

List of chemicals reported in use against Coffee Berry Borer and their hazard status

This table lists the nine chemical substances reported in use by farmers and support organisations interviewed, by project survey respondents, experts consulted and participants at the project workshops. It gives a quick overview of the hazards of each substance in terms of acute or longer term (chronic) health effects on humans, some key environmental hazards and status under International Conventions related to pesticides. These hazard categories are derived from PAN International's Highly Hazardous Pesticide List, according to classifications by authorities such as the World Health Organisation (WHO), the EU and the US Environmental Protection Agency.

Those highlighted in red qualify as PAN International Highly Hazardous Pesticides. While none of the substances rank in the most acutely toxic class for exposure via skin or swallowing (WHO Class 1a and 1b), endosulfan and abamectin both rank in the most acute hazard class for exposure via inhalation (the 'Fatal if inhaled' category of the Global Harmonised System). Overall, 66% of CBB insecticides have high hazard characteristics.

	Acute Toxicity	Long Term Health Effects	Environmental Hazard	International Conventions
Abamectin	Inhalation hazard		Highly toxic to bees	
Azadirachtin				
Chlorantraniliprole				
Chlorpyrifos			Highly toxic to bees	
Cyantraniliprole				
Endosulfan	Inhalation hazard	Hormone disruption		POP & PIC Listed
Ethofenprox		Possible cancer	Highly toxic to bees	
Fenitrothion		Hormone disruption	Highly toxic to bees	
Phenthoate		Hormone disruption	Highly toxic to bees	

According to hazard criteria used in the PAN International List of Highly Hazardous Pesticides (updated version November 2013). Available via: http://www.pan-germany.org/download/PAN_HHP-List_1311.pdf

To address continuing problems of pesticide-related ill health and adverse environmental impacts in 21st century farming, the Food & Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and WHO launched a United Nations initiative on Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs) in 2007. The aim is to reduce risks and use of pesticides recognised as HHPs, including voluntary prohibitions and step-by-step national bans where appropriate. The HHP initiative encourages food and fibre supply chains, from farmer associations to supermarkets, to play an active role in supporting HHP reduction. Coffee companies and private standards can help by supporting the phase out of pesticides on the PAN International HHP List.

More information on the Highly Hazardous Pesticide initiative can be found on the FAO website via: <http://www.fao.org/agriculture/crops/thematic-sitemap/theme/pests/code/hhp/en/>