Code of Practice: Certified Pesticide Free

Version 7: November 2023

clean label PROJECT®
Clean. Pure. Science.

The Clean Label Project is a national non-profit with the mission to bring truth and transparency to consumer product labeling. Using actual retail sampling and testing, we establish evidence-based benchmarks to identify the America's best products using data and science as opposed to marketing.

Together, we are changing the definition of food and consumer product safety in America.

This Code of Practice: Pesticide-Free is subject to revision.
Go to www.cleanlabelproject.org to confirm the current version.
Questions, clarification, interpretations, and suggested revisions regarding this Code of Practice: Pesticide-Free may be provided in writing to:

Clean Label Project
280 E. 1st Ave. #873
Broomfield, CO 80038-0873
E-mail: info@CleanLabelProject.org

Date of Publication: November 2023

Published by:

Clean Label Project
280 E. 1st Ave. #873
Broomfield, CO 80038-0873

.

Objectives and Disclaimers

This Code of Practice Pesticide-Free provides criteria for the evaluation and marketing of manufacturers seeking compliance and certification for their products to the Clean Label Project Code of Practice: Pesticide-Free. The implied compliance, evaluations, and the contents contained within are limited exclusively to meeting the minimum requirements for the Clean Label Project Code of Practice: Pesticide-Free. It is the responsibility of the Operator to comply with all applicable state, national, and international laws such as, but not limited to, California Prop 65, FDA food labeling laws, FDA food safety laws, FDA pesticide tolerance level requirements, Country of Origin labeling, Tobacco, Tax, and Trade Bureau Laws, and USDA National Organic Program requirements, as applicable. It is also the responsibility of the Operator to comply with any applicable voluntary third-party private schemes such as, but not limited to Organic, Fair Trade, and Global Food Safety Initiative benchmarked standards.

In no way does compliance to this Code of Practice: Pesticide-Free imply compliance to any other state or federal regulation or private standard. The Clean Label Project does not assume, displace, or undertake to discharge any obligations or responsibilities of the manufacturer or any other party, including but not limited to those responsibilities and obligations arising from the other certifications or standards referenced within this Code of Practice: Pesticide-Free. Under no circumstances shall Clean Label Project or any of its affiliates be liable for direct, indirect, incidental, consequential, special, punitive or any other use of this Code of Practice: Pesticide-Free. While this standard is approved for use in domestic and global markets, it is the responsibility of the Operator to understand the necessary labeling and marketing laws of the intended market. This Code of Practice: Pesticide-Free may be revised from time to time.

Use of this Code of Practice: Pesticide-Free is strictly voluntary.

Code of Practice: Pesticide Free

I. Purpose

From the belief that neonicotinoids are the culprit behind Colony Collapse Disorder[1] to the active ingredient in Round-Up, glyphosate, being linked to cancer[2], consumers are increasingly concerned over the environmental and public health risks associated with pesticides. While certified organic goes a long way to reduce the chemical load used in agriculture, the fact that over 99% of domestic farmland[3] is treated as conventional agriculture means that because of birds, bees, water, and wind contamination of organic farmland can and does occur. Market opportunities exist for growers, suppliers, manufacturers, brand owners, and retailers looking to curate products and systems that actively commit to reducing reliance on pesticides in order to meet evolving consumer expectations and concerns.

The Clean Label Project Code of Practice: Pesticide-Free looks to create a program that encourages the use of pesticide management best practices- Integrated Pesticide Programs, Pesticide Escalation Plans, and Supplier Assurance Specifications for example. Ultimately, and consistent with other Clean Label Project Codes of Practice, this Pesticide-Free Code of Practice looks to minimize direct consumer exposure to residual pesticides. While laws and tolerances exist[4] around specific maximum pesticide levels on a variety of commodity crops, consumers ultimately want to reduce or eliminate, where possible, their and their family's direct consumption of these chemicals. To that end, Clean Label Project Code of Practice: Pesticide-free identifies the most commonly used pesticides for different commodity crops and then samples and tests products seeking compliance to this Code of Practice to ensure the absence of these chemicals in the finished product.

The purpose of the Code of Practice: Pesticide-Free is to:

- **A.** Provide a market tool and evaluation criteria for growers, suppliers, manufacturers, brand owners, and retailers to begin identifying, evaluating, and reducing/eliminating pesticides within the supply chain
- **B.** Create a market opportunity for manufacturers looking to communicate this commitment to consumers
- **C.** Satisfy the growing consumer demand for transparency through an on-package market solution that is backed by testing and data
- **D.** Get back to the basics and provide consumers assurance and trust by looking beyond the flashy marketing because sometimes what's not on the label is the most important
- **E.** Create a standard with pesticide sampling and testing requirements

II. Scope

Growers, manufacturers, co-manufacturers, brand owners, restaurants, and retailers are eligible to apply for the Clean Label Project Code of Practice Pesticide-Free.
This Code of Practice outlines compliance documentation, supplier assurance, routine testing, and marketing requirements and guidelines.

III. Limitations

The contents of this document do require producing documentation demonstrating compliance to certain minimum applicable food safety standards. This Code of Practice does not constitute a guarantee of 100% of products are compliant to the stated limits. There is inherent variability in consumer-packaged goods batches, loads, and runs. However, QA programs that adhere to "best practices" should deliver high levels of consistency. There is a certain percent error that is assumed using analytical chemistry instrumentation at low detection levels. These shall be accounted for during the compliance evaluation process.

Note: The elimination, as in absolute zero, of pesticides in a finished product is not feasible given the current level of contamination of agricultural fields and the highly sensitive nature of analytical chemistry testing instrumentation. Where the Clean Label Project Code of Practice references 'eliminate', this means "non-detect" at the test limits identified under the method identified.

IV. References

[1] https://www.hsph.harvard.edu/news/press-releases/study-strengthens-link-between-neonicotinoids-and-collapse-of-honey-bee-colonies/
[2] http://www.sciencemag.org/news/2018/02/who-rebuts-house-committee-criticisms-about-glyphosate-cancer-warning
[3] https://newfoodeconomy.org/kashi-certified-transitional-organic/
[4] https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-tolerances/how-search-tolerances-pesticide-ingredients-code-federal-regulations

V. Definitions

A. Administrator: the organization(s) contractually responsible for the Clean Label Project Code of Practice- Pesticide-Free implementation and oversight
B. Certified: An Operator that has been formally recognized by the Administrator as fulfilling the requirements as outlined in the Clean Label Project Code of Practice- Pesticide-Free
C. Non-Compliant: Nonconformance to established requirements within the Clean Label Project Code of Practice- Pesticide-Free
D. Operator: the organization, business, entity, or person(s) responsible for Clean Label Project- Pesticide-Free compliance oversight
E. Compliant: Meeting the minimum requirements outlined in the Clean Label Project Code of Practice- Pesticide-Free

VI. Compliance Framework

A. Initial Compliance Requirements

1. Proof of Food Safety/Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) Compliance

Food safety and/or good manufacturing audits are now a normal and necessary component within the food and consumer product supply chain. An Operator shall provide proof of food safety or GMP compliance. Examples of food safety compliance include, but are not limited to, proof of certification under a Global Food Safety

Initiative benchmarked standard or proof of compliance to other third-party specified food safety or GMP standards.

Standards such as USDA National Organic Program, Kosher, or another food quality/marketing standards, shall not be deemed sufficient.

Proof of Food Safety/GMP Compliance documentation shall be dated within the past 18 months. The location listed on the Proof of Food Safety Compliance documentation shall match the location of product manufacture disclosed on application documentation. If an Operator uses multiple co-packers or co-manufacturers, proof of food safety shall be supplied for each location.

Disclosure of a recall or any governmental inquiry such as California government inquiry into California Proposition 65 compliance shall be disclosed.

2. **Disclosure of Product Contents/Formulations**
   In order to assess the pesticide panel necessary for the testing of the products, Clean Label Project and/or the Technical Administrator must know the primary ingredients that comprise the finished product. It should be noted that formulations are highly confidential and the Technical Administrator and Clean Label Project shall maintain strict confidentiality.

   In the case that a product is comprised of 90% of a single ingredient, then a designated pesticide testing panel shall be created by Clean Label Project and the Technical Administrator. As needed, category specific pesticide test panels shall be created over time and provided and maintained as Appendices to this Code of Practice.

   In the case that the product is a multi-ingredient product, the default pesticide panel is outlined in Appendix I.

3. **Proof of Supplier Integrated Pest Management Plan, Supplier Assurance Plan, and/or Pesticide Escalation Plan**
   In order to minimize/eliminate the presence of pesticides in the finished products, Operators should utilize pest control best practices for suppliers and provide proof of utilization of pest control best practices. Examples of this include:
   1. Requiring Integrated Pest Management Plans
   2. Pesticide Escalation Plans
   3. Supplier Assurance Plans which include proactive testing with Certificates of Analysis that substantiate the absence of the specific pesticide in the raw ingredient.

Note: A Certificate of Analysis is only as good as the sensitivity of the testing instrumentation used. The Certificate of Analysis shall align with the strict standards of the Clean Label Project Code of Practice: Pesticide-Free if it is the exclusive pest control best practice method being utilized.

4. **Ingredient Risk Assessment** (Compliance requirement effective January 1, 2024)
   As part of the application process, the brand shall complete a product risk analysis based on ingredients. The risk assessment shall include:
   1. A list of all products seeking certification to Clean Label Project Code of Practice – Pesticide Free.
   2. A list of all of the ingredients of each product seeking certification to the Clean Label Project Code of Practice – Pesticide Free.
   3. An evaluation of whether each ingredient is of high, medium, or low risk for the contaminants categories outlined in Section VIII.
      i. For ingredients classified as high risk, Operator shall provide additional documentation to indicate how risk is being mitigated/prevented.
   4. A manufacturer/brand created overview of how they define high, medium, or low risk.

   Note: The Administrator shall review the risk assessment and based on the Administrator's concurrence and findings, shall evaluate the need for additional surveillance testing for products with high-risk ingredients. The cost of additional surveillance testing shall be borne by the Operator.

5. **Proof of Finished Product Test Compliance**
   Finished product testing is at the foundation of the Clean Label Project Code of Practice: Pesticide-Free.
   All products seeking Clean Label Project Code of Practice shall pass a test to ensure compliance to the Clean Label Project tolerances established in Section VIII and Appendix 1.
   1. **Bracketing:** In some cases, test bracketing may be utilized. Bracketing is the concept of using a representative sample (in many cases, the worst-case scenario) for purposed of identifying a sample whose test result may be representative of multiple products. Bracketing options shall be evaluated on a case-by-case basis and shall include and assessment by the Technical Administrator of the following:
      i. A comparison of the base formulations for the sample set
      ii. An evaluation of internal testing procedures

iii. An Operator's track record of continued compliance with this Code of Practice
iv. The Operator shall fill out an affidavit attesting to the accuracy formulation base and inform the Technical Administrator if there are any changes to the product formulation that may increase the variability in the formulation compared to the sample set
v. In instances where the Operator is white labeling, co-manufacturing or making a product in multiple sizes, this section shall apply.

2. The Technical Administrator may charge for the administrative nature of the certification and bracketing process.

B. Renewal/Ongoing Compliance

All requirements outlined in Section VI. A apply. However, it should be noted that the Administrator of the Clean Label Project will perform testing at the Operator's expense. It is recommended that the Operator perform routine finished product testing to ensure ongoing compliance with the Clean Label Project Code of Practice - Pesticide-Free.

The Administrator of the Clean Label Project shall annually confirm proof of compliance with Section VI. A.
It should be noted that the Clean Label Project Code of Practice - Pesticide-Free is a living document. The requirements and scope of testing will be revisited on a regular basis and proactively communicated to Operators. Operators shall be provided a minimum of 1-year implementation period when changes are made to the Clean Label Project Code of Practice - Pesticide-Free

VII. Administrator Requirements

A. Testing Requirements

1. The Administrator of the Clean Label Project shall perform the testing associated with Clean Label Project - Pesticide Free compliance as outlined in VIII.

2. The Administrator shall perform random and unannounced sampling and testing of products. The Administrator may elect to perform risk-based testing. The cost of testing shall be borne by the Operator.

3. The Administrator shall inform Operators of their respective test results. If the Administrator tests a product resulting in a non-compliant test result (deemed as greater than 30% of the established limit), the Administrator shall inform the Operator in writing of the test results. To continue to comply with the Clean Label Project Code of Practice - Pesticide-Free, the Operator shall perform a root cause analysis to determine the source of the non-compliant test result within 30 days of the non-compliant test result. This root cause analysis and corrective action plan shall be supplied

to the Administrator in writing. The Administrator shall review the root cause analysis and corrective action plan and determine if acceptable. If not deemed acceptable by the Administrator, the Operator may be at risk of additional adverse action, up to but not limited to product certification revocation. The Operator should expect additional Administrative surveillance of this product.

Note I: During the course of testing, if the Administrator identifies a possible state or federal violation, the Operator may be notified of this possible violation in writing. Independent of Clean Label Project certification compliance, the onus is on the Operator to ensure compliance with all local, state, federal, and international statutes.

Note II: In the event that the Administrator identifies a possible state or federal violation, additional testing may be required. Additionally, the product may be identified as high risk and necessitate additional lot testing to ensure ongoing compliance. These instances shall be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

4. Test results may be used to substantiate compliance for other Clean Label Project Code of Practice certifications.
5. In the event of a non-compliant test result, the Administrator reserves the right to perform increased surveillance testing on the product and brand to ensure ongoing compliance with the Clean Label Project Code of Practice - Pesticide-Free requirements. The cost of this testing shall be borne by the Operator. The Operator may elect to perform increased surveillance testing on the ingredient/supplier in question.
6. In accordance with Section VII. C.5, all sampling in Year 1 should be procured by the Administrator. The Administrator shall receive test results from the third-party laboratory directly. In subsequent years, The Administrator may permit approved Operators to utilize other Administrator pre-approved laboratories in accordance with Section VII. B.3.

B. Accreditation Requirements

1. The Administrator shall utilize ISO 17025 accredited laboratories to ensure test result accuracy, consistency, team member training and best practice.
2. The Administrator shall ensure ISO 17025 accredited laboratories remain in good standing.
3. The Administrator shall comply with ISO 17065, effective January 2024.
4. The Administrator may elect to outsource testing or approve a designated third-party laboratory. Any contract laboratory must provide proof of laboratory consistency, competency, and accuracy best practice, such as proof of ISO 17025 for the specified scope/matrix. The use any laboratory used shall meet the necessary

minimum level of detection / level of quantification needed to confirm compliance in accordance with Section VIII. Testing Requirements.

5. If a third-party laboratory is utilized, the Technical Administrator shall be listed as the entity receiving the test results directly from the third-party laboratory.

C. Sampling Requirements

1. The Administrator should sample products by simulating the consumer shopping experience. The Administrator shall procure enough sample to fulfill testing needs. This may only require that one sample be selected for testing.
2. The Administrator shall ideally procure samples through local or online retailers. If not feasible, only in extreme circumstances shall the Administrator procure samples from the Operator's website or the Operator. In that specific circumstance, the sample provided by the Operator must be in a finished sealed (unopened) package that would be sold at retail. The cost of the samples shall be borne by the Operator.

   Note: Some Operators may elect to seek Clean Label Project Pesticide Free certification prior to market launch. The Administrator, on a case-by-case basis, shall evaluate the feasibility. The Administrator shall ensure that any product that is not yet in the marketplace that the sample received is representative of the product that will be in the marketplace and that the finished product packaging shall be evaluated for packaging migration issues. The Administrator may elect to utilize an affidavit and increased market surveillance testing to confirm product compliance. The cost of increased market surveillance testing shall be borne by the Operator.
3. Where applicable and feasible, the Administrator shall prepare/dilute samples in accordance with Operator packaging instructions.
4. The Administrator shall retain a picture of the product purchased, the lot number, and the receipt that shows the date, location, and retail of purchase. This information shall be provided to the Operator for purposes of root cause analysis, investigations, and continuous improvement.
5. In the initial year of certification, all products seeking certification should be procured by The Administrator to facilitate the testing process in accordance with Section VII B Accreditation Requirements and Section VII C.2.

D. Marketing Compliance Requirements

1. The Administrator shall be responsible for maintaining and publishing the list of all products bearing the Clean Label Project Certification Mark on the Clean Label Project website.

2. Any product not meeting the requirements outlined in the Clean Label Project Code of Practice Sections VI.A, VI.B, or preventing the Administrator from fulfilling its requirements outlined in VII shall be found to be non-compliant with the Clean Label Project Code of Practice - Pesticide-Free and issued a Non-Compliance.
3. In the event that a non-compliance goes unmitigated in excess of 90 days, the Clean Label Project will remove the product from the online listing and issue a notification that the product has been dropped from listing. Additional adverse action may be executed if the Operator continues to use the Clean Label Project certification mark on the dropped product.
4. The Administrator shall confirm the Operator's compliance to the Mark Use Requirements outlined in the Brand Standard.

E. Request for Deviation

1. Any request for deviation/variances to requirements of the Standard shall be provided in writing to the Technical Administrator.
2. Only extreme instances and Acts of God shall requests for deviation be made and subsequently considered.
3. The Technical Administrator in consultation with Clean Label Project, shall consider but is not obligated to grant the request for deviation and shall not be obligated to return any portion of fees paid if the Operator chooses to discontinue certification as a result of the request for deviation decision.
4. Requested variances shall be considered on a case-by-case basis.
5. Operators shall provide a written request to the Technical Administrator documenting the situation and proposed course of action for approval.
6. The Technical Administrator, in consultation with the Clean Label Project, shall produce a written response back to the Applicant/ Operator regarding the request for deviation within 10 business days.

F. Other Requirements

1. In the process of ensuring compliance to the Clean Label Project Code of Practice, the Clean Label Project provides necessary authority to the Administrator to require additional testing, surveillance, or documentation requests as deemed necessary.
2. The Administrator shall maintain strict confidentiality of all Operator's documentation and test reports.

IX. Testing Requirements

A. Current Analytical Equipment Administrator Requirements

Assay	Analytes	Equipment	Minimum Detection Limit
Pesticides Screen	Variety[1]	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Expanded Pesticide Panel	Glyphosate	LC-MSMS	100 ppb

[1] See Appendix 1 for details of the Panel

B. Current Tolerance Limit Requirements

Analyte	Level of Detection	EPA Tolerance Limit[4]	Maximum Contaminant Level[5]
Pesticide[1]	Variable[1]	Variable[2]	5% of the EPA Tolerance Limit[3]

[1] See Appendix 1 for levels of detection

[2] Variable depending on the commodity

[3] The EPA establishes the maximum allowed levels of pesticides, or EPA tolerances, which may be present on foods. Although many of these pesticides are prohibited in organic production, there can be inadvertent indirect contact from neighboring conventional farms or shared handling facilities. To recognize that inadvertent or unavoidable contact with prohibited substances may occur, the USDA organic regulations allow residues of prohibited pesticides—up to 5 percent of the EPA tolerance level—if those residues are present due to unavoidable or inadvertent contact. The Code of Practice- Pesticide-Free also follows the spirit of the USDA National Organic Program regulation with the caveat that 5% of the EPA Tolerance Limit can only be assessed and tested against assuming the sensitivity of the analytical chemistry laboratory being used.

[4] https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-tolerances/how-search-tolerances-pesticide-ingredients-code-federal-regulations

[5] https://www.ams.usda.gov/rules-regulations/organic

Appendix I: Default Pesticide Panel

Analyte	Equipment	Minimum Detection Limit
3-Hydroxycarbofuran	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Acephate	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Acetamiprid	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Aldicarb	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Ametryn	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Atrazine	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Avermectin B1A	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Azaconazole	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Azinphos-Ethyl	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Azoxystrobin	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Benalaxyl	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Benthiavalicarb-Isopropyl	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Bioresmethrin	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Bitertanol	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Boscalid	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Bromacil	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Bromoxynil	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Bupirimate	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Buprofezin	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Butralin	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Cadusafos	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Carbaryl	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Carbendazim	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Carbetamide	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Carbofuran	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Carboxin	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Chlorantraniliprole	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Chlorfenvinphos	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Chlorotoluron	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Chloroxuron	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Clodinafop-Propargyl Ester	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Clofentezine	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Clopyralid	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Cloquintocet-1-Methylhexyl Ester	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Clothianidin	LC-MSMS	50 ppb

Crimidine	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Cyanazine	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Cycloate	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Cycloxydim	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Cyprodinil	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Daminozide	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Demeton-S-Methyl	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Demeton-S-Methyl Sulfone	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Desmetryne	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Diafenthiuron	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Diallate (Total)	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Dichlorvos	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Diethofencarb	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Difenoconazole	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Diflubenzuron	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Dimethoate	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Diniconazole	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Dinoseb	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Dinotefuran	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Diphenamid	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Diphenylamine	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Disulfoton	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Disulfoton Sulfone	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Disulfoton-Sulfoxide	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Diuron	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Dyrene	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Ememectin B1A	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Epoxiconazole	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
EPTC	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Ethiofencarb	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Ethiofencarb Sulfoxide	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Ethiprole	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Ethirimol	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Etoxazole	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Fenamidone	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Fenamiphos	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Fenamiphos Sulfone	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Fenamiphos-Sulfoxide	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Fenarimol	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Fenazaquin	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Fenbuconazole	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Fenhexamid	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Fenoxaprop-P	LC-MSMS	50 ppb

Fenpropimorph	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Fenpyroximate	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Fenthion	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Fenthion Oxon	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Fenthion-Sulfone	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Fipronil	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Flamprop-M-Isopropyl	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Fluazifop	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Fluazifop-P-Butyl	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Fludioxonil	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Flufenacet	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Fluopicolide	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Fluopyram	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Fluquinconazole	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Flurprimidol	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Flusilazole	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Fluthiacet-Methyl	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Flutriafol	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Fonofos	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Forchlorfenuron	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Fosthiazate	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Fuberidazole	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Furalaxyl	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Haloxyfop (Free Acid)	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Hexaconazole	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Hexazinone	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Hexythiazox	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Icaridin	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Imazalil	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Imidacloprid	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Indoxacarb	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Iprovalicarb	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Isofenphos	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Isoprocarb	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Isopropalin	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Isoproturon	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Kresoxim-Methyl	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Lenacil	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Linuron	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Malaoxon	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Malathion	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Mandipropamid	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Mecarbam	LC-MSMS	50 ppb

Mepanipyrim	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Mepronil	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Metalaxyl	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Metamitron	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Metazachlor	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Methabenzthiazuron	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Methamidophos	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Methomyl	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Methoxyfenozide	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Metobromuron	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Metolachlor	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Metrafenone	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Metribuzin	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Molinate	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Monolinuron	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Myclobutanil	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Napropamide	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Neburon	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Nitenpyram	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Norflurazon	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Nuarimol	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Ofurace	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Omethoate	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Oxydemeton Methyl	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Penconazole	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Pencycuron	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Pethoxamid	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Picoxystrobin	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Pirimicarb-Desmethyl	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Pirimiphos-Ethyl	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Prochloraz	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Profoxydim-Lithium	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Promecarb	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Pronamide	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Propamocarb	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Propaquizafop	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Propargite	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Propiconazole	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Propoxur	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Propoxycarbazone	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Proquinazid	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Prosulfocarb	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Pymetrozine	LC-MSMS	50 ppb

Pyraclostrobin	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Pyridaben	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Pyridaphenthion	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Pyridate	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Pyrimethanil	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Pyriproxyfen	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Quinclorac	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Quinmerac	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Quinoxyphen	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Quizalofop	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Resmethrin	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Rotenone	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Sethoxydim	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Simazine	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Spinosyn A	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Spinosyn D	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Spiromesifen	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Tebuconazole	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Tebufenozide	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Tebufenpyrad	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Tepraloxydim	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Terbufos Sulfone	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Terbufos Sulfoxide	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Terbuthylazine	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Terbutryne	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Tetraconazole	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Thiabendazole	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Thiacloprid	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Thiamethoxam	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Thiodicarb	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Thiofanox Sulfone	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Tralkoxydim	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Triadimenol	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Tribenuron-Methyl	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Trichlorfon	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Tricyclazole	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Trifloxystrobin	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Triflumizole	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Triflumuron	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Triticonazole	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Zoxamide	LC-MSMS	50 ppb
Zoxamide	LC-MSMS	50 ppb

*LOD/LOQ subject to change depending on complexity of matrix