

Conference on Food safety: Science, Evidence & Regulations

Safety Issues Relevant to Tea in Sri Lanka

Presented by

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Sri Lanka Tea industry overview

- ◆ Family - *genus camellia* - 82 species.
 - *camellia sinensis* – consumed as a beverage.
- ◆ The word “TEA” was derived from the Portuguese word “TCHA.”
- ◆ 1839 - An authentic batch of seeds was planted in Sri Lanka at the **Royal Botanical Gardens in Peradeniya.**
- ◆ 1867 - **James Taylor** undertook commercial planting
 - 19 acres on **Loolecondera Estate, Hewahatta.** At the same time, brothers **Solomon and Gabriel de Worms** planted Tea at **Mackwoods Labookellie Estate, Nuwara Eliya.**
- ◆ 1872 - First **year of export** of tea by Sri Lanka.



Sri Lanka Tea industry overview Cont ...

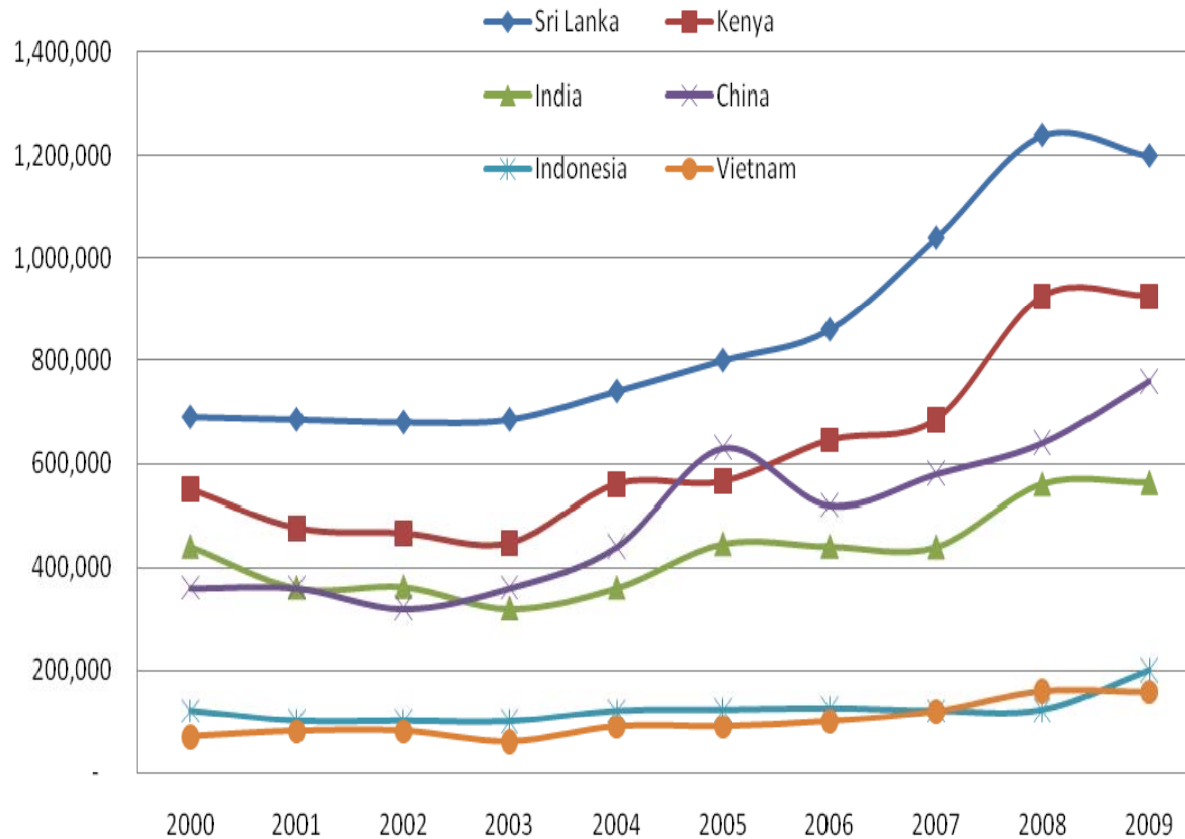
- ◆ Largest producer and exporter of orthodox black tea.
- ◆ Largest exporter of value added tea. (Greater than 50% of total production)
- ◆ First tea producing country to exceed US\$ 1 billion in revenue.
- ◆ Cleanest tea in the world in terms of pesticide residue – ISO.



Sri Lanka Tea industry overview contd ...

- ◆ Production : **Approx 310 million kilograms per year.**
- ◆ Annual Revenue 2010 : **US\$ 1.2 billion**

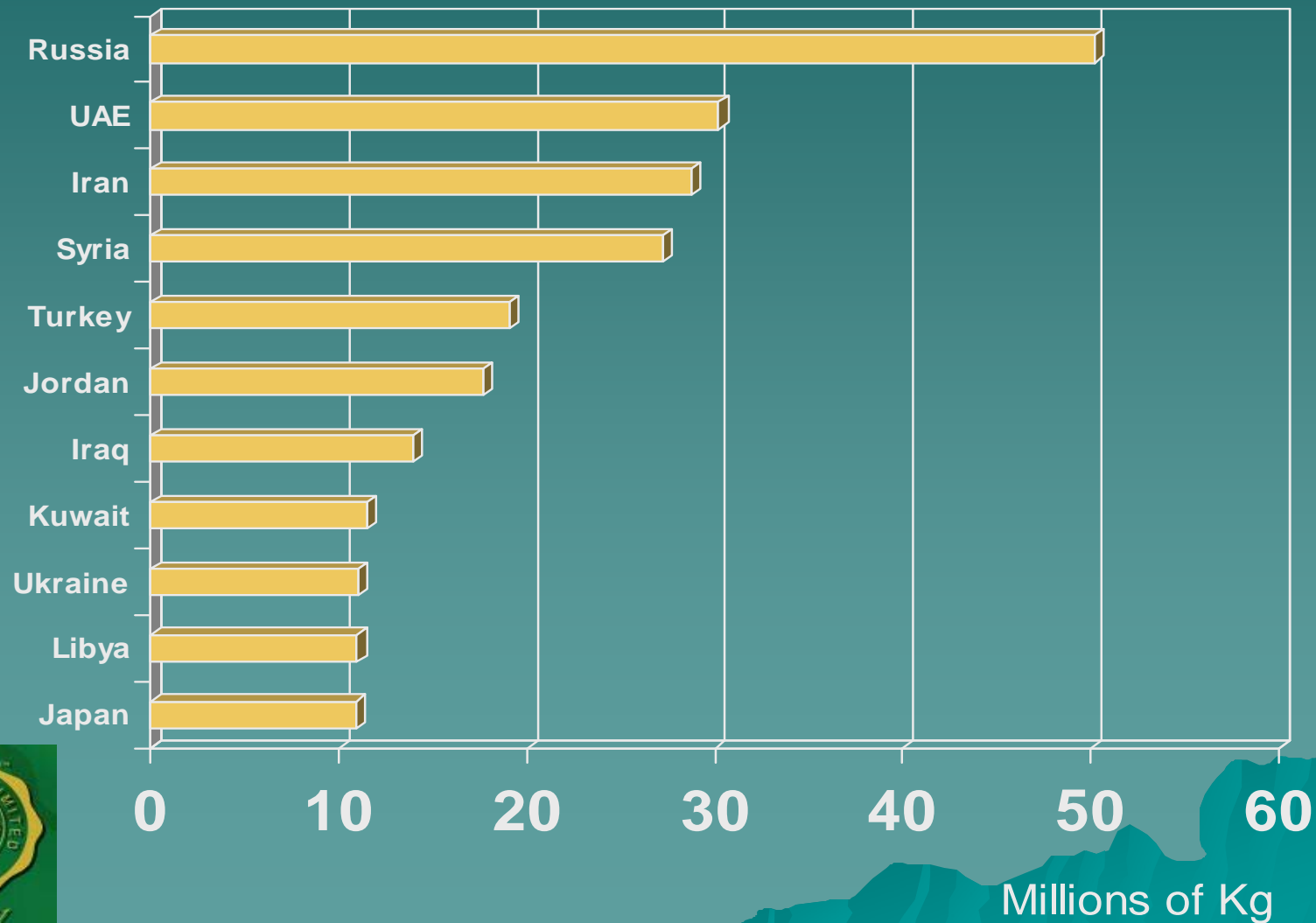
CHART DEPICTING TOTAL EXPORT VALUES IN '000 US DOLLARS



Sri Lanka Tea industry overview contd ...

◆ Sri Lanka Tea Exports 2010 (Top 10 Countries)

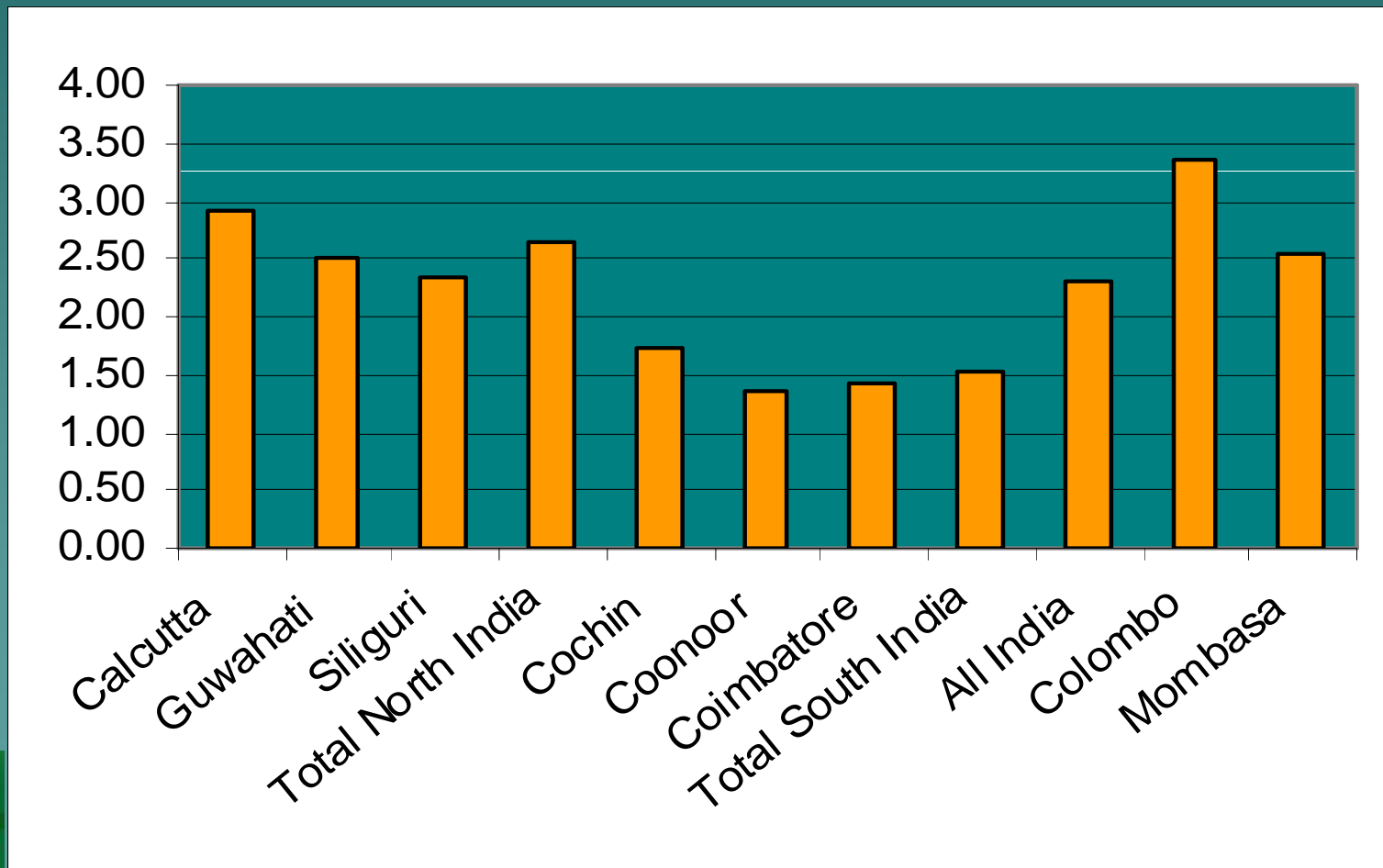
52% of all exports to the Middle East and North African countries



Sri Lanka Tea industry overview contd ...

- ◆ World Auction Averages – 2010 (in US\$)

95% of Sri Lankan Tea is sold through auctions.



Safety Issues Relevant to Tea in Sri Lanka

Food Safety

**Food
Regulation**



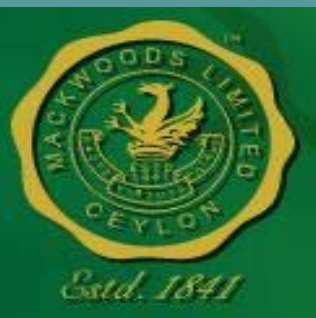
**Microbiological
Additives,
Contaminants,
Toxins,
Environmental
Pollutants,
Adulterants**



Monitoring a safe Ceylon Tea...

National Level Policymakers & Regulatory Bodies:

- ◆ Ministry of Plantation Industries
- ◆ Sri Lanka Tea Board (SLTB)
- ◆ Tea Research Institute (TRI)
- ◆ Colombo Tea Traders Association (CTTA)
- ◆ Sri Lanka Standards Institute (SLSI)
- ◆ Registrar of Pesticides (ROP)



Sri Lanka Quality Standards

◆ *Lion Logo*



- 100% Pure Ceylon Tea exported from Sri Lanka

◆ *Montreal Protocol Implementers Award 2007*

First and only country to produce **Ozone Friendly Tea**

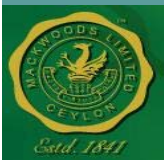


◆ *Production / Process / Packaging related quality standards*

- : ISO
- : HACCP
- : SLSI

◆ *Customer driven standards*

- : Ethical Tea Partnership (ETP)
- : Rainforest Alliance (RA)
- : Equitytrade Tea



Sri Lanka Tea Board Standards for “Sri Lankan Origin Tea”

- ◆ ISO 3720 – For “Sri Lankan origin tea” and “Other origin tea.”

Covers : i) Foreign Matter

ii) Heavy Metals

iii) Microbiological Requirement

iv) Pesticide Residual Levels



Sri Lanka Tea Board Standards for “Sri Lankan Origin Tea”

Basic Requirement : ISO 3720: 1986 / Corrigendum 1 : 1992 (E)
:2004 (E)

<u>Name of Standard</u>	<u>Accepted Limit</u>	<u>Test Method</u> <u>Ref.</u>
Water Extract	min 32% (m/n)	ISO 9768:1994
Total Ash	min. 4% (m/m)- max. 8% (m/m)	ISO 1575:1987
Water – soluble ash of total ash	min. 45% (m/m)	ISO 1576:1988
Alkalinity of water-soluble ash (As KOH)	min. 1.0% (m/m)– max. 3.0% (m/m)	ISO 1578:1975
Acid insoluble ash	max. 1.0% (m/m)	ISO 1577:1987
Crude fibre	max. 16.5% (m/m)	ISO 15598:1999



SRI LANKA TEA BOARD GUIDELINES

Foreign Matter - Completely free

Teas should comply with ISO 3720 parameters specified
(above)

Heavy Metals :

		<u>Test Method Ref.</u>
Iron	- max. 500 mg/kg	AOAC: 975.03 (1995)
Copper	- max. 100 mg/kg	AOAC: 971.20 (1995)
Lead	- max. 5 mg/kg	AOAC: 972.25 (1995)
Zinc	- max. 100 mg/kg	AOAC: 969.32 (1995)
Cadmium	- max. 0.2 mg/kg	AOAC: 973.34 (1995)

*(AOAC – Association of Official Analytical
Chemists)*



SRI LANKA TEA BOARD

GUIDELINES Cont

Microbiological Requirement :

<u>Name of Standard</u>	<u>Accepted Limit</u>	<u>Test Method Ref.</u>
Aerobic plate count	max.10,000/g	SLS 516: Part 1: 1991
Bast & mould	max.1,000 counts/g	SLS 516: Part 2: 1991
Total coliforms	max.10 MPN/g	SLS 516: Part 3: 1982
<i>Coli</i>	Absent / g	SLS 516: Part 3: 1982
<i>Salmonella</i>	Absent / 25g	SLS 516: Part 5: 1992



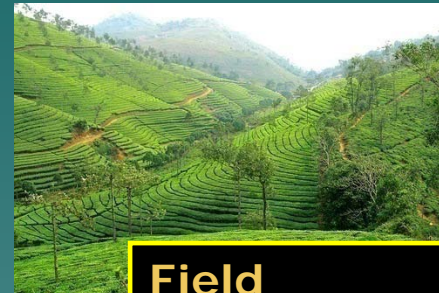
4) Pesticide Residues :

Name of the Pesticide	MRL	MRL
	EU : Issue 10 (20/09/07) mg/kg (ppm)	Japan : Positive list (2/10/06) mg/kg (ppm)
2,4 – D	0.1	NL*
Acetamiprol	0.1	0.1
Carbofuran	0.05	0.2
Carbosulfan	0.1	0.1
Chlorfluazuron	NL*	10
Copper hydroxide	100 (as Cu)	Exempted
Copper oxide	100 (as Cu)	Exempted
Copper oxychloride	100 (as Cu)	Exempted
Diazomet	NL*	0.1
Diazinon	0.02	0.1
Diflufenican	NL*	1
Dimethomorph	0.05	0.05
Disulfoton	0.1	NL*
Glufosinate-ammonium	NL*	0.5
Glyphosate	2	1
Hexaconazole	0.05	0.05
Imidacloprid	NL*	10
IPCPA	0.1	NL*
Metam Sodium	NL*	0.1
Proxflufenfen	NL*	NL*
Paraquat	0.05	0.3
Propargite	5	5
Propiconazole	0.1	0.1
Sulphur	NL*	Exempted
Tebuconazole	NL*	30
Thiobencarb	NL*	25
Neem extract (Azadirachtin)	NL*	Exempted

Food Safety Hazards can occur at any stage of the chain



Consumer



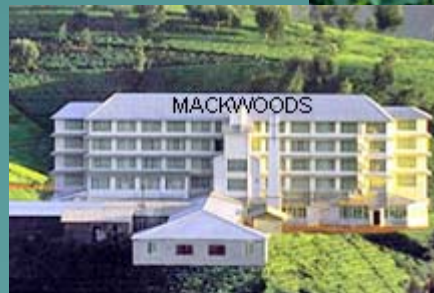
Field



Wholesaler



Harvest



Good Agricultural Practices

Tea Nursery



Usage of Methyl Bromide Banned

Planting Material



Good Agricultural Practices

◆ Harvesting



Commercial leaf standard

◆ Weed Management

◆ Pest and disease



Only use chemicals recommended by TRI



Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP)

◆ Transport



Leaf racks / Leaf crates

◆ Withering



Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP)

Rolling



Stainless steel Machinery/ Industrial floor
Food Grade conveyors

Fermenting



Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP)

Drying



Dryer mouth fired dhool moisture levels below 3%



Food Safety Issues Relevant to Tea in Sri Lanka

➤ Different Maximum Residue Levels (MRL) of importing countries:

Chemical Name	Jap MRL	EU MRL
Propargite	5	5
Phenamiphos	0.05	0.05
Bitertanol	0.1	0.1
2, 4-D	0.01	0.1
MCPA	0.01	0.1
Diazinon	0.1	0.02
Glufosinate-ammonium	0.5	0.1
Sulphur	Exempted	5
Carbofuran	0.2	0.05
Paraquat	0.3	0.05
Diuron	1	0.1
Glyphosate	1	2
Metam Sodium	0.1	0.02
Fenthion	0.01	0.1

MR Levels -
Can we
harmonise?



Food Safety Issues Relevant to Tea in Sri Lanka Cont

Necessity to have more alternative chemicals -
Development of safe chemicals has to undergo a rigorous process of field trials and tests.

Cost factor

- a) Re-engineering factories
- b) Manual weeding

Need for more testing facilities for producers at site.

Ensure that quality teas are imported.

Tea Brew – The Working Group on MRL's on the Tea Brew has submitted their request to CODEX Committee on Pesticide Residue (CCPR) and is waiting for a response.



THANK YOU



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