE POLICY: IMPLEMENTATION

1. PURPOSE.

1.1 The purpose of this work instruction is to provide supporting information to the SGS procedure (07) and to assist SGS certificate holders in understanding and implementing the following FSC standards:

- FSC-POL-30-001 FSC Pesticides Policy (2005)
- FSC-PRO-01-004 V2-2 Processing Derogation applications (October 2009)
- FSC-PRO-01-004 V1-a FSC Forest Managers' Checklist for Developing Derogation applications (October 2008)
- FSC-GUI-30-001 V2-0 EN FSC Pesticides Policy Guidance (May 2007)
- FSC-GUI-30-001a V1-0 EN FSC Pesticides Policy Guidance addendum (January 2008)

2. DEFINITIONS

2.1 Refer to RD09, Glossary of Terms and Words.

3. NOTES

3.1 This Work Instruction provides the definitive list of pesticides that are classified by FSC as "highly hazardous" and as such are not allowed to be used on a certified FMU. This list consists of pesticides that were included in the original (2002) list of "prohibited pesticides" and has subsequently been revised with the addition (and subtraction) of a number of pesticides. A clear distinction is made showing the date a specific pesticide was added to the list. Any applicant or current certificate holder that does not comply with the criteria outlined in this Work Instruction is in non-compliance with an FSC criterion and **a major Corrective Action Request shall be raised and the certificate suspended.**

3.2 The FSC Pesticide Policy and related procedures and guidelines apply to all pesticides in use within the boundaries of the certified FMU, regardless of where and for what purpose such a pesticide is used.

4. CHANGES FROM THE PREVIOUS VERSION OF THIS DOCUMENT

Paragraph	Change
5.1	Referring to derogations listed in Annexure B
6.5	Precedent
10.3	Use by government order

5. INTERPRETATION OF LIST OF HIGHLY HAZARDOUS PESTICIDES

5.1 All pesticides listed in Annexure A may not be used in a certified forest, unless:

- a) There is an approved and valid FSC derogation of policy for such use (such derogations are listed in Annexure B); or

- b) The occurrence of an emergency which requires the continued use of “highly hazardous pesticides” according to section 10 below.

5.2 Any pesticide not listed in Annexure A, is allowed to be used on a certified forest. However:

- a) The list will be revised from time to time. If an active ingredient or particular formulation is added to the list, then the managers of a certified forest currently using the newly listed pesticide will:
- i. be permitted to continue to use the product for six months after it being listed by FSC and the expiry date for this is indicated as “Prohibited from” in WI 16; and
 - ii. after this period, repeated or continued use without an FSC approved temporary derogation or a temporary derogation request under evaluation (see “iii” below) **shall lead to a major CAR and the immediate suspension of the certificate**; unless
 - iii. an application for a derogation has been submitted within the 6 month grace period, in which case the pesticide may be used until a decision on the derogation application has been made.
- b) If any certificate holder or prospective certificate holder are using pesticides which is believed to fail the specified thresholds, but which (for whatever reason) have not yet been added to the official FSC list, they should be aware that if/when that pesticide is added to the list such certificate holder would have no guarantee that a derogation would in future be issued, and might relatively soon be in the position of having to stop use of the pesticide or have their certificate withdrawn.

6. APPLICATION FOR DEROGATION OF POLICY

6.1 Derogation applications can be submitted for an individual or group of certificate holders located in a range of different geographical scopes, up to the country level. However, sufficient information shall be provided to justify that the derogation is necessary for each of the different geographical scopes for which it is being requested. Derogation applications should be submitted at the smallest geographical range necessary.

6.2 Derogation applications and approvals will require the following commitments:

- An application fee of EUR600 (distributed amongst all applicants) plus EUR350 per applicant will be levied. These are compulsory fees levied by and due to FSC. The fee will be invoiced and paid before FSC will process the application.
- Every certificate holder listed for the application will be required to show progress with efforts to research and find alternatives during the period of derogation approval. This will be audited by SGS during surveillance evaluation and the information included in the evaluation report.

6.3 Information required for an application are listed in the SGS document AD41-A. This document is completed and sent to FSC by SGS.

6.4 Stakeholder consultation is a critical part of the application process (see AD41-C) and will include:

- Communication and/or participation of the FSC national initiative (where such exists). Their participation and support is paramount and no application will be submitted to FSC without specific support from this group.
- Directly affected parties (e.g. neighbouring communities) have had an opportunity to provide comments on the derogation have agreed (with the applicant) with the measure for preventing, minimising and mitigating negative environmental impacts.
- Other stakeholders (e.g. NGOs, authorities, etc) have been consulted and have had an opportunity to provide comments on the need for the derogation and on the controls established to prevent, minimise and mitigate negative environmental impacts associated with the use of the pesticide
- Stakeholders will be allowed 45 days to respond, before the application can be finalised

Note: It is important that the application can demonstrate the extent to which the affected stakeholders have been engaged during derogation application development process; how their comments were taken into account; and what their level of support is.

6.5 Approval of derogation within a country or region provides a precedent in terms of establishing the need for this derogation. Any forest management enterprise in that country/ region may apply to use the derogated pesticide.

6.6 The FSC review and decision making process will include the following:

- ❑ The FSC PSU will review the application for completeness and compliance with policy and if in order, forward this to the FSC Pesticides Technical Advisors (PTA) within two weeks.
- ❑ The PTA will evaluate the application and send their opinion to the PSU within two weeks of receiving the application.
- ❑ The PSU will send the application with the opinion of the PTA to the FSC Pesticides Committee for a final decision
- ❑ The FSC Pesticides Committee will report its decision within four weeks of receiving a request for a decision from the PSU. The decision may consist of approval (with or without conditions), requests for more time, or disapproval.
- ❑ On receipt of the final decision by the FSC Pesticides Committee, SGS will immediately inform the certificate holders, with instructions to inform the client of the decision and any conditions that may be attached.

Note: Where a derogation request has been rejected, and the certificate holder(s) continue to use the pesticide, the certificate will be suspended immediately.

Note: Decisions of the FSC Pesticides Committee may be appealed in which case the FSC dispute resolution protocol will be followed. Alternatively, the application may be modified or additional supporting documentation provided to respond to any issues identified by the Technical Advisors or the FSC Pesticides Committee, and then resubmit the derogation application.

7. IMPLEMENTATION OF AN APPROVED DEROGATION OF POLICY FOR PESTICIDE USE

7.1 If the derogation application was disapproved, certificate holder(s) will be given 7 days to confirm that the pesticide is no longer in use. If this confirmation is not received within the stated time period, the certificate will be suspended.

7.2 If the derogation application was approved, certificate holders will be informed of the conditions of such approval which will include:

- ❑ Description of geographical areas and certificate holders included in the derogation approval;
- ❑ Time lines;
- ❑ Required record keeping of use; and
- ❑ Ongoing programme to investigate, research, identify and test alternatives to the pesticide, with clear actions, timelines, targets and resources allocated

8. FORESTRY CERTIFICATION UNDER APPLICATION

8.1 Forest certification applicants using a product for which an approved derogation exists, must provide the following:

- ❑ an outline of controls to prevent, minimise and mitigate negative environmental impacts associated with the use of the pesticide (for example restrictions related to weather conditions soil types, application methods, use near water courses, etc); and
- ❑ an ongoing programme to investigate, research, identify and test alternatives to the pesticide, with clear actions, timelines, targets and resources allocated

This information will be submitted to SGS and approved by FSC:

- ❑ prior to certification if the applicant intends to continue to use the product; or
- ❑ as part of the evaluation report, should the applicant not be using the product at the time of certification.

9. EXTENSION OF A DEROGATION

- 9.1 Application for extension of derogation must be submitted 3 months prior to the expiry date.
- 9.2 The application will follow the same procedure outlined above, but no stakeholder consultation is required.
- 9.3 Existing certificate holders are allowed to continue to use the pesticide in question until a final decision is provided by FSC. If the application for extension is not approved, certificate holders will immediately discontinue use of the pesticide.

Note: Derogations shall normally be issued for a five-year period. There will be a presumption against renewal of derogation after the expiry of the five-year period.

Note: Extension of derogation at the end of this five-year period will not be granted unless there are exceptional circumstances and it can be clearly demonstrated that the program to identify alternatives was fully implemented but has failed to identify an acceptable alternative in the available time.

Note: The approval of an extension shall be based on the provided evidence that:

- specified controls were fully implemented and there is no evidence that negative impacts occurred during the previous derogation period as a result of the use of the 'highly hazardous' pesticide; and,
- during the derogation period alternatives to the use of a 'highly hazardous' pesticide have been identified and are under development (as indicated by field trials) or that the program to identify alternatives has been fully implemented, but has failed to identify a viable option in the available time.

Note: There may be cases where a new pesticide has been found to replace the 'highly hazardous' pesticide but for which the national registration process takes longer than the approved derogation period. In such circumstances, certificate holders with approved derogations shall request an extension of the derogation to the FSC, following the requirements established in this section, including the information on the registration process. This information will be taken into account when evaluating requests for the extension of derogation.

Note: Although the Certificate Holder may apply for a five-year extension to the derogation period, the decision to grant the five-year extension shall be at the discretion of the FSC Pesticides Committee. This implies that after an approved five-year derogation, any extension period may be granted from one to five years, depending on the justification for the extension request.

10. EMERGENCY USE OF A PESTICIDE

- 10.1 Emergencies may include sudden invasions or infestations of animal pests, weed plants, certain fungal diseases, or dramatic changes in vegetation composition, which threaten ecological stability, and which cannot feasibly be controlled by pesticides not listed on the list of FSC's 'highly hazardous' pesticides.

- 10.2 If an emergency requires the use of a pesticide on the FSC list of highly hazardous pesticides, the certificate holder shall inform SGS of the action and its justification within 30 days of the beginning of the use of the pesticide. For this purpose the SGS application form AD41-B, shall be completed and submitted. Failure to do so shall lead to the suspension of the certificate.

- 10.3 If the government has ordered the use of a pesticide on the FSC list of highly hazardous pesticides, the certificate holder shall inform SGS of the action and its justification within 30 days of the beginning of the use of the pesticide. For this purpose the SGS application form AD41-B, shall be completed and submitted. Failure to do so shall lead to the suspension of the certificate.

- 10.4 SGS shall submit the information immediately to FSC.

- 10.5 FSC will review the submission and decide if:

- the use of the 'highly hazardous' pesticide has not been justified under the circumstances presented and its continued or repeated use shall lead to a major CAR and the immediate suspension of the certificate; or
- the use of the 'highly hazardous' pesticide has been justified under the circumstances presented and its continued or repeated use requires an approved derogation. In this case the certificate holder shall

submit a complete derogation application within 6 months of the initial use of the pesticide. Failure to do so shall lead to a major CAR and the immediate suspension of the certificate.

ANNEXURE A – PROHIBITED PESTICIDES

Name of Chemical/Active Ingredient	Basis for inclusion on FSC 'highly hazardous' list	Date Listed	Prohibited From	Status of Derogation
2-(2,4-DP), dma salt (=dichlorprop, dma salt)	Chlorinated hydrocarbon(PM); Endocrine disrupting chemical (TRI Developmental toxin)	2005	2005	
2,4,5-T	Organochlorine. Toxicity: medium to high in mammals; Often contaminated with dioxin.	2002	2002	
2,4-D, 2-ethylhexyl ester	Chlorinated hydrocarbon(PM)	2005	2005	
3-Chloro-1,2-propanediol	WHO Highly hazardous (Class IB)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Acrolein	WHO Highly hazardous (Class IB)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Aldicarb	WHO Table 1, Class Ia.	WHO (2002)	2002	
Aldrin	Chlorinated hydrocarbon	2002	2002	
Allyl alcohol	WHO Highly hazardous (Class IB)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Alpha-cypermethrin	Acute aquatic toxicity (PM); Chlorinated hydrocarbon (PM); [BCF (aquatic plants, fish, insects, phytoplankton)?]	2005	2005	See Annexure B
Aluminium phosphide	Toxicity similar to sodium cyanide. WHO Table 7	2002	2002	See Annexure B
Amitrole	Carcinogenicity (Group B2, US EPA)	2005	2005	
Azinphos-ethyl	WHO Highly hazardous (Class IB)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Azinphos-methyl	WHO Highly hazardous (Class IB)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Atrazine	Endocrine Disruptors category 1 (European Union, 1999)	2007/05	2007/12/01	See Annexure B
Benomyl	Persistence: 6 - 12 months. Toxicity: LD50 100 mg/kg. LC50 60 - 140 microg/l. Mutagen	2002	2002	
Blasticidin-S	WHO Highly hazardous (Class IB)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Brodifacoum	WHO Table 1, Class Ia	2002	2002	See Annexure B
Bromadiolone	WHO Table 1, Class Ia	2002	2002	
Bromethalin	WHO Extremely hazardous (Class IA)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Butocarboxim	WHO Highly hazardous (Class IB)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Butoxycarboxim	WHO Highly hazardous (Class IB)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Cadusafos	WHO Highly hazardous (Class IB)	WHO (2007)	2002	

Name of Chemical/Active Ingredient	Basis for inclusion on FSC 'highly hazardous' list	Date Listed	Prohibited From	Status of Derogation
Calcium arsenate	WHO Highly hazardous (Class IB)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Calcium cyanide	WHO Extremely hazardous (Class IA)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Captafol	WHO Extremely hazardous (Class IA)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Carbaryl	Toxicity: LD50 of 100 mg/kg in mice.	2002	2002	
Carbofuran	WHO Highly hazardous (Class IB)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Carbosulfan	Acute toxicity (oral): Acute oral LD50 for male rats 250, female rats 185 mg/kg. Aquatic toxicity: Daphnia LC50 (48 h) 1.5 µg/l. Bioaccumulation: Kow logP = 5.4 (e-PM-2006-2007)	2007/05	2007/12/01	
Chlordane	Organochlorine. Persistence: half-life of 4 years. Toxicity: oral LD50 in rabbits approx. 20-300 mg/kg.	2002	2002	
Chlorethoxyfos	WHO Extremely hazardous (Class IA)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Chlorfenvinpho	WHO Highly hazardous (Class IB)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Chlormephos	WHO Extremely hazardous (Class IA)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Chlorophacinone	WHO Extremely hazardous (Class IA)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Chlorothalonil	Acute aquatic toxicity (PM). Chlorinated hydrocarbon containing nitrogen but not a pyridine (PM) (no exemption); [BCF (molluscs, phytoplankton)?]	2005	2005	
Chlorpyrifos	Bioaccumulation: Kow logP = 4.7 (e-PM-2006-2007). Acute toxicity (oral): Acute oral LD50 for rats 135-163 mg/kg; Aquatic toxicity: Daphnia LC50 (48 h) 1.7 µg/l.	2007/05	2007/12/01	See Annexure B
Coumaphos	WHO Highly hazardous (Class IB)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Coumatetralyl	WHO Highly hazardous (Class IB)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Cyfluthrin	Acute aquatic toxicity (PM); Chlorinated hydrocarbon (PM)	2005	2005	
Cypermethrin	Acute aquatic toxicity (PM); Chlorinated hydrocarbon (PM); [BCF (aquatic plants, fish, insects, phytoplankton)?]	2005	2005	See Annexure B
DDT	Chlorinated hydrocarbon	2002	2002	
Deltamethrin	Bioaccumulation: Kow logP = 4.6 (e-PM-2006-2007). Acute toxicity (oral) :Acute oral LD50 for rats ranges from 135 to >5000 mg/kg; Aquatic toxicity: Daphnia LC50 (48 h) 3.5 µg/l	2007/05	2007/12/01	See Annexure B
Demeton-S-methyl	WHO Highly hazardous (Class IB)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Diazinon	Toxicity: 0.0009 mg/kg/day; LD50 2.75 - 40.8 mg/kg.	2002	2002	
Dicamba, dma salt	Chlorinated hydrocarbon(PM); Endocrine disrupting chemical (TRI Developmental toxin)	2005	2005	
Dichlorvos	WHO Highly hazardous (Class IB)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Dicofol	Persistence: 60 days; Biomagnification: log Kow 4.28.	2002	2002	
Dicrotophos	WHO Highly hazardous (Class IB)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Dieldrin	Chlorinated hydrocarbon	2002	2002	
Dienochlor	Organochlorine; Toxicity: LC50 of 50 microg/l in aquatic environments.	2002	2002	
Difenacoum	WHO Extremely hazardous (Class IA)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Difethialone	WHO Table 1, Class Ia.	2002	2002	

Name of Chemical/Active Ingredient	Basis for inclusion on FSC 'highly hazardous' list	Date Listed	Prohibited From	Status of Derogation
Diflubenzuron	Acute aquatic toxicity (PM); Chlorinated hydrocarbon (PM); [BCF (aquatic plants, terrestrial plants, phytoplankton, zooplankton)?]	2005	2005	
Dimethoate	Toxicity: RfD 0.0002 mg/kg/day; LD50: 20 mg/kg in pheasants.	2002	2002	
Dinoterb	WHO Highly hazardous (Class IB)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Diphacinone	WHO Extremely hazardous (Class IA)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Diquat dibromide	Reference dose (chronic), as the acceptable daily intake (see 3.1) (WHO 2003); [BCF (aquatic plants, fish, zooplankton)?]	2005	2005	
Disulfoton	WHO Extremely hazardous (Class IA)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Diuron	Persistence (PM); Chlorinated hydrocarbon (PM); [BCF (aquatic plants, fish, insects, molluscs, phytoplankton, zooplankton)?]; Chlorinated hydrocarbon (PM). [BCF (molluscs, phytoplankton, zooplankton)?]	2005	2005	
DNOC	WHO Highly hazardous (Class IB)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Edifenphos	WHO Highly hazardous (Class IB)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Endosulfan	Organochlorine; Toxicity: LC50 of 50 microg/l in aquatic environments.	2002	2002	
Endrin	Organochlorine; Toxicity: LC50 of 50 microg/l in aquatic environments. Toxicity: LD50 <200 mg/kg. Biomagnification high in fish.	2002	2002	
EPN	WHO Extremely hazardous (Class IA)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Epoxiconazole	Bioaccumulation: Kow logP = 3.33 (e-PM-2006-2007)	2007/05	2007/12/01	See Annexure B
Esfenvalerate	Acute aquatic toxicity (PM); Persistence (PM); Chlorinated hydrocarbon (PM); [BCF (aquatic plants, fish, molluscs, phytoplankton, zooplankton)?]	2005	2005	
Ethiofencarb	WHO Highly hazardous (Class IB)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Ethion	Bioaccumulation: Kow logP =4.28 (e-PM-2006-2007)	2007/05	2007/12/01	
Ethoprophos	WHO Extremely hazardous (Class IA)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Famphur	WHO Highly hazardous (Class IB)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Fenamiphos	WHO Highly hazardous (Class IB)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Fenitrothion	Bioaccumulation: Kow logP = 3.43 (e-PM-2006-2007)	2007/05	2007/12/01	See Annexure B
Fipronil	Bioaccumulation: Kow logP = 4.0(e-PM-2006-2007), Acute toxicity (oral): Acute oral LD50 for rats 97 mg/kg(e-PM-2006-2007)	2007/05	2007/12/01	See Annexure B
Fluazifop-butyl	Bioaccumulation: Kow logP=4.5 (e-PM-2006-2007)	2007/05	2007/12/01	
Flocoumafen	WHO Extremely hazardous (Class IA)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Flucythrinate	WHO Highly hazardous (Class IB)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Flufenoxuron	Bioaccumulation: Kow logP = 4.0 (e-PM-2006-2007); Aquatic toxicity:LC50 (96 h) for rainbow trout >4.9 µg/l.	2007/05	2007/12/01	
Fluoroacetamide	WHO Highly hazardous (Class IB)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Formetanate	WHO Highly hazardous (Class IB)	WHO (2007)	2002	

Name of Chemical/Active Ingredient	Basis for inclusion on FSC 'highly hazardous' list	Date Listed	Prohibited From	Status of Derogation
Furathiocarb	WHO Highly hazardous (Class IB)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Gamma-HCH, lindane	Chlorinated hydrocarbon	2002	2002	
Heptachlor	Organochlorine; Persistence: half-life 250 days; Toxicity: LD50 100-220 mg/kg in rats, 30-68 mg/kg in mice; RfD 0.005 mg/kg/day; Biomagnification: Log Kow 5.44.	2002	2002	
Heptenophos	WHO Highly hazardous (Class IB)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Hexachlorobenzene	WHO Table 1, Class Ia.	2002	2002	
Hexazinone	Persistence (PM). [BCF (fish)?]	2005	2005	See Annexure B
Hydramethylnon	Acute aquatic toxicity (PM); Endocrine disrupting chemical (TRI Developmental toxin, TRI Reproductive Toxin)	2005	2005	
Isoxaben	Bioaccumulation: Kow logP = 3.94 (e-PM-2006-2007)	2007/05	2007/12/01	
Isoxathion	WHO Highly hazardous (Class IB)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Lamba-cyhalothrin	Acute toxicity (oral): Acute oral LD50 for male rats 79, female rats 56 mg/kg. Bioaccumulation: Kow logP = 7 (e-PM-2006-2007)	2007/05	2007/12/01	See Annexure B
Lead arsenate	WHO Highly hazardous (Class IB)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Mancozeb	Toxicity: RfD 0.003 mg/kg/day.	2002	2002	
Mecarbam	WHO Highly hazardous (Class IB)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Mercuric chloride	WHO Extremely hazardous (Class IA)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Mercuric oxide	WHO Highly hazardous (Class IB)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Metam sodium	Carcinogenicity (Group 2B, EPA); Endocrine disrupting chemical (TRI Developmental toxin)	2005	2005	
Methamidophos	WHO Highly hazardous (Class IB)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Methidathion	WHO Highly hazardous (Class IB)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Methiocarb	WHO Highly hazardous (Class IB)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Methomyl	WHO Highly hazardous (Class IB)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Methoxychlor	Persistence: half-life 60 days; Toxicity: RfD 0.005 mg/kg/day; LC50 <0.020 mg/l for trout.	2002	2002	
Methylarsonic acid (monosodium methanearsenate, MSMA)	Chemical class (heavy metals); [BCF (aquatic plants, crustaceans, fish, molluscs, phytoplankton, zooplankton)?]	2005	2005	
Methylbromide	Reference dose (US EPA 1993)	2005	2005	
Mevinphos	WHO Extremely hazardous (Class IA)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Mirex	Organochlorine; Persistence: half-life > 100 days; Toxicity: LD50 50-5000 mg/kg; Carcinogen; Bioaccumulation high.	2002	2002	
Monocrotophos	WHO Highly hazardous (Class IB)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Naled	Acute aquatic toxicity (PM); Endocrine disrupting chemical (TRI Developmental toxin)	2005	2005	
Nicotine	WHO Highly hazardous (Class IB)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Omethoate	WHO Highly hazardous (Class IB)	WHO (2007)	2002	

Name of Chemical/Active Ingredient	Basis for inclusion on FSC 'highly hazardous' list	Date Listed	Prohibited From	Status of Derogation
Oryzalin	Persistence: Half-life 20-128 days; Toxicity: LD50 100 mg/kg in birds.	2002	2002	
Oxamyl	WHO Highly hazardous (Class IB)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Oxydemeton-methyl	WHO Highly hazardous (Class IB)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Oxydemeton-methyl, Metasystox	WHO Table 2, Class Ib.	2002	2002	
Oxyfluorofen	Toxicity: RfD 0.003 mg/kg/day; Log Kow 4.47	2002	2002	See Annexure B
Paraquat	Persistence: > 1000 days; Toxicity: RfD 0.0045 mg/kg/day; Log Kow 4.47; Reference dose (US EPA 1993). [BCF (aquatic plants, fish, phytoplankton)?]	2002	2002	
Parathion	WHO Table 1, Class Ia.	2002	2002	
Parathion-methyl	WHO Extremely hazardous (Class IA)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Paris green	WHO Highly hazardous (Class IB)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Pendimethalin	Persistence (PM); The log Kow of pendimethalin is 5.2, above the threshold, although it is a root-contact herbicide and thus has no systemic activity, bio-magnification is likely to be small, however, the potential for bio-accumulation of a pesticide is assessed independently of persistence. Persistent chemicals may be transferred to plants, to ground water and surface waters where they can be absorbed by other organisms. The US EPA rates Pendimethalin as a persistent, bio-accumulative and toxic (PBT) chemical 3.	2005	2005	See Annexure B
Pentachlorophenol	WHO Table 2, Class Ib.	2002	2002	
Permethrin	Toxicity: Log Kow 6.10; LC50 0.0125 mg/litre in rainbow trout.	2002	2002	
Phenylmercury acetate	WHO Extremely hazardous (Class IA)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Phorate	WHO Extremely hazardous (Class IA)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Phosphamidon	WHO Extremely hazardous (Class IA)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Propaquizafop	Bioaccumulation:Kow logP = 4.78 (e-PM-2006-2007)	2007/05	2007/12/01	
Propetamphos	WHO Highly hazardous (Class IB)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Propyzamide	Bioaccumulation: Kow logP = 3.3 (e-PM-2006-2007)	2007/05	2007/12/01	
Quintozene	Organochlorine; Persistence: 1 - 18 months; Toxicity: high; Biomagnification: Log Kow 4.46.	2002	2002	
Simazine	Toxicity: RfD 0.005 mg/kg/day	2002	2002	
Sodium arsenite	WHO Highly hazardous (Class IB)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Sodium cyanide	WHO Table 2, Class Ib; Acute toxicity to mammals (WHO); Acute aquatic toxicity (PANNA 2002). [BCF (fish)?]	2002	2002	
Sodium fluoroacetate	WHO Extremely hazardous (Class IA)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Sodium Mono fluoroacetate 1080	WHO Table 1, Class Ia	2002	2002	
Strychnine	WHO Table 1, Class Ib; Bioaccumulation: Kow logP = 4.0 (e-PM-2006-2007). Acute toxicity (oral): Acute oral LD50 for rats 1-30 mg/kg (e-PM-2006-2007)	2007/05	2007/12/01	
Sulfuramid	Bioaccumulation: Kow logP >6.8 (e-PM-2006-2007)	2007/05	2007/12/01	See Annexure B

Name of Chemical/Active Ingredient	Basis for inclusion on FSC 'highly hazardous' list	Date Listed	Prohibited From	Status of Derogation
Sulfotep	WHO Extremely hazardous (Class IA)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Tebufenozide	Persistence (PM)	2005	2005	
Tebupirimfos	WHO Extremely hazardous (Class IA)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Tefluthrin	WHO Highly hazardous (Class IB)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Terbufos	WHO Extremely hazardous (Class IA)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Terbumeton	Persistence (PM); Reference dose (US EPA 1993)	2005	2002	
Terbutylazine	Reference dose (US EPA, Reregistration Eligibility Decision, p. 13, 1995); Chlorinated triazine: exemption [BCF (phytoplankton, zooplankton)?]	2005	2002	See Annexure B
Terbutryn	Reference dose (US EPA 1993) [BCF (aquatic plants, insects, phytoplankton)?]	2005	2002	
Thallium sulphate	WHO Highly hazardous (Class IB)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Thiodicarb	Acute toxicity (oral): Acute oral LD50 for rats 66 (in water), Aquatic toxicity: Daphnia LC50 (48 h) 27 µg /l; Carcinogenicity: Group B2, US EPA,	2007/05	2007/12/01	
Thiofanox	WHO Highly hazardous (Class IB)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Thiometon	WHO Highly hazardous (Class IB)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Toxaphene (camphechlor)	Organochlorine; Persistence: > 100 days, high; Bioaccumulation high.	2002	2002	
Triadimenol	Bioaccumulation: Kow A: logP = 3.08; B: logP = 3.28 (e-PM-2006-2007); Persistence: DT50 in sandy loam 110-375 days, in loam 240-; 270 days (e-PM-2006-2007); Soil Sorption Potential (Koc): ??	2007/05	2007/12/01	See Annexure B
Triazophos	WHO Highly hazardous (Class IB)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Trifluralin	Toxicity: RfD 0.0075 mg/kg/day; Log Kow 5.07. LC50 0.02 mg/litre, (under review, to be clarified)	2002	2002	
Vamidothion	WHO Highly hazardous (Class IB)	WHO (2007)	2002	
Warfarin	WHO Table 2, Class Ib	2002	2002	See Annexure B
Zeta-cypermethrin	Acute toxicity to mammals (WHO). Acute aquatic toxicity (PM); Chlorinated hydrocarbon (PM)	2005	2005	See Annexure B
Zinc phosphide	Acute toxicity to mammals (PM); Reference dose (US EPA, Reregistration Eligibility Decision, 1998)	2005	2005	

ANNEXURE B – APPROVED DEROGATIONS

Name of Chemical/Active Ingredient	Date of Application	Country of application	Derogation applicants	Certificate Number	Date of Expiry	Status of Derogation
alpha-Cypermethrin	2007/11/25	Scotland	Alcan Highland Estates	SGS-FM/COC-003564	2014/06/15	Temporary Derogation granted
		United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Forestry Commission (Forest Enterprise) England, Scotland & Wales	SGS-FM/COC-000356	2014/06/15	
			Northern Ireland Forest Service	SGS-FM/COC-0455	2014/06/15	
			Border Consultants	SGS-FM/COC-0456	2014/06/15	
			David Goss Associates	SGS-FM/COC-0324	2014/06/15	
			Highfield Forestry	SGS-FM/COC-2512	2014/06/15	
			Lord Sainsbury	SGS-FM/COC-001460	2014/06/15	
			The Crown Estate	SGS-FM/COC-0535	2014/06/15	
			Tilhill Forestry	SGS-FM/COC-0429	2014/06/15	
			Scottish Woodlands	SGS-FM/COC-000260	2014/06/15	
	Smiths Gore	SGS-FM/COC-003104	2014/06/15			
	2007/11/14	Brazil	Acesita Energética Ltda	SGS-FM/COC-004161	Pending	
			CAF Santa Bárbara Ltda (ArcelorMittal Florestas Ltda)	SGS-FM/COC-1943	Pending	
	2008/04/18	Switzerland	Gruppe SELVA	SGS-FM/COC-2279	2014/08/06	Temporary Derogation granted
			Berner Waldbesitzer (BWB)	SGS-FM/COC-1042	2014/08/06	
Gruppe AWV (Kantone Aargau, Schwyz und Zug)			SGS-FM/COC-0479	2014/08/06		
La Forestiere (AFV)			SGS-FM/COC-1253	2014/08/06		
Association forestière neuchâteloise (AFN)			SGS-FM/COC-001278	2014/08/06		
Waldbesitzerverband Kt. Schaffhausen (WVSH)			SGS-FM/COC-0833	2014/08/06		
Aluminium phosphide	2007/11/25	Scotland	Alcan Highland Estates	SGS-FM/COC-003564	2014/06/15	Temporary Derogation granted
		United Kingdom of Great Britain	Forestry Commission (Forest Enterprise) England, Scotland & Wales	SGS-FM/COC-000356	2014/06/15	
			Border Consultants	SGS-FM/COC-0456	2014/06/15	

Name of Chemical/Active Ingredient	Date of Application	Country of application	Derogation applicants	Certificate Number	Date of Expiry	Status of Derogation
		and Northern Ireland	David Goss Associates	SGS-FM/COC-0324	2014/06/15	
			Highfield Forestry	SGS-FM/COC-2512	2014/06/15	
			The Crown Estate	SGS-FM/COC-0535	2014/06/15	
			Tilhill Forestry	SGS-FM/COC-0429	2014/06/15	
			Scottish Woodlands	SGS-FM/COC-0260	2014/06/15	
			Smiths Gore	SGS-FM/COC-003104	2014/06/15	
Atrazine	2008/10/22	New Zealand	Ernslaw One Ltd	SGS-FM/COC-1037	2013/10/20	Temporary Derogation granted
			City Forests Ltd	SGS-FM/COC-0549	2013/10/20	
Brodifacoum	2009/10/28	Chile	Forestal y Agrícola Monte Águila S.A	SGS-FM/CoC-0603	Pending	Temporary Derogation granted
			MASISA Forestal S.A	SGS-FM/COC-0667	Pending	
Chlorpyrifos	2007/12/03	Panama	Smurffit Kappa Cartón de Colombia	SGS-FM/COC-1589	Pending	Temporary Derogation granted
	2008/4/18	Switzerland	Gruppe SELVA	SGS-FM/CoC-2279	2014/08/06	
			Berner Waldbesitzer	SGS-FM/CoC-1042	2014/08/06	
			Gruppe AWV (Kantone Aargau, Schwyz und Zug)	SGS-FM/CoC-0479	2014/08/06	
			La Forestiere	SGS-FM/CoC-1253	2014/08/06	
			Association of Lucerne Forest Owners	SGS-FM/COC-1633	2014/08/06	
			Forestry Association of the Canton Zurich	SGS-FM/COC-0478	2014/08/06	
			Municipalities and Forest Owners Association of Canton Solothurn (BWSO)	SGS-FM/COC-0480	2014/08/06	
Oberallmeindkorporation Schwyz OAK	SGS-FM/COC-001215	2014/08/06				
Cypermethrin	2007/11/25	Scotland	Alcan Highland Estates	SGS-FM/COC-003564	2014/06/15	Temporary Derogation granted
		United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Forestry Commission (Forest Enterprise) England, Scotland & Wales	SGS-FM/COC-000356	2014/06/15	
			Northern Ireland Forest Service	SGS-FM/COC-0455	2014/06/15	
			Border Consultants	SGS-FM/COC-0456	2014/06/15	
			David Goss Associates	SGS-FM/COC-0324	2014/06/15	
			Highfield Forestry	SGS-FM/COC-2512	2014/06/15	
			Lord Sainsbury	SGS-FM/COC-001460	2014/06/15	
			The Crown Estate	SGS-FM/COC-0535	2014/06/15	

Name of Chemical/Active Ingredient	Date of Application	Country of application	Derogation applicants	Certificate Number	Date of Expiry	Status of Derogation
			Tilhill Forestry	SGS-FM/COC-0429	2014/06/15	
			Scottish Woodlands	SGS-FM/COC-000260	2014/06/15	
			Smiths Gore	SGS-FM/COC-003104	2014/06/15	
	2008/04/18	Switzerland	Association forestière neuchâtoise	SGS-FM/CoC-1278	2014/08/06	Temporary Derogation granted
			Waldbesitzerverband Kt. Schaffhausen	SGS-FM/COC-0833	2014/08/06	
			La Forestiere	SGS-FM/CoC-1253	2014/08/06	
			Gruppe SELVA	SGS-FM/CoC-2279	2014/08/06	
			Berner Waldbesitzer	SGS-FM/CoC-1042	2014/08/06	
			Gruppe AWV (Kantone Aargau, Schwyz und Zug)	SGS-FM/CoC-0479	2014/08/06	
			Association of Lucerne Forest Owners	SGS-FM/COC-1633	2014/08/06	
			Forestry Association of the Canton Zurich	SGS-FM/COC-0478	2014/08/06	
			Municipalities and Forest Owners Association of Canton Solothurn (BWSO)	SGS-FM/COC-0480	2014/08/06	
			Kantonsforstamt Appenzell Innerrhoden und Appenzell Ausserrhoden	SGS-FM/COC-1422	2014/08/06	
			Association jurassienne d'Economie forestière (AJEF)	SGS-FM/COC-1756	2014/08/06	
ZON Zertifizierungsgruppe der Waldwirtschaftsverbände Obwalden und Nidwalden	SGS-FM/COC-1634	2014/08/06				
Waldwirtschaftsverband St. Gallen + FL	SGS-FM/COC-1299	2014/08/06				
Deltamethrin	2007/11/14	Brazil	Acesita Energética Ltda.	SGS-FM/COC-004161	2014/11/08	Temporary Derogation granted
			CAF Santa Bárbara Ltda (ArcelorMittal Florestas Ltda)	SGS-FM/COC-1943	2014/11/08	
			Sguario Florestal S.A.	SGS-FM/COC-2745	2014/11/08	
			Cenibra - Celulose Nipo-Brasileira S.A	SGS-FM/COC-2167	2014/11/08	
			Floresteca Agro Florestal Ltda.	SGS-FM/COC-0079	2014/11/08	
			Tanagro S.A.	SGS-FM/COC-1664	2014/11/08	
	2008/04/18	Switzerland	La Forestiere	SGS-FM/CoC-1253	2014/08/06	
			Gruppe SELVA	SGS-FM/CoC-2279	2014/08/06	
			Berner Waldbesitzer	SGS-FM/CoC-1042	2014/08/06	
			Gruppe AWV (Kantone Aargau, Schwyz und Zug)	SGS-FM/CoC-0479	2014/08/06	
			Municipalities and Forest Owners Association of Canton Solothurn (BWSO)	SGS-FM/COC-0480	2014/08/06	

Name of Chemical/Active Ingredient	Date of Application	Country of application	Derogation applicants	Certificate Number	Date of Expiry	Status of Derogation
			Association jurassienne d'Economie forestière (AJEF)	SGS-FM/COC-1756	2014/08/06	
			Grün Stadt Zürich	SGS-FM/COC-0371	2014/08/06	
		2009/09/28	Namibia	CCF Bush	SGS-FM/COC-2434	
Epoconazole	2007/11/14	Brazil	Acesita Energética Ltda	SGS-FM/COC-004161	Pending	Temporary Derogation granted
			CAF Santa Bárbara Ltda (ArcelorMittal Florestas Ltda)	SGS-FM/COC-1943	Pending	
Fenitrothion	2007/11/14	Brazil	CAF Santa Bárbara Ltda (ArcelorMittal Florestas Ltda)	SGS-FM/COC-1943	2014/11/08	Temporary Derogation granted
			Sguario Florestal S.A.	SGS-FM/COC-2745	2014/11/08	
Fipronil	2007/11/22	Uruguay	EUFORES S.A.	SGS-FM/COC-1941	Pending	Temporary Derogation granted
			Forestal Oriental S.A.	SGS-FM/COC-0606	Pending	
			COFUSA	SGS-FM/COC-0734	Pending	
			Villa Luz S.A.		Pending	
			El Sauce S.A.		Pending	
			Caja J y P Bancarias	SGS-FM/COC-003123	Pending	
			Guanare	SGS-FM/COC-003093	Pending	
			Grupo Forestal Atlantico Sur	SGS-FM/COC-003497	Pending	
			Uruguay Forestal	SGS-FM/COC-2431	Pending	
			Euskar Forestal	SGS-FM/COC-2432	Pending	
			DURAFOR	SGS-FM/COC-2768	Pending	
			Rivermol S.A.	SGS-FM/COC-2696	Pending	
			Grupo Tile Forestal	SGS-FM/COC-2240	Pending	
	RMK TG		Pending			
	2007/11/29	Argentina	Forestal Las Marias	SGS-FM-COC-0690	Pending	Temporary Derogation granted
			Grupo Tapebicua	SGS-FM-COC-0691	Pending	
			UBS Brinson	SGS-FM-COC-1399	Pending	
			Garruchos –La Estrella	SGS-FM-COC-2791	Pending	
			Forestal Argentina S.A.	SGS-FM-COC-3256	Pending	
Fiplasto S.A.			SGS-FM/COC-1400	Pending		

Name of Chemical/Active Ingredient	Date of Application	Country of application	Derogation applicants	Certificate Number	Date of Expiry	Status of Derogation
	2008/11/07		Zeni S.A.	SGS-FM/COC-5881	Pending	
	2007/11/29	Paraguay	Forestal Iguazu S.A.	SGS-FM/COC- 2837	Pending	
	2007/11/14	Brazil	Acesita Energética Ltda.	SGS-FM/COC-004161	2014/11/08	Temporary Derogation granted
			CAF Santa Bárbara Ltda (ArcelorMittal Florestas Ltda)	SGS-FM/COC-1943	2014/11/08	
			Cenibra - Celulose Nipo-Brasileira S.A.	SGS-FM/COC-2167	2014/11/08	
Seiva S/A.	SGS-FM/COC-1368	2014/11/08				
Hexazinone	2008/10/30	New Zealand	Blakely Pacific Limited	SGS-FM/COC-1493	2013/10/26	Temporary Derogation granted
			City Forests Ltd	SGS-FM/COC-0549	2013/10/26	
			Craig Pine Timbers Ltd	SGS-FM/COC-000096	2013/10/26	
			Ernslaw One Ltd – South Island Region	SGS-FM/COC-1037	2013/10/26	
			Juken New Zealand Ltd, Wairarapa Forests	SGS-FM/COC-004427	2013/10/26	
			NZ Forest Managers Ltd	SGS-FM/COC-1016	2013/10/26	
			Pan Pac Forest Products Ltd	SGS-FM/COC-0850	2013/10/26	
			Rayonier NZ Limited (RNZ)	SGS-FM/COC-0097	2013/10/26	
			Timberlands West Coast Ltd	SGS-FM/COC-0763	2013/10/26	
			WPI Forestry (Forestry Division) of Winstone Pulp International Ltd	SGS- FM/COC-0905	2013/10/26	
Wenita Forest Products Ltd	SGS-FM/COC-0831	2013/10/26				
Lamba-cyhalothrin	2008/04/18	Switzerland	La Forestiere	SGS-FM/CoC-1253	2014/08/06	Temporary Derogation granted
			Gruppe SELVA	SGS-FM/CoC-2279	2014/08/06	
			Berner Waldbesitzer	SGS-FM/CoC-1042	2014/08/06	
			Gruppe AWV (Kantone Aargau, Schwyz und Zug)	SGS-FM/CoC-0479	2014/08/06	
Oxyfluorfen	2006/08/15	Uruguay	FORESTAL ORIENTAL	SGS/FM/COC-0606	2010/04/16	Temporary Derogation granted
			Compañía Forestal Uruguaya	SGS/FM/COC-0734	2010/04/16	
			Eufores S.A	SGS/FM/COC-1941	2010/04/16	
			Rivermol S.A	SGS/FM/COC-2696	2010/04/16	
			El Paraíso	SGS/FM/COC-2767	2010/04/16	
			Ralten S.A	SGS/FM/COC-2761	2010/04/16	
			Uruguay Forestal s.r.l	SGS/FM/COC-2431	2010/04/16	

Name of Chemical/Active Ingredient	Date of Application	Country of application	Derogation applicants	Certificate Number	Date of Expiry	Status of Derogation
			Durafor g.i.e	SGS/FM/COC-2768	2010/04/16	
			Grupo Tile Forestal	SGS/FM/COC-2240	2010/04/16	
			OMAR URIOSTE	SGS/FM/COC-2234	2010/04/16	
			Edofir S.A	SGS/FM/COC-2836	2010/04/16	
			Gomez Platero- Carriquiry Bocage	SGS/FM/COC-2063	2010/04/16	
			Euskar Forestal Uruguaya	SGS/FM/COC-2432	2010/04/16	
			Grupo Forestal San Gregorio	SGS/FM/COC-1502	2010/04/16	
			Mundial Forestación	SGS/FM/COC-2407	2010/04/16	
Pendimethalin	2007/11/14	Brazil	CAF Santa Bárbara Ltda (ArcelorMittal Florestas Ltda)	SGS-FM/COC-1943	Pending	Temporary Derogation granted
Sulfluramid	2007/11/22	Uruguay	EUFORES S.A.	SGS/FM/COC-1941	Pending	Temporary Derogation granted
			Forestal Oriental S.A.	SGS/FM/COC-0606	Pending	
			COFUSA	SGS-FM/COC-0734	Pending	
			Villa Luz S.A.		Pending	
			El Sauce S.A.		Pending	
			Caja J y P Bancarias	SGS-FM/COC-003123	Pending	
			Guanare	SGS-FM/COC-003093	Pending	
			Grupo Forestal Atlantico Sur	SGS-FM/COC-003497	Pending	
			Uruguay Forestal	SGS-FM/COC-2431	Pending	
			Euskar Forestal	SGS-FM/COC-2432	Pending	
			DURAFOR	SGS-FM/COC-2768	Pending	
			Rivermol S.A.	SGS-FM/COC-2696	Pending	
			Grupo Tile Forestal	SGS-FM/COC-2240	Pending	
	RMK TG		Pending			
	2007/11/29	Argentina	Forestal Las Marias	SGS-FM/COC-0690	Pending	Temporary Derogation granted
Grupo Tapebicua			SGS-FM/COC-0691	Pending		
UBS Brinson			SGS-FM/COC-1399	Pending		
Garruchos –La Estrella			SGS-FM/COC-2791	Pending		

Name of Chemical/Active Ingredient	Date of Application	Country of application	Derogation applicants	Certificate Number	Date of Expiry	Status of Derogation
	2008/11/07		Forestal Argentina S.A.	SGS-FM/COC-3256	Pending	
			Fiplasto S.A.	SGS-FM/COC-1400	Pending	
			Zeni S.A.	SGS-FM/COC-5881	Pending	
	2007/11/29	Paraguay	Forestal Iguazu S.A.	SGS-FM/COC-2837	Pending	Temporary Derogation granted
	2007/11/14	Brazil	Veracel Celulose S. A.	SGS-FM/COC-004383	2014/11/08	Temporary Derogation granted
			Seiva S/A.	SGS-FM/COC-1368	2014/11/08	
			Acesita Energética Ltda	SGS-FM/COC-004161	2014/11/08	
			CAF Santa Bárbara Ltda (ArcelorMittal Florestas Ltda)	SGS-FM/COC-1943	2014/11/08	
			Cenibra - Celulose Nipo-Brasileira S.A.	SGS-FM/COC-2167	2014/11/08	
			Floresteca Agro Florestal Ltda.	SGS-FM/COC-0079	2014/11/08	
Sguario Florestal S.A.			SGS-FM/COC-2745	2014/11/08		
Tanagro S.A.	SGS-FM/COC-1664	2014/11/08				
Terbuthylazine	2008/10/30	New Zealand	Blakely Pacific Limited	SGS-FM/COC-1493	2013/10/20	Temporary Derogation granted
			City Forests Ltd	SGS-FM/COC-0549	2013/10/20	
			Craig Pine Timbers Ltd	SGS-FM/COC-000096	2013/10/20	
			Ernslaw One Ltd – South Island Region	SGS-FM/COC-1037	2013/10/20	
			Juken New Zealand Ltd	SGS-FM/COC-004427	2013/10/20	
			NZ Forest Managers Ltd	SGS-FM/COC-1016	2013/10/20	
			Rayonier NZ Limited (RNZ)	SGS-FM/COC-0097	2013/10/20	
			Timberlands West Coast Ltd	SGS-FM/COC-0763	2013/10/20	
			WPI Forestry (Forestry Division) of Winstone Pulp International Ltd	SGS-FM/COC-0905	2013/10/20	
Wenita Forest Products Ltd	SGS-FM/COC-0831	2013/10/20				
Triadimenol	2007/11/14	Brazil	Acesita Energética Ltda.	SGS-FM/COC-004161	Pending	Temporary Derogation granted
			Cenibra - Celulose Nipo-Brasileira S.A.	SGS-FM/COC-2167	Pending	
			Sguario Florestal S.A.	SGS-FM/COC-2745	Pending	
			CAF Santa Bárbara Ltda (ArcelorMittal Florestas Ltda)	SGS-FM/COC-1943	Pending	
Warfarin	2007/11/25	United	Forestry Commission (Forest Enterprise) England, Scotland & Wales	SGS-FM/COC-0356	2014/06/15	Temporary

Name of Chemical/Active Ingredient	Date of Application	Country of application	Derogation applicants	Certificate Number	Date of Expiry	Status of Derogation
		Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Tilhill Forestry	SGS-FM/COC-0429	2014/06/15	Derogation granted
			Scottish Woodlands	SGS-FM/COC-0260	2014/06/15	
Zeta-cypermethrin	2008/04/18	Switzerland	La Forestiere	SGS-FM/CoC-1253	2014/08/06	Temporary Derogation granted
			Gruppe SELVA	SGS-FM/CoC-2279	2014/08/06	
			Berner Waldbesitzer	SGS-FM/CoC-1042	2014/08/06	
			Gruppe AWV (Kantone Aargau, Schwyz und Zug)	SGS-FM/CoC-0479	2014/08/06	
			City of Winterthur	SGS-FM/COC-0477	2014/08/06	

End of Work Instruction