Monitoring ppp residues

Lecturer: Bogdan Gójski

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The aim of monitoring

The aim of monitoring of PPP residues is:

- **to collect information if ppp`s are use in proper way;**
- **prevention - effective uncovering of irregularities - to find area of the biggest risk concerning PPP` s use**

Risk factors

- The crops for monitoring pesticide residues should be take account of:
  - cultivated area per crop,
  - PPP using data in specific crops,
  - economic importance of crops – it means for example data concerning export volume.
- These parameters give the possibility to obtain statistical picture of the situation regarding the correct use of plant protection products

Risk factors

- detection of residues of plant protection products,
- other irregularities.

These parameters guide the monitoring into areas at particular risk. This is important because the beneficiary have not implemented other way to control pesticide residues in theplants.

Risk factors

- As the "residues: are considered – both, the detected active substances approved and not approved for use in a given crop, regardless of their concentration (both below and above the NDP).

As an "irregularity" shall be authorized substances exceeding the MRL and admitted to use in a given crop and the detection of residues of substances not authorized irrespective of their concentration.

Base data

- individual crops sown area should be established on the basis of statistical data,

  the number of plantations in different crops should be determined on the basis of statistical data,

  PPP using data in individual crops should be determined on the basis of statistical data. While the data in this area are not available, they can be converted, you can replace the data in the amount of treatments performed each year in the crops,

  the economic importance of the crop can be determined on the basis of data on. exports, eg. on the basis of phytosanitary certificates issued or statistical data,

Base data

- the detection of residues and other irregularities are determined on the basis of the results of previous years of PPP residue studies in agricultural crops - exceeding the MRL, non authorized substance is detected in a given crop, conducted by the beneficiary and receive notification

The scope of the examination for residues of PPP`s

- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 400/2014 of 22 April 2014. concerning a coordinated multiannual control program of the EU for the years 2015, 2016 and 2017 aimed at ensuring compliance with maximum levels of pesticide residues in food of plant and animal its surface, as well as the aim to assess consumer exposure to residues.
- active ingredients presence in registered plant protection products
- active substances presence in non registered PPP`s if there is suspicion of prence such agents
- notified active substances

Number of samples

- It should be determined - based on statistical analysis
- It may be take into account the financial possibilities and laboratory capacity

Recommended number - ??? samples

Term of sampling

- Just befor harvesting
- During the harvest, after withdrawal period
- During storage in the farm

Distribution of sampling

- **Criteria for defining the number of samples to be taken in each regional unit:**
  - **Number of plantations**
  - **Crop area**

Plan pobierania prób do badań pozostałości środków ochrony roślin w płodach rolnych w 2012 r.

2012 ☺

Lp	Płody rolne	dolnośląskie	kujawsko-pomorskie	lubelskie	lubuskie	łódzkie	małopolskie	mazowieckie	opolskie	podkarpackie	podlaskie	pomorskie	śląskie	świętokrzyskie	warmińsko-mazurskie	wielkopolskie	zachodnio pomorskie	Województwa wojewódzkie
1.	Fasolka szparagowa	7	6	1	1	1	3	4	1	1	6	4		1	2		2	39
2.	Jabłka	30	23	58	12	38	32	86	7	10	12	16	9	30	7	27	9	396
3.	Kalafior	2	8	10	3	3	3	5	1	4	3	3		1	2	2	1	51
4.	Kapusta	31	4	10	10	7	7	8	9	8	7	11	13	1	11	9	10	156
5.	Kapusta pekińska	2	8	6	2	6	9	12	1	2	1	1	1	2		1		51
6.	Malina	2	2	14	8	2	2	3	2	3	5		2	2	7	3	11	63
7.	Marchew	7	6	4	8	8	6	15	5	5	5	6	10	5	9	13	8	120
8.	Ogórek	11	8	2	11	9	6	10	10	12	6	5	7	3	4	6	8	118
9.	Papryka				4	5	5	13	2	2				1				32
10.	Pieczarka	5	3	10	8	6	10	15	8	3	8	8	20	5	9	15	4	135
11.	Pomidor	10	15	8	13	10	7	8	9	8	6	5	9	2	5	19	6	139
12.	Porzeczka	5	2	12	1	5	2	10	2	6	6	2	4	3	3	4	12	76
13.	Sałata	3	1		3	4	2		1	2	2		3	2	1	1	2	27
14.	Truskawka	28	4	9	8	3	5	15	14	11	6	19	15	7	9	10	15	179
15.	Wiśnia	10	7	10	7	8	4	10	1	2	2	3	2	10	3	7	4	87
16.	Ziemniaki	2	6	1	3	5	4	8	4	1	6	5	2	5	5	3	30	90
17.	Gruszka	2	5	6	3	5	5	10		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	46
18.	Brokuł	2	5	1	1	2	2	6		6	2	1		1		2		31
19.	Groch/Groszek zielony	3	2			1			2		3	3		1	3	3		21
20.	Rzodkiewka	5	1		4	1	1	1	1	1							1	16
21.	Zboża	1	6	1	2	3	3	10	6	6	5	5	3	5	5	5	10	76
22.	Bób	3		2	2	1	1		1									10
23.	Por	3	1		4	3	2	1	3	2		1	2	1	2	3	4	32
24.	Rzepak	2	4	3	2	2	2	3	4	2	2	3	3	1	4	5	10	52
25.	Pietruszka	5	1		5	2	3	4	6			3	8	2	1	4	6	50
26.	Agrest	3	1	1		1	1	1				1			1	1	1	12
27.	Szpinak	2	1	1		1										1	1	7
28.	Inne wyrywkowo	8	9		3	12	3	3	22	22	23	26	6	23	23		4	186
Razem		195	135	170	125	148	130	266	120	120	115	125	120	115	117	145	160	2300

Centralne Laboratorium - 600 próbek

Instytut Ochrony Roślin - PIB- 800 próbek

Instytut Ogrodnictwa - 900 próbek

razem: 2300 próbek

Evaluation of monitoring program

- **On the base of data of monitoring should be create the program for the next year**

Thank you for your attention!!!

CONTACTS DETAILS:

Bogdan Gójski

E- mail: gojskibogdan@gmail.com