

Explanation to the decision tree

Pesticide

- "Pesticide" refers to all types of plant protection products (ppps) like insecticides, fungicides, acaricides, herbicides, etc.

Explanation to the decision tree



- "Approved": according to general principles like REGULATION (EC) No 1107/2009, US EPA Pesticide Registration Program
- "not harmful": means any substance which has no inherent capacity to cause an adverse effect on humans, animals or the environment and is neither present nor produced in a plant protection product in sufficient concentration to present risks of such an effect.

Explanation to the decision tree



- An "analytical method" which is appropriate for tea and which is applicable in routine analysis must be available.
- It should be considered that analysis is a cost factor; therefore prefereably the substance in question should be tracable by a multimethod.

Explanation to the decision tree



- "Secondary standards" have a considerable impact on the acceptance in public. According to their relevance under others the following standards should be taken into account:
 - Stockholm Convention on POPs http://chm.pops.int/default.aspx
 - Greenpeace Blacklist http://www.greenpeace.org/raw/content/eu-unit/press-centre/reports/dirty-portfolios-of-pesticides-companies.pdf
 - PAN Bad Actor Pesticides http://www.pesticideinfo.org/Docs/ref toxicity7.html#BadActor
 - Rain Forest Alliance: List of Prohibited Pesticides http://rainforest-alliance.org/sites/default/files/site-documents/agriculture/documents/prohibited pesticide list 7 2008.pdf
 - ...

Should be completed in discussion with all stakeholders

Explanation to the decision tree



- "Essential use" means the application of an unsupported ppp for a limited time because there is no alternative available.