
WAITROSE POLICY ON THE USE OF PESTICIDES IN FRESH PRODUCE

1. Introduction

Pesticides can be an essential tool in the economic production of food and Waitrose seeks to promote the responsible use of phytosanitary products and recognises the potential risks involved to human health, the environment and biodiversity from crop protection practices, as well as wider public concerns. Waitrose seeks to minimise the risks of using pesticides within its grower base

2. Our Intentions

Waitrose wishes to ensure that pesticides are used on a rigorous risk assessed basis. We have set out lists of prohibited and 'watch out' pesticides, and the requirements for risk assessments for the use of all pesticides.

3. Our Requirements from our growers

- 3.1. Waitrose requires that our suppliers and growers are permitted to use pesticides as part of managed Integrated Pest Management (IPM) strategies in conjunction with alternative control measures to avoid excessive pesticide usage. IPM strategies include planting resistant varieties, maintaining appropriate cultural methods, promoting soil health and plant health, using biological control methods and non pesticide interventions throughout the life cycle of the crop.
- 3.2. Where pesticides are to be used, suppliers of fresh fruit, salads or vegetables, and plants and flowers must conduct a risk assessment on the appropriate use of pesticides. The risk assessment must include risks to:
 - The operator
 - The environment
 - Biodiversity
 - Third parties, such as neighbouring properties, general public, public footpaths.
 - The consumer
 - Residues being present in the final product
- 3.3. Pesticides must only be used as part of a documented Integrated Pest Management program for each crop.
- 3.4. Waitrose recognises the value of third party accreditation schemes such as Red Tractor (UK), GLOBALGAP, LEAF Marque, OHSAS (Horticulture) or equivalent schemes in encouraging good agricultural practices in managing, handling and applying pesticides.

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- 3.5. For crops grown in the UK, only pesticides that are authorised for use in the UK, with associated maximum residue limits (MRLs) are permitted to be used.
- 3.6. For crops grown abroad, pesticides are only to be used when they are authorised by the relevant national authority or equivalent. Pesticides which are authorised in the country of origin are permitted provided that there is a legal Maximum Residue Level (MRL) laid down in UK legislation and the other provisions of The Waitrose Pesticide Policy are met.
- 3.7. The policy lays down particular pesticides of concern, categorised by risk into three groups:
- Black Group: prohibited from use on crops for Waitrose
 - Red Group: must be risk assessed with a plan for ultimate removal from cropping systems
 - Amber Group: must be risk assessed prior to use

See Appendix for details of pesticides included in each group

- 3.8. The neonicotinoid insecticides, Imidacloprid, Clothianidin and Thiamethoxam, have been identified as being potentially harmful to bees and must not be sprayed on flowering crops that are attractive to bees.
- 3.9. There is widespread concern regarding the usage of antibiotics in agriculture and the potential increase of resistance to human pathogens in widely used antibiotics. The antibiotic products Gentamicin, Oxytetracycline and Streptomycin have been identified as having potential usage in fresh produce and are also classified as critical or highly important antimicrobials. Therefore these products have been placed on the Red list. Kasugamycin, an antibiotic with potential agricultural use, is not listed as critical or highly important and has been placed on the Amber list.
- 3.10. Suppliers and growers must review pesticide usage on at least an annual basis, and pesticide usage reviews should take into account:
- Pesticides currently in use.
 - Pesticide residue data and any MRL changes.
 - Any changes to cropping systems or supply base.
 - Any likely pesticide legislative restrictions.
 - New pesticides that have been made available.
 - Any alternative control measures being developed.
 - Further implementation of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and Integrated Crop Management (ICM) techniques that promote plant health and vigor, reduce pest presence and activity, and increase plant tolerance or resistance to pest damage.

The above list is not exhaustive. Results of pesticide reviews take place on an annual basis.

Category	Use	Further Requirements
Black	Prohibited	
Red	Must be removed from cropping systems	If removal is not immediately possible, risk assessment is required
Amber	Pesticides on Waitrose 'watch list'. To be avoided where possible	Where it is unavoidable, the supplier must ensure usage minimises risk and record usage by country, grower and crop type

Appendix I: Pesticide Black List

Pesticides NOT to be used in cropping systems producing crops destined for Waitrose

Note: (EU) Inclusion in EU Prohibited Directives

2,4,5-T	Flocoumafen
Aldrin (EU)	Flucythrinate
Allyl alcohol	Fluoroacetamide
Binapacryl (EU)	Formothion
Aldicarb	Heptachlor (EU)
Blasticidin	Heptenophos
Butocarboxim	Hexachlorobenzene (EU)
Butoxycarboxim	HCH & isomers (EU)
Calcium arsenate	Hydrogen phosphide
Camphechlor (EU)	Isofenphos
Captafol (EU)	Isoxathion
Carbendazim (post harvest)	Lead arsenate
Carbofuran	Mecarbam
Chlordane (EU)	Mercuric chloride (EU)
Chlorethoxyfos or -phos	Mercuric oxide (EU)
Chlorfenvinphos	Mercury compounds (EU)
Chlormephos	Methoxychlor
Chlormequat (food crops only)	Methyl bromide
Chlorobenzilate	Mirex (EU)
Chlorophacinone	Monocrotophos
Coumaphos	Nitrofen (EU)
DDT (EU)	Omethoate
Demeton S methyl	Oxadixyl
Dicrotophos	Parathion
Dicofol	Parathion-methyl

Dieldrin (EU)	Pentachlorophenol
Dinoseb (EU)	Phenylmercury acetate
Dinoterb	Phorate
Diphainone	Phosphamidon
Disulfoton	Propetamphos
DNOC	Pyrazophos
Dustable powders (containing benomyl >7 % carbofuran >10 % Thiram >15 %)	Quinalphos
Edifenphos	Quintozene (EU)
Endosulfan	Sodium arsenite
Endrin (EU)	Sodium fluoroacetate
EPN	Sulfotep
Ethiofencarb	Tebupirimfos
Ethion	Tecnazene
Ethylene dibromide (EU)	Terbufos
Ethylene dichloride (EU)	Thiofanox
Ethylene oxide (EU)	Thiometon
Famphur	Toxaphene (EU)
Fenamiphos	Triazophos
Fentin acetate	Zineb

Appendix 2: Pesticide Red List

Pesticides not to be used unless a valid justification is conducted. Risk analysis and elimination plans must be in place and available to Waitrose

2,4-D	Glyphosphate (food crops only)
Acephate	Imidacloprid*
Azinphos-ethyl	Methamidophos
Azinphos-methyl	Methidathion
Benomyl	Methomyl
Bifenthrin	Mevinphos
Bromopropylate	Oxydemeton-methyl
Cadusafos	Oxytetracycline
Chlormequat	Paraquat
Chlorpyrifos	Phenthoate
Chlorpyrifos methyl	Phosalone
Clothianidin*	Phosmet
Diazinon	Profenofos
Dichlorvos	Streptomycin
Dimethoate	Thiamethoxam*
Ethoprophos	Trifluralin
Fenitrothion	Vamidothion
Gentamicin	

*For use on crops that flower and are attractive to bees

Appendix 3: Pesticide Amber List

Pesticides that may be used providing suppliers and growers understand the risks associated with these chemicals, that these risks are controlled and usage is monitored by suppliers throughout the Waitrose grower base

Acetamiprid	Iprodione
Acrolein	Kasugamycin
Atrazine	Linuron
Azoxystrobin	Maleic hydrazide
Bentazone	Malathion
Boscalid	Mancozeb
Carbaryl	Metalaxyl (and metalaxyl M)
Carbendazim (pre harvest)	Methiocarb
Chlordimeform	Metribuzin
Chlorothalonil	Myclobutanil
Chlorthal-dimethyl	Nicotine
Cyhalothrin, lambda	Oxamyl
Cypermethrin (and alpha cypermethrin)	Pirimicarb
Cyprodinil	Pirimiphos-methyl
Deltamethrin	Prochloraz
Dicloran	Procymidone
Difenoconazole	Propargite

Diphenylamine	Propoxur
Dithianon	Pyrimethanil
Dithiocarbamates (unless listed separately)	Spiroxamine
Fenarimol	Sulfoxaflor
Fenazaquin	Tebuconazole
Fenpropathrin	Thiabendazole
Fenpropidin	Thiacloprid
Fenvalerate	Thiophanate methyl
Fipronil	Thiram (except seed dressings)
Fludioxonil	Triadimefon
Flupyradifurone	Triadimenol
Folpet	Vinclozolin
Imazalil	Zeta-cypermethrin