

Prudent use of pesticides is an immediate need to avoid commercial problems that affect us all.

Let's jointly take care of our production and commerce by applying Good Agricultural Practices and proper pesticide handling.

Pesticide management crucial for farmers and storage managers

This brochure is the result of a concerted action of the following oilseed trading companies:

(Co-ordinated by the Product Board Margarine, Fats and Oils, The Netherlands)



- Cargill Magyarország Zrt
- Glencore Grain Hungary Kft
- Bunge Zrt
- Goldkern Kft
- Toepfer Magyarország Kft
- Borsod Agroker Zrt

This initiative is supported by:

- Het Comité (Royal Dutch Grain and Feed Trade Association)
- COCERAL (The EU Grain and Oilseeds traders' Association)
- UNISTOCK (The EU Association of professional storekeepers for agribulk commodities)
- FEDIOL (The EU Oil and Proteinmeal Industry)



Hungary is a big net exporter of oilseeds, especially of sunflower seeds and to a lesser extent rapeseed. These oilseeds are mainly destined for other European Union (EU) countries, in particular the Netherlands, Germany, Austria and Belgium.

It is vital that Hungarian oilseeds are not contaminated with pesticides at levels that are not compliant with EU Regulation, i.e. not safe for food and feed purposes.

Maximum EU limits for pesticides (*non-exhaustive list*)

ON RAPESEED	mg/kg	ON SUNFLOWER SEED	mg/kg
Bifenthrin	0.1	Bifenthrin	0.1
Chlorpyrifos-methyl	0.05	Chlorpyrifos-methyl	0.05
Cypermethrin	0.2	Chlorpyrifos-ethyl	0.05
Deltamethrin	0.1	Cypermethrin	0.2
Dichlorvos	0.01	Deltamethrin	0.05
Difenoconazol	0.5	Tetrametrin	0.01
Fenitrothion	0.01	Dichlorvos	0.01
Fludioxonyl	0.05	Fenitrothion	0.01
Hexachlorobenzene	0.02	Malathion	0.02
Malathion	0.02	Metaxyl	0.1
Metaxyl	0.1	Oxadixyl	0.02
Pirimiphos-methyl	0.05	Pirimiphos-methyl	0.05
Tebuconazole	0.30	Carbofuran	0.1
		Pp'DDT	0.05

GUIDELINES FOR FARMERS (Good Agricultural Practices)

- ✓ Make sure that the safety intervals of all chemicals applied on the crop are respected. Otherwise residues from those chemicals will remain in the seeds and it will not be possible to sell them, since these seeds will not be compliant with EU regulation No. 396/2005.
- ✓ Make sure that when spraying chemicals on the crops, recommended doses are followed. Spraying higher doses than recommended, will lead to high levels of pesticides in the harvested seeds, which will lead to no compliance with EU MRLs.
- ✓ Make sure that transport vehicles are completely clean when transporting the seeds, so that these are not contaminated with chemicals or other toxic substances that might have been transported before in the same vehicle.
- ✓ Storage of chemicals on the farm should be far from the grain and seed storage. It should be completely sealed to avoid leakage.
- ✓ Make sure that any kind of fertilizers, oils or electric fluids are separated from the grain and seed storage.
- ✓ Make sure that seeds aimed to be used for sowing, are separated from those aimed to be sold, avoiding any contamination with pesticides.



Inappropriate use of pesticides might affect consumers' health. It often prevents us from buying oilseeds and cereals, since the regulation restricts us from placing these products on the EU market for food and/or feed applications.

GUIDELINES FOR STORAGE MANAGERS (*Good Agricultural Practices*)

- ✓ Silos have to be completely sealed. Make sure there is no leakage that could cause stored grain or seeds to be contaminated.
- ✓ Clean the internal walls of the silo each time a different seed or grain is going to be stored in order to avoid comingling. Cleaning of internal walls of a silo is crucial in case the last product stored has been grain or seed that has been treated with chemicals.
- ✓ Clean seed transport lines (redlers, belts etc.) whenever there is a change in the commodity, especially when seed or grain treated with a pesticide has been through it.
- ✓ Storage pesticides are only allowed for cereal treatment and not for oilseeds, with the exemption of phosphine. Insects rarely target oilseeds, so there is no need for protection.
- ✓ In case a pesticide treatment is necessary for stored cereals, there should be a register sheet. This ensures that any possible problem during the operation can be traced throughout the supply chain, from farmer to consumer. This register should include:
 - date;
 - time of spraying;
 - kind of chemical;
 - dosage rate;
 - redlers cleaning after treatment: signature of operator and explanation on type of cleaning.
- ✓ In the event of having spraying equipment in the storage facilities for cereal protection: before sunflower or any other oilseeds are transported through the redlers, check systematically the following items:
 - previous grains have been removed from belts/redlers;
 - redlers/conveyor belts have been cleaned and any residue of pesticide has been removed;
 - the spraying equipment is switched off;
 - the nozzles do not leak over the belts/redlers.



EU Regulation No. 396/2005 establishes a high level of consumer protection and harmonised provisions within the EU on maximum residue levels (MRLs) in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin.

It applies to fresh and processed food or feed produced or used in the EU in which pesticide residues may be present.

To find out which MRL is applicable for which crop and which pesticide, a database can be consulted on the EU website. The MRLs can be viewed by crop, by crop group, by crop code or by pesticide in all EU languages.

See: http://ec.europa.eu/sanco_pesticides/public/index.cfm

Documented evidence of these checks should be present.

WHAT ELSE CAN BE DONE ?

- Only use phosphine during grain storage, a low-residual pesticide which is also approved for sunflower and other oilseeds.