

Plant protection product policy

Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to promote the ethical use of plant protection products (pesticides) in our produce supply chain based on risk and promote integrated pest management (IPM) and alternate solutions. This policy sets out the steps to be taken to reduce the use of those chemicals internationally recognised as defined in but not limited to the IPL Plant Protection Production Classification list, to be harmful to wildlife, the environment and living organisms, in all produce supplied to our customers.

Scope

This policy applies to wholehead and prepared produce suppliers, who supply raw material or finished goods, either direct to ASDA or through IPL.

Supplier approval

All growers and packing facilities are required to be appropriately certified to independent 3rd party standards. These include but are not limited to the GFSI (Global Food Safety Initiative) or equivalent good agricultural and manufacturing standards. Such as Global G.A.P. and Red Tractor Farm Assurance (UK only). In addition, they must comply with the following requirements:

- IPL Technical Terms for Fresh Produce Suppliers
- Sign up to and maintain an independent proposed plant protection product list for each crop in each country using the IPL nominated online checking service.
- Have an appropriate risk based plant protection product testing schedule in place
- Provide and / or maintain a full list of approved growers via the IPL nominated online platform
- Sign up to the IPL nominated online supply chain mapping platform

Approval of each supplier is reviewed annually or seasonally (as applicable) as a minimum by the IPL technical team.

Plant protection product (PPP) approval

1. The supplier will at all times comply with all relevant legislation, regulations and directives in relation to the use of PPPs. Only authorised and genuine plant protection products are to be used.
2. All programmed suppliers must utilise the IPL nominated PPPL (Proposed Plant Protection List) checking service prior to commencement of supply. All PPPLs must be approved prior to supply and kept up to date throughout the season. Results from testing carried out by IPL will be compared to the declared list to measure good agricultural practice (GAP) compliance.
3. All crops grown in GB / EU must be grown in accordance with Annex 1 of Regulation (EC) 850/2004 on persistent organic pollutants. Suppliers and their growers must not use any of these listed active ingredients. For crops grown outside the EU, there must be a phase out plan agreed for any active ingredients that are currently being applied that are listed in Annex 1 of this regulation.

Please refer to the IPL Plant Protection Product Classification list for details of any additional prohibited, restricted and monitored active ingredients or timelines for phase out. Where phase-out plans are in place they should be adhered to. Where a supplier or the nominated online PPPL checking service has identified an essential requirement to use a plant protection product that appears on the restricted list then a derogation can be requested via the nominated online platform.

Monitoring PPP usage and application

- a. Suppliers are required to have appropriate measures in place to ensure all plant protection products have been applied according to label instructions, or alternative respected sources. Suppliers must only permit plant protection products that are approved for specified uses in strict accordance with local and national approvals. Where not possible a documented concession must be obtained from the IPL technical manager.
- b. The supplier must be confident in their technical knowledge on plant protection product use and application and/or, where necessary, use the services of a suitably qualified professional advisor (e.g. with a BASIS qualification in GB, or an equivalent scheme in the country of growing). Pesticides will be applied by operators who are trained to the necessary standard using equipment fit for purpose and accurately calibrated.
- c. All chemical applications must be based on risk and form part of good integrated pest management (IPM) practices. Risk assessments should be in place which consider the following (this is not an exhaustive list):

- Justification for the application
 - Spray drift from / to neighbouring plots / fields etc.
 - Consideration of previous crops (as applicable), actives applied etc.
 - Cross contamination risks from equipment e.g. crates / boxes / bags, conveyor belts, sprayers etc.
 - Consideration of the environment, the applicator and people in the vicinity
- d. The supplier understands that maximum residue limits (MRLs) are reviewed and the supplier must ensure that a system is in place to monitor this. If a MRL has been reviewed, the supplier must ensure that the new MRL applicable in GB and/or EU is not exceeded. Where a divergence has occurred between the GB and EU MRL the supplier must always ensure the lowest limit of the two is not exceeded. This is due to our commitment to supply produce to stores in both the GB and EU. Ignorance of a MRL change in GB and or EU is not an acceptable reason or defence for allowing a residue level to be found in our product that exceeds the applicable MRL in GB and or EU.
- e. All field application records and post-harvest application records must be maintained for all crops. These records must be available for inspection by the IPL technical team upon request.
- f. Residue analysis results provided from a source country must be from a laboratory accredited to ISO/IEC 17025 or an equivalent scheme. Contracted laboratories should participate in inter-laboratory comparative tests (ring testing e.g. FAPAS®) and monitor performance in these tests.
- g. The supplier plant protection product residue analysis programmes shall be based on risk assessment and analysis should cover, where available to be tested, all active ingredients applied to the crop including seed dressings, pre-emergence, post-harvest treatments and potential contamination from cleaning products. The risk assessment should also include previous crop applications, historical use of the land and likelihood of legacy chemical presence. Suppliers must inform IPL where any residue is found during the analysis program that exceeds the GB and/ or EU MRL. Results from testing carried out by IPL will be compared to the declared list to measure good agricultural practice (GAP) compliance.
- h. In the event of a residue detection on an IPL product that exceeds the permitted GB and / or EU MRL, immediate actions will be put in place to protect the consumer. A full investigation will be completed with the supplier to identify the root cause and agree preventative actions to reduce the risk of a future recurrence. In addition, GlobalG.A.P. (or GFSI equivalent), and for GB sites the Chemical Regulations Directorate and Red Tractor will be notified of the exceedance, along with the results of any subsequent investigations.

- i. As part IPL's monitoring of the safe and legal use of plant protection products visits / audits will be conducted by trained auditors. The frequency will be risk based.

Sustainability

We encourage our growers to promote IPM & bio-diversity techniques during crop production. This may be in the form of (this is not an exhaustive list):

- **Increasing precision** – where pesticides are used, using the right amount, in the right place, at the right time.
- **Reducing environmental impact** – taking measures to make sure the plant protection product stays where it is applied and does not affect surrounding environments including beneficial insects such as bees.
- **Preventing point contamination** – reducing the risk of chemical pollution through improved behaviour, equipment, handling and storage.
- **Nature balancing** – introducing biodiversity measures, replacing harmful species with beneficial insects, and working towards a net gain for nature.
- **New varieties** – reducing the need for plant protection products

We welcome suppliers feedback and encourage our suppliers, farmers and growers to share best practice through the continued offer of the free Asda sustain and save exchange tool. Through this tool suppliers can ask questions, raise concerns, or share case studies of best practice/new innovations.

References

The below list is not exhaustive and it remains the responsibility of all suppliers / growers of fresh produce to IPL and their customers to comply with all necessary legislation. Including any subsequent amendments.

- IPL Plant Protection Product Classification list
- Food Safety Act 1990
- EC 178/2002 General Food Safety
- EC 852/2004 Hygiene of Food Stuffs
- The Food Safety and Hygiene Regulation – GB specific as applicable
- The General Food Regulations 2004
- Regulation (EC) 1107/2009 – the placing of plant protection products on the market
- EC Regulation 396/2005 – maximum residue levels in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin
- The Pesticides (Maximum Residue Levels in Crops, Food and Feeding Stuffs) Regulations 2005
- Directive 2009/128/EC sets out a framework for achieving more sustainable use of pesticides by reducing risks and impacts on human health and the environment.
- The Plant Protection Products (Sustainable Use) Regulations 2012
- The Contaminants in Food Regulations 2013 – GB specific as applicable
- EC 1881/2006 – Setting maximum levels for certain contaminants in foodstuffs
- Agriculture Act 2020
- The World Health Organisation (WHO) ‘Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard’ – https://www.who.int/ipcs/publications/pesticides_hazard/en/
- Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) - <http://chm.pops.int/>
- Rotterdam Convention – <http://www.pic.int/TheConvention/Chemicals/AnnexIIIChemicals/tabid/1132/language/en-US/Default.aspx>
- EU / GB Prohibited and Non-approved Active Substances – <https://www.hse.gov.uk/pesticides/pesticides-registration/withdrawal-and-restrictions/banned-and-non-authorised-pesticides.htm>
- GB HSE – Pesticides - <https://www.hse.gov.uk/pesticides/#>
- Expert Committee on Pesticide Residues in Food (PRiF) – <https://www.gov.uk/government/groups/expert-committee-on-pesticide-residues-in-food-prif>
- EC – Pesticides - https://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/pesticides_en
- EFSA – Pesticides – <https://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/applications/pesticides>
- Fresh Produce Consortium – Code of Practice for the Control of Pesticides for Produce Marketing Organisations

Glossary

GFSI – Global Food Safety Initiative
ICM – Integrated Crop Management
IPM – Integrated Pest Management
PPPL – Plant Protection Product Lists
GAP – Good Agricultural Practise
MRL – Maximum Residue Levels
UN – United Nations



Appendix A - Prohibited list

These are active ingredients that IPL/ASDA are prohibiting from use in our supply chain and are derived from the WHO1A list. We do not accept products which have been produced with the use of these actives.

ProhibitedActiveIngredient	Date of last permitted application for IPL*	ProhibitedActiveIngredient	Date of last permitted application for IPL*
Aldicarb (sum of aldicarb, its sulfoxide and its sulfone, expressed as aldicarb)	September 2021	Ethoprophos (Bananas ONLY)	December 2022
Brodifacoum	September 2021	Flocoumafen	September 2021
Bromadiolone	September 2021	Hexachlorobenzene	September 2021
Bromethalin	September 2021	Mercuric chloride	September 2021
Calcium cyanide	September 2021	Mevinphos	September 2021
Captafol	September 2021	Parathion	September 2021
Chlorethoxyfos	September 2021	Parathion-methyl	September 2021
Chlormephos	September 2021	Phenylmercury acetate	September 2021
Chlorophacinone	September 2021	Phorate	September 2021
Difenacoum	September 2021	Phosphamidon	September 2021
Difethialone	September 2021	Sodium fluoroacetate	September 2021
Diphacinome	September 2021	Sulfotep	September 2021
Disulfoton	September 2021	Tebupirimfos	September 2021
EPN	September 2021	Terbufos (exc. Bananas)	September 2021
Ethoprophos (exc. Bananas)	September 2021	Terbufos (Bananas ONLY)	December 2022

*unless already prohibited in the country of origin



Appendix B – restricted list

These are active ingredients that have been identified from the WHO1B list, the Stockholm and Rotterdam conventions as being harmful to the environment and health. As a result, these active ingredients would require an approved derogation prior to use unless already prohibited for use in the country of origin.

Restricted Active Ingredient	Restricted Active Ingredient	Restricted Active Ingredient
EDB – Ethylene Dibromide (1,2- dibromoethane)	Chlordecone	Famphur
Ethylene dichloride; 1,2- Dichloroethane	Chlordimeform	Fenamiphos
2,4,5 T	Chlorfenvinphos	Flucythrinate
3- Chloro-1,2-propanediol	Chlorobenzilate	Fluoroacetamide
Acetamiprid	Clothianidine	Formetanate
Acrolein	Coumaphos	Furathiocarb
Alachlor	Coumatetralyl	Heptachlor and its related isomers
Aldrin	Cyfluthrin	Heptenophos
Allyl alcohol	DDT	Hexachlorocyclohexane (HCH) and its related isomers
Azinphos-ethyl	Demeton-S-methyl	Imidacloprid
Azinphos-methyl	Dichlorvos	Isoxathion
Beta cyfluthrin	Dicofol	Lead arsenate
Binapacryl	Dicrotophos	Lindane
Blasticidin –S	Dieldrin	Mecarbam



Bromophos-ethyl	Dinoseb	Mercury compounds, including inorganic mercury compounds, alkyl mercury compounds and alkyloxyalkyl and aryl mercury compounds' but excluding those appearing in the prohibited list
Butoxycarboxim	Dinotefuran	Merphos Tributyl phosphorotrithioite
Butocarboxim	Dinoterb	Methamidophos
Cadusafos	DNOC (Dinitro-ortho-cresol)	Methidathion
Calcium arsenate	Edifenphos	Methiocarb
Camphechlor (Toxaphene)	Endosulfan and its related isomers	Methomyl
Carbofuran	Endrin	Mirex
Chlordane	Ethylene oxide	Monocrotophos
Nicotine	Propetamphos	Triazophos
Nitenpyram	Sodium arsenate	Tributyl tin compounds
Omethoate	Strychnine	Trichlorfon
Oxamyl	Tefluthrin	Vamidotion
Oxydemeton-methyl	Thallium sulfate	Warfarin
Paris green (copper acetoarsenite)	Thiacloprid	Zeta cypermethrin
Pentachlorobenzene Pentachlorbenzol	Thiamethoxam	Zinc Phosphide
Pentachlorophenol (PCP)	Thiofanox	
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	Thiometon	



Appendix C – monitored list

These active ingredients are placed within the monitored list due to their acute toxicity. We allow these within our supply chain currently but use of these are monitored and a phase-out plan should be considered. These actives are defined as per the Greenpeace and Pesticide Action Network (PAN 2019) pesticide lists.

Monitored Active Ingredient	Monitored Active Ingredient	Monitored Active Ingredient
1,3-dichloropropene	Azamethiphos	Buprofezin
1-methylcyclopropene	Azocyclotin	Butachlor
2,4-DB	Bendiocarb	Calcium phosphide
8-Hydroxyquinoline	Benfluralin	Captan
Abamectin	Benfuracarb	Carbaryl
Acephate	Benomyl	Carbendazim
Acetochlor	Bensulide	Carbetamide
Aclonifen	Benthiavdicarb-isopropyl	Carbosulfan
Acrinathrin	Bifenazate	Carboxin
Alanycarb	Bifenox	Chinomethionate; oxythioquinox
Alpha-chlorohydrin	Bifenthrin	Chlorantraniliprole
Aluminium phosphide	Bioresmethrin	Chlorfenapyr
Aluminium sulfate	Bixafen	Chlorfluazuron
Ametoctradin; BAS 650 F	Borax; Borate Salts	Chloroform
Amisulbrom	Bordeaux mixture	Chlorophene; 2-benzyl-4- chlorphenol
Amitrole	Boric acid	Chloropicrin
Anthracene oil	Boscalid	Chloroprotham
Anthraquinone	Bromoxynil	Chlorothalonil



Arsenic & its compounds unless already specifically defined	Bromoxynil octanoate	Chlorotoluron
Atrazine	Bromoxynil heptanoate	Chlorpyrifos
Azafenidin	Diquat dibromide	Ferrous sulfate
Climbazole	Diquat Chloride	Fipronil
Clodinafop-propargyl	Disodium phosphonate	Fluazifop-P-butyl
Clofentezine	Diuron	Fluazinam
Copper hydroxide	Dodine	Fluazolate/isopropozole
Copper oxychloride	Emamectin benzoate	Flubendiamide
Creosote	Epichlorohydrin	Fludioxonil
Cyanamide; Hydrogen Cyanamide	Epoconazole	Flufenacet
Cyflufenamid	Esfenvalerate	Flufenoxuron
Cyhalofop-butyl	Ethiofencarb	Flumetralin
Cyhalothrin	Ethirimol	Flumioxazin
Cyhalothrin, gamma	Etofenprox	Fluometuron
Cyhexatin	Etoxazole	Fluopicolide
Cypermethrin	Ethylene Thiourea	Fluopyram
Cypermethrin, alpha	Famoxadone	Fluorochloridone
Cypermethrin-Beta	Fenarimol	Fluoxastrobin
Cyproconazole	Fenazaquin	Flupyradifurone
Cyprodinil	Fenbuconazole	Fluquinconazole
Cyromazine	Fenbutatin oxide	Flusilazole
Daminozide	Fenchchlorazole-ethyl	Fluthiacet-methyl
Deltamethrin	Fenitrothion	Fluxapyroxad
Diafenthiuron	Fenobucarb	Folpet
Diazinon	Fenoxycarb	Foramsulfuron



Diclofop	Fenpropathrin	Formaldehyde
Diclofop-methyl	Fenpropidin	Fosthiazate
Difenoconazole	Fenpropimorph	Fuberidazole
Diflubenzuron	Fenpyroximate	Furilazole
Diflufenican	Fenthion	Glufosinate-ammonium
Dimethoate	Fentin acetate	Glyphosate
Dimoxystrobin	Fentin hydroxide	Halfenprox/Fubfenprox/Brofenprox
Dinocap	Fenvalerate	Pirimicarb
Haloxypop-methyl	Metazachlor	Potasan
Haloxypop-R	Methabenzthiuron	Prallethrin
Haloxypop-R-methyl	Methoxychlor	Prochloraz
Hexaflumuron	Methoxyfenozide	Procymidone
Hexythiazox	Methyl bromide	Profenofos
Hydrogen cyanide	Metiram	Profoxydim
Imazalil	Metobromuron	Prometon
Imazaquin	Metrafenone	Propachlor
Imiprothrin	Metribuzin	Indoxacarb
Bupirimate	Chlorpyrifos-methyl	Ioxynil
Ipconazole	Myclobutanil	Propargite
Iprodione	Naled	Propiconazole
Iprovalicarb	Nitrobenzene	Propineb
Isoproturon	Noviflumuron	Propoxur
Isopyrazam	Oryzalin	Propylene Oxide, Oxirane
Isoxaflutole	Oxadiazon	Propyzamide
Kresoxim-methyl	Oxyfluorfen	Proquinazid



Lambda-cyhalothrin	Paclobutrazol	Prosulfocarb
Lenacil	Paraffin oil (cont. >3% DMSO)	Prosulfuron
Linuron	Paraquat dichloride	Prothiofos
Lufenuron	Penconazole	Pyraclofos
Magnesium phosphide	Pencycuron	Pyraflufen-ethyl
Malathion	Pendimethalin	Pyrazachlor
Mancozeb	Penoxsulam	Pyrazophos
Maneb	Permethrin	Pyrazoxon
Mepanipyrim	Phenthoate	Pymetrozine
Meptyldinocap	Phosmet	Pyrethrum
Metaflumizone	Phosphine	Pyridaben
Metalaxyl	Picloram	Pyridalyl
Metam-potassium	Picolinafen	Pyridaphenthion
Metam-sodium	Picoxystrobin	Pyrimethanil
Pyriproxyfen	Terbuthylazine	Spiroxamine
Quinalphos	Terbutryn	Sulcotrione
Quinoclamine	Terrazole; Etridiazole	Sulfluramid
Quinoxyfen	Tetrachlorvinphos	Sulfoxaflor
Quizalofop-P-ethyl	Tetraconazole	Sulfuryl fluoride
Quizalofop-P-tefuryl	Tetramethrin	Tau-fluvalinate
Resmethrin	Thiodicarb	TCMTB
Rotenone	Thiophanate-methyl	Tebuconazole
Sedaxane	Thiram	Tebufenozide
Silafluofen	Tioxazefen	Teflubenzuron
Sodium 2-nitrophenoxide	Tolclofos-methyl	Tembotrione
Sodium 4-nitrophenoxide	Tolfenpyrad	Temephos



Sodium 5-nitroguaiacolate	Tolyfluanid	Tepraloxymid
Sodium cyanide	Topramezone	Tribufos / Butifos
Sodium silver thiosulfate	Tralkoxydim	Triclopyr
Spinetoram	Tralomethrin	Tridemorph
Spinosad	Triadimenol	Trifloxystrobin
Spirodiclofen	Tri-allate	Triflumizole
Spiromesifen	Triazoxide	Triflumuron
Milbemectin	Propanil	Trifuralin
Molinate	Propaquizafop	Triticonazole
Validamycin	Vinclozolin	XMC
Zineb	Ziram	