

**Novel use of PVPP in a modified QuEChERS extraction for UPLC-MS/MS
analysis of neonicotinoid insecticides in tea**

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Author contributions

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Table S1. Concentration^a of Neonicotinoid Residues in 29 Commercial Tea Samples

NO.	imidacloprid	residue (mg kg ⁻¹)	
		acetamiprid	thiamethoxam
1	<LOQ	0.016	<LOQ
2	<LOQ	<LOQ	<LOQ
3	0.025	0.089	<LOQ
4	<LOQ	<LOQ	<LOQ
5	<LOQ	<LOQ	<LOQ
green tea	6	<LOQ	<LOQ
	7	<LOQ	<LOQ
	8	0.042	<LOQ
	9	<LOQ	<LOQ
	10	<LOQ	<LOQ
	11	<LOQ	<LOQ
	12	<LOQ	<LOQ
	13	<LOQ	<LOQ
	1	<LOQ	0.055
	2	<LOQ	<LOQ
	3	<LOQ	<LOQ
	4	<LOQ	<LOQ
	5	<LOQ	<LOQ
black tea	6	0.032	<LOQ
	7	<LOQ	<LOQ
	8	<LOQ	<LOQ
	9	<LOQ	0.126
	10	<LOQ	0.052
	11	<LOQ	<LOQ
	12	<LOQ	<LOQ
	13	<LOQ	<LOQ
oolong tea	1	0.013	0.012
	2	<LOQ	<LOQ
	3	<LOQ	<LOQ

^a the other 10 residues levels were all below the LOQ, date not shown in this table

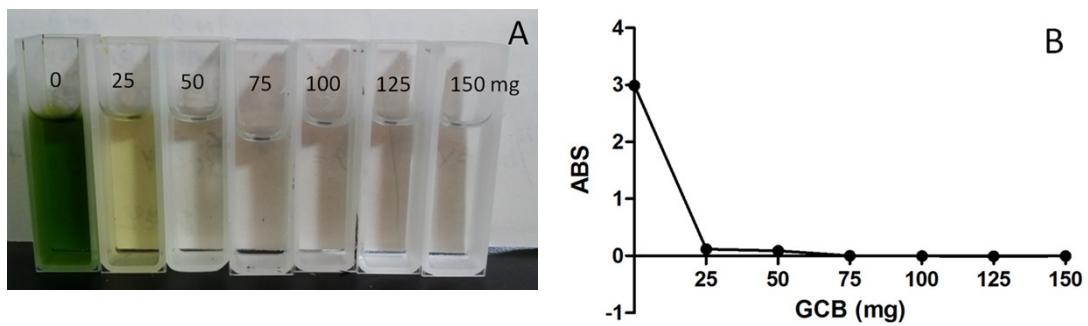


Fig. S1. Absorbance of tea extracts treated with different dosages of GCB. A. Visual of test solutions; B. Absorbance (ABS) of solution at 477 nm (the maximum absorption wavelength of tea extract). The GCB removed pigments compounds such as chlorophyll, etc.

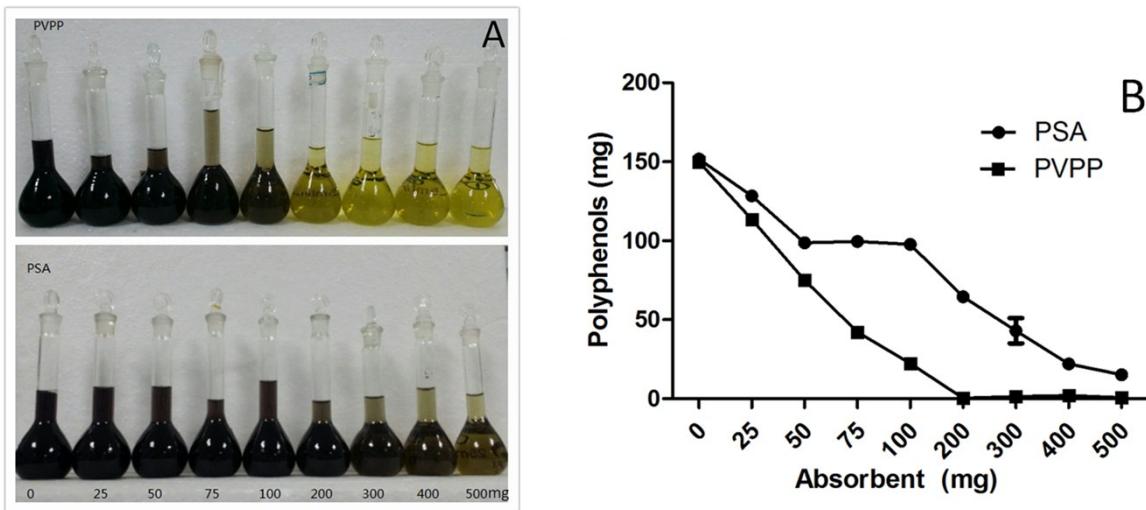


Fig. S2. Polyphenols in tea extracts treated with different dosage of PSA and PVPP. A. Visual of test solutions; B. Quantification of polyphenols after treatment with various levels of absorbent (mg).