



Our coffee is food!

*No chance for chemical residues
which can pose serious health risks*

Coffee primarily absorbs harmful chemicals at the farm level. Little to no impact on the concentration of chemical residues occurs at any other point in the supply chain, aside from the farm or field.

In our supply chain, the farm stage is crucial for ensuring safe and healthy coffee exports to the USA, European Union, and Japan.

Who sets the MRL limits?



Country Regulations

What can you do?

Ensure the proper use of agrochemicals and fertilizers, as pesticides can be toxic, posing risks to human health. Application should strictly adhere to the provided instructions. Follow these three simple steps to comply with Maximum Residue Levels (MRL) regulations.



☒ **Ensure that agrochemicals are approved**



☒ **Apply the recommend dose**



☒ **Plan for timely application**

Overview** of TOP 10 active ingredients with MRL residues for conventional coffees

Thiamethoxam* 0.05mg/kg	Tebuconazole* 0.1mg/kg	Pyraclostrobin 0.3mg/kg	Chlorpyrifos* <0.01mg/kg	Clothianidin* EU 0.05mg/kg US <0.01mg/kg
Azoxystrobin 0.03mg/kg	Imidacloprid* EU 0.1mg/kg Japan 0.7mg/kg	Glyphosate EU 0.1mg/kg US 1.0 mg/kg	Triadimenol EU 0.05mg/kg US < 0.01mg/kg	Epoxiconazole 0.05mg/kg

** The overview is a combination of data from three country regulations: the USA, EU, and Japan."

* These products have not received re-approval in different countries as of August 2022



While incremental pesticide use may seem like an easy solution to address the climate change induced pest and disease pressure or progressing labour shortage, the negative effects on coffee plants, communities and environment can outweigh the benefits.

Working to reduce pesticide use by strengthening regenerative processes in coffee ecosystems, promoting resistant varieties, and using integrated pest management, can reduce human health risks, protect biodiversity, and protect water resources, safeguarding resources needed for sustainable coffee production.