

Pesticide Manufacturers' Perspective on Legislation and other Measures on Pesticide Residues and Food Safety

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ECPA [Europe]



AMERICA



CropLife AFRICA MIDDLE EAST ICPA[Japan]

CropLife



... driven by 8 core companies



Research goals for a new crop protection product



Development of a crop protection product





Pesticide Residues and Food Safety

- MRLs reflect GAP
- Exceedence of MRLs result from use of wrong or illegal product or poor use practices
- Need to ensure availability of appropriate and good quality pesticides appropriate regulation
- Need to ensure adoption of good practices stewardship
- Regulation and stewardship are intimately linked





There are many elements influencing the outcome of pesticide use

- International conventions e.g. Stockholm
- Registration system
- Production standards e.g. GlobalGAP
- Equipment design
- Availability of spares
- Specifics of the environment in the use area
- Attitudes and awareness of users
- Availability of personal protective equipment (PPE)
- User knowledge and skills



Policy/ regulatory framework



Safe & Effective User User practise



Addressing the key elements Stewardship

Regulatory/Policy domain

- Appropriate products made available
- Access to illegal/counterfeit products prevented
- Container management systems in place
- Policies to promote IPM/ICM
- Policies to support farmers thru info, inputs, etc
- Markets encouraged through infrastructure, financial systems, information access



Addressing the key elements in the PUC



Equipment domain

- Safe and appropriate application equipment available
- Spare parts available
- Practical PPE available that is appropriate for conditions of use



Addressing the key elements in the PUC



User practise – building capacity

- Knowledge newspapers, books, posters, leaflets, radio, television as well as formal teaching
- Skills participatory training courses, farmer days, mentoring and supervised practice
- Positive attitudes best tackled by longer term information and communication campaigns via multiple media and, as a result, is often omitted

All needs long-term commitment and support



CropLife regulatory principles . . .

8 Steps : Principles of Sound Regulations

- 1. Provide **sound policy framework**, aimed at ensuring high standards of use & protection of human health & environment to *improve public confidence in chemicals used in food production & in public health applications.*
- 2. To be based on scientific principles & risk / benefit evaluation.
- 3. Promote international harmonization in regulation of pesticides wherever possible; always taking into account *local conditions* in defining appropriate risk management measures.
- 4. Promote data quality & transparency & allow access to useful information by third parties & general public, while protecting confidential business information & intellectual property.



CropLife regulatory principles . . .

8 Steps : Principles of sound Regulations (cont'd)

- Reinforce responsibilities of each party throughout production & supply chains for compliance with regulations plus commitments to responsible action.
- 6. Provide for *compliance monitoring* & active response process to manage adverse incidents.
- 7. Provide *consistent process* to ensure modern standards are applied to all products in market.
- 8. Require *major changes to / revisions of regulations* are preceded by **assessment of their impact**.





Stewardship definition and principles

Definition:

The responsible and ethical management of a plant protection or biotechnology product throughout its lifecycle



Crop Protection













IPM Definition

 the careful consideration of all available pest control techniques and subsequent integration of appropriate measures that discourage the development of pest populations and keep pesticides and other actions to levels that are economically justified and reduce or minimise risks to human health and the environment. IPM emphasises the growth of a healthy crop with the least possible disruption to agroecosystems and encourages natural pest control mechanisms



- IPM & RU training programmes in circa 50 countries per year
- Approx 300,000 people trained per annum Over 3 million trained since 1991, including tens of thousands of trainers
- More than 100 different partners e.g. IFAD, US EPA,Worldview network, USAID, IFDC governmental bodies – outreach & impact.
- Independent audits show change in attitude and behaviour amongst farmer



The aim:-Change in behaviour







% different groups trained



Y



Training Routes

- Training of Trainers
- Direct farmer training
- Farmer to Farmer
- Children to Parents
- Play role and cultural shows
- Media: printed, radio, tv

Field demonstration

 carried out on personnel protection equipment (PPE) and secure storage box (SSB)

 usage of SSB also demonstrated in the farmer's houses



Re-enforcement Posters, Mass Meetings, Wall Writings



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Re-enforcement: Door-to-Door Campaign, School Campaign, Cultural Events





Impact Measurement

- How many people are subsequently trained?
 e.g. Africa
 - >650 Master Trainers
 - 170 000 direct cascade
- Need to monitor both cascade and impact of training
- Continual re-enforcement

Adoption of IPM Practices (% farmers – Guatemala)







Number of Applications per Season (India)





Use of Protective Clothing (% farmers – India)









Training Guidelines





Handling Methods and Equipment





Loading equipment such as a bridge-plate mu properly constructed

Care **must** be taken to ensure that packages are correctly handled during loading and unloading. In general, the use of suitable mechanical handling equipment is recommended, as it can reduce the risk of damage.

Conversely, the use of unsuitable equipment or poor handling techniques can seriously damage packages and increase the risk of spillage.

For large quantities of crop protection products, a detached, enclosed store is preferred. Where this is not practicable, crop protection products may be kept in a segregated, dedicated storeroom which is part of a larger building provided the building does not contain a staff room, vehicle store, workshop, office or area used in any way for food.

Site access

The site **must** provide suitable access for safe delivery and collection with a reasonable working area for loading and unloading of delivery vehicles. Ideally, the building should stand alone with a space of at least 10 metres between it and the surrounding property. The distance depends on the applicable building codes and fire protection codes and on local legislation, e.g., if the warehouse contains flammables, the amount of material stored and the rating of the fire wall can determine how far away other structures **must** be. As a consequence, more buffers to the neighbouring property line may be needed.

Access for emergency vehicles should preferably be available from two sides. The emergency response vehicles (e.g. fire fighters) should be able to take a route that cannot be blocked.

The response to an emergency should be planned in advance, especially it is known that the approach to the building might be restricted for any reason.





Provide suitable access for fire figh

3. FORMULATIONS, PACKS, MEASURING AND MIXING

Formulations

Crop protection products are formulated (made up into usable products) by manufacturers to optimise the activity and safety of each crop protection product and to accommodate the ways in which it is to be used.

There are many different types of formulation liquids and solids - most requiring to be diluted, usually with water, before use, although some are used without dilution. The most common are shown in Appendix 2 (pages 56-57), which also gives a general indication of the associated problems and hazards of which users **must** be aware.



Do not buy packs with broken seals



Do not re-pack crop protection products into other containers

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EIL

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Local Guidelines/Material







"Something's just not right—our air is clean, our water is pure, we all get plenty of exercise, everything we eat is organic and free-range, and yet nobody lives past thirty."



Thank You

	Sime Darby
Name of Concession, Name o	LADANG TANAH MERAH
and the second se	"IF YOU THINK SAFETY IS EXPENSIVE,
	TRY ACCIDENT "
	"MENGUTAMAKAN KESELAMATAN LEBIH JAUH NILAINYA
	DARIPADA MENGALAMI KEMALANGAN "