Uniform Sanitary and Epidemiological and Hygienic Requirements for Products Subject to Sanitary and Epidemiological Supervision (Control)

Chapter II

Part 15. Requirements for Pesticides and Agrochemicals

I. REQUIREMENTS FOR PESTICIDES, IMPORTED AND PRODUCED IN THE TERRITORY OF THE CUSTOMS UNION MEMBER STATES

(goods subject to control "insecticides, rodenticides, fungicides, herbicides, defoliants, desiccants, fumigants, anti-sprouting products and plant growth regulators" – code of the Commodity Nomenclature of Foreign Economic Activity of the Customs Union 3808)

(as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 889 of 9 December 2011)

1. SCOPE OF APPLICATION

Uniform Sanitary and Epidemiological and Hygienic Requirements (hereinafter referred to as the "Uniform Requirements") shall apply to any pesticides produced and imported in the territory of the Customs Union Member States, regardless of the country of origin.

The said requirements are developed on the basis of the legislation of the Customs Union Member States and effective international law documents and they are supposed to ensure the maximum safety of pesticides for humans and the environment.

The Uniform Requirements are binding for all individuals and legal entities engaged in circulation of pesticides.

Any breach of the Uniform Requirements shall result in administrative, disciplinary and criminal responsibility in accordance with the legislation of the Customs Union Member States.

2. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Pesticide means any substance or mixture of substances intended for prevention of pest development, extermination of any pests (including any carriers of human and animal diseases) or pest and weed plants management as well as for the management of any pests which hinder production, processing, storage and transportation of food products, agricultural products, wood or animal feeding stuff; it also means any substances used as plant growth regulators, pheromones, defoliants, desiccants and fumigants.

Preparative form means a usable pesticide preparation which consists of an industrial active substance (substances) and constituent components.

Active substance means any component (components) of a preparative form which is (are) in charge of the biological activity of a pesticide at the pest or disease management or at the plant growth regulation etc.

Significant (relevant) impurities mean by-products of production, storage or pesticide use which are hazardous for the human health and the environment when in combination with an active substance.

Use regulations mean a set of factors specifying the use of pesticides, including active substance concentration in a preparative form to be used, consumption rates, treatment period, number of treatments, use of auxiliary substances and methods and application area, which determine the required number, period of treatment and intervals before harvest.

Risk means a degree of potential hazard of pesticides for the human health and the living environment under any particular conditions of use.

Living environment means a complex of environmental objects, phenomena and factors determining conditions of the human vital activity.

FAO Specifications mean the international standards of pesticide quality assessed and published by the FAO.

Safety intervals mean a period of time between the last treatment with pesticides and the harvest.

3. GENERAL PROVISIONS

In the territory of the Customs Union Member States any pesticides may circulate, which passed the state registration in accordance with the established procedure and which were included in the State Catalogue (Register) of Pesticides allowed for use in the territory of the Customs Union Member State.

Neither importation nor circulation of any pesticides which were not entered in the State Catalogue (Register) of Pesticides allowed for use in the territory of the Customs Union Member State shall be permitted.

The toxicological and hygienic assessment of pesticides and quality and safety parameters of pesticides shall comply with the requirements established in the Customs Union Member States.

The pesticide circulation safety shall be ensured by the fulfilment of the requirements established for pesticides, their package and labelling as well as subject to the hygienic regulation of the conditions of use of pesticides in the territory of the Customs Union Member States.

Any pesticides released in circulation in the territory of the Customs Union Member States shall be subject to the obligatory confirmation by a manufacturer (supplier) of their compliance with the established requirements and they shall be classified by degree of hazard depending on the toxicological and hygienic characteristics of preparations and their active substances.

A supplier (developer) of pesticides shall examine the pesticides received to determine their toxic properties and their impact on the environment in order to take any measures for the safe handling of such pesticides.

A manufacturer (supplier) is obliged to ensure that a pesticide pre-package is convenient for a consumer and to ensure the release (importation) of chemical reference standards (tests) in order to control traces of pesticides and agrochemicals in agricultural products, crude drugs, food products and the environment. A manufacturer (supplier) is also obliged to ensure the adaptation of methods of determination of pesticide residual quantities in environmental objects and agricultural products.

An obligatory condition of the safe handling of pesticides is the indication of recommendations for their use, transportation and storage on each container with pesticide (on a package label or in a special document annexed).

The pesticide circulation shall not result in:

- The exceeding of hygienic standards of the content of pesticide residual quantities, toxic and hazardous metabolites and compounds and persistent organic pollutants in agricultural products, established in accordance with the legislation in the field of sanitary and epidemiological well-being of population;
- The development of pathogenic microflora, enterococci and other hazardous biological agents in environmental object due to the use of pesticides;
- The distortion of the natural soil microbiocenosis.

A total intake of residual quantities of pesticides received by the human organism with water, food products and atmospheric air shall not exceed the acceptable daily doses (ADD) approved in accordance with the established procedure.

4. PESTICIDES AND THEIR ACTIVE SUBSTANCES SAFETY ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

The pesticide active substances safety assessment criteria are the following:

- Toxicological characteristic of the active substance (acute, subacute or chronic toxicity),

including the assessment of specific and long-term effects on the human health (allergenicity, reproductive toxicity, teratogenicity, mutagenicity, carcinogenecity, embryotoxicity) with the indication of any effective standards, CAS and IUPAC numbers as well as REACH system registration number;

- Equivalence of industrial products (active substances) of a pesticide to be registered to the industrial product of the originator company;
- Content of any hazardous (toxicologically significant) impurities and metabolites;
- Impact on the environment (drinking water, air, soil) and on the quality and safety of food products, using the data of the monitoring (if any) of the concentration of active substances in environmental objects.

The assessment criteria for industrial strains of microorganisms (bacteria, fungi) and finished biological preparations are the following:

- Strain origin and conditions of cultivation, method of its identification, strain dissemination;
- Pathogenicity (virulence, toxicity, toxigenicity) of bacteria and fungi, on two species of laboratory animals by a single intraperitoneal and/or intragastric administration and by the penetration in the organism of haematherms through the upper respiratory passages;

Irritant action on the eye mucous membrane;

Sensibilizing and immunotoxic action of microorganisms in case of penetration through the skin and the upper respiratory passages;

Limiting criteria of harmfulness in a chronic experiment;

Impact on the processes of microbial self-purification in the aquatic environment (if the normalization in water basin waters is required).

The assessment criteria for pesticide preparative form are the following:

Toxicological characteristic of components of a preparative form (filling agents, emulsifiers, stabilizers, solvents etc.) with the indication of any effective standards, CAS and IUPAC numbers as well as REACH system registration number,

Acute oral toxicity (mice, rats) — LD_{50};

Acute dermal toxicity at the skin application — LD_{50cut};

Acute inhalation toxicity — CL_{50};

Irritant action on the skin and mucous membranes;

Subacute oral toxicity (cumulative properties), cumulation coefficient;

Subacute dermal toxicity (for preparations with apparent dermal toxicity);

Subacute inhalation toxicity (for preparations of apparent inhalation hazard);

Sensibilizing action;

Chemical and physical properties of pesticides, including their volatility, stability, compatibility with other compounds, fire and explosion hazard;

Data of the FAO/WHO (if any) or data of the European Union or the USA Environment Protection Agency (EPA) on the hazard assessment of any pesticides imported.

The aforementioned criteria constitute the basis for the hazard assessment of any pesticides imported which shall be performed in accordance with the legislation of the Customs Union Member States.

5. TOXICOLOGICAL AND HYGIENIC ASSESSMENT OF PESTICIDES

The toxicological and hygienic assessment of pesticides shall be performed by authorized organisations possessing all necessary scientific equipment and materials and specialists of the appropriate specialization and qualification in accordance with the procedure established in the

Customs Union Member States.

The pesticide toxicological and hygienic assessment procedure shall be determined in accordance with the legislation of the Customs Union Member States.

For the pesticide assessment a manufacturer (supplier, registrant) shall submit:

A toxicological sheet for a pesticide (including the description of an active substance, main components and a preparative form as a whole);

Materials containing the justification of hygienic standards for the active substance of the pesticide in food products, environmental objects (water, soil, atmospheric air) and working area air as well as the justification of the acceptable daily dose (ADD) of active substances penetrating in the human organism;

An analysis sample of the preparative form of the pesticide in a manufacturer's package with original package label;

A safety certificate and/or a material safety data sheet (MSDS), a specification and/or a manufacturer's declaration stating the first aid measures in case of pesticide intoxication;

A standard sample of the active substance of the pesticide;

A certificate of analysis submitted by the manufacturer (for five batches of preparation);

The information on the method (methods) of analytical control of a specific active substance in the appropriate environment (for food products and, if necessary, water from household water use sources, soil, working area air and atmospheric air);

Results of registration tests of pesticides obtained in the territory of each Customs Union Member State; such registration tests shall be carried out in the Customs Union Member State based on the crop rotation specificity, the soil and climate conditions in regions, peculiarities of development of plant diseases and crop pests;

Data on studies of the pesticide residual quantities in products of crop production and animal breeding and on the assessment of the nutrition value and organoleptic properties of food products as well as on the assessment of the impact of pesticides on the organoleptic properties of water and on the general sanitary condition of water basins;

Results of the assessment of actual risk of pesticide use for people who handle such preparations and for the population of the territory of the Customs Union Member States.

In addition, results of registration tests carried out in one of the Customs Union Member States may be accepted in case of correspondence of the test procedure and the recommended preparation use regulations in the range of crops, preparation consumption rates, treatment frequency, pesticide application technology etc.

Toxicological and hygienic assessment principles:

Obligatory performance;

Scientific justification of conclusions;

Independence of experts while exercising their powers;

Full performance;

Maintenance of confidentiality of any materials examined;

Performance on a paid basis.

Upon the results of the toxicological and hygienic assessment of a pesticide it is necessary to execute a document according to the established form; such document shall confirm the safety and include the following data:

Pesticide name (its preparative form);

Manufacturer of an active substance (substances) of the pesticide;

Manufacturer of a preparative form;

Hygienic characteristic of a pesticide, including industrial product purity, content of toxicologically significant and hazardous impurities and metabolites (if any) in the industrial product and hazard class of a pesticide (in accordance with the effective hygienic classification);

Area (field) of application of a pesticide (industrial use, including in agriculture, farming, forestry and public services; use in personal subsidiary plots and in window gardening);

Regulations and technology of use of a preparation (aerial application, ground treatment; range of crops to be treated, consumption rates, application frequency, recommended safety intervals and periods of possible presence of people in the territories treated etc.);

Statutory documents (sanitary norms and rules, hygienic requirements etc.) in accordance with which any measures for the safe handling of a pesticide shall be taken;

Term of validity of a document confirming the safety of a pesticide.

If there are no hygienic standards (maximum allowed level (MAL) of the content of residual quantities of a pesticide intended to be released in circulation for any types of food products and/or no approved method of analytical control of active substances the said products may not be included in the list of crops to which such a preparation may be applied.

If there are no hygienic standards for environmental objects (water, soil, atmospheric air), for working area air etc. and if neither negative data on toxicological and hygienic properties of preparations nor negative results are obtained in the course of experimental studies a justified opinion on the impossibility to perform the state registration of a pesticide shall be issued.

6. PACKAGING AND LABELLING OF PESTICIDES

The labelling for pre-packaged pesticides shall be applied directly to the package with a pesticide as well as to the labels and marks attached to the package in the manner ensuring its safety.

The labelling of pesticides in a consumer package intended for the retail distribution shall include the following data:

- Pesticide name corresponding to the name determined in technical statutory acts (hereinafter referred to as the “TSA”) and its intended use;
- Name and content of an active substance;
-Name (company name) of a manufacturer and its location (legal address, including the name of a country of origin);
- Trademark of a manufacturer;
- Designation under the TSA in accordance with which a pesticide is produced;
- Preparative form of a pesticide (product form);
- Nominal quantity of a pesticide in a consumer package (net mass and volume);
- Safety data under the effective TSA;
- Handling marks under the effective TSA;
- Recommendations for application of a pesticide;
- Registration number of a package label;
- Manufacture date (month, year);
- Storage conditions;
- Guaranteed shelf life of a pesticide;
-Identification bar code of a pesticide;
- National compliance mark for certified products;
- Application limitations (compatibility with other plant protection products, phytotoxicity);
- Precautions to be taken at handling, transportation and storage of a pesticide;
- Methods of neutralization of a pesticide if spilled or scattered; methods of neutralization and

recycling of a package;

- Clinical presentation of acute intoxication (if there are data available), recommendations for a physician, including antidote indication (if any);
- First aid measures in case of intoxication.

The labelling of pesticides intended for the sale to agricultural enterprises shall include the following data:*

- Name (company name) of a manufacturer and its location (legal address, including the name of a country of origin);
- Pesticide name corresponding to the name determined in the TSA and its intended use;
- Name and content of an active substance;
- Designation under the TSA in accordance with which a pesticide is produced and supplied;
- Brand, composition and preparative form of a pesticide;
- Safety data under the effective TSA;
- Handling marks under the effective TSA;
- Batch number;
- Manufacture date (month, year);
- Nominal quantity of a pesticide in a consumer package (net mass and volume);
- Guaranteed shelf life and storage conditions of a pesticide;
- Application limitations (compatibility with other plant protection products, phytotoxicity);
- Precautions to be taken at pesticide handling, including a method of neutralization of a pesticide if spilled or scattered and a method of neutralization and recycling of a package;
- First aid measures in case of intoxication.
- Clinical presentation of acute intoxication (if there are data available), recommendations for a physician, including antidote indication (if any);

The labelling shall be in state languages of the Customs Union Member States.

The labelling shall be applied to tank cars and tank trucks in accordance with the requirements of the Regulations for Transportation of Goods by Rail and Road.

The labelling shall be legible, clear and resistant to chemicals and climatic factors; it shall remain legible during the guaranteed shelf life of a pesticide.

II. REQUIREMENTS FOR AGROCHEMICALS IMPORTEDAND PRODUCED IN THE TERRITORY OF THE CUSTOMS UNION MEMBER STATES

1. SCOPE OF APPLICATION

The specified Uniform Sanitary and Epidemiological and Hygienic Requirements apply to the following group of articles subject to sanitary and epidemiological supervision:

Mineral or chemical, nitrogenous fertilizers (code of the Commodity Nomenclature of Foreign Economic Activity of the Customs Union 3102);

Mineral or chemical, phosphorus fertilizers (code of the Commodity Nomenclature of Foreign Economic Activity of the Customs Union 3103);

Mineral or chemical, potassium fertilizers (code of the Commodity Nomenclature of Foreign Economic Activity of the Customs Union 3104);

Mineral or chemical fertilizers containing two or three nutrient agents: nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium; other fertilizers (code of the Commodity Nomenclature of Foreign Economic Activity of the Customs Union 3105).

The Uniform Requirements also apply to the agrochemicals intended for plant and animal nutrition and soil fertility regulation;

- organic fertilizers;
- organo-mineral fertilizers;
- agrochemicals based on waste water sediments;
- agrochemicals based on industrial waste;
- ameliorants and materials for soil dranaige;
- land soils, peat soils and artificial support media for indoor ground;
- supplementary feed for animals and poultry;
- forest cover protection agents;
- combined fertilizers with microelements: borium, cobalt, copper, iron, manganese, molybdenum, zinc, etc.

The aim of the Uniform Requirements is to provide the best possible safety of agrochemicals for humans and their living environment and are subject to compliance by all the natural persons and legal entities.

The violation of the Uniform Requirements shall cause administrative, disciplinary and criminal liability under the laws of the Customs Union Member States.

2. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Agrochemicals mean any fertilizers, chemical ameliorants, supplementary feed intended for plant and animal nutrition and soil fertility regulation.

Fertilizer means any substance providing plants with nutrient agents and increasing soil fertility.

Types of fertilizers mean classification of fertilizers according to their active substance and state of matter.

Significant (relevant) impurities mean by-products of production, storage or agrochemical use which are hazardous for the human health and the environment when in combination with an active substance.

Use regulations mean a set of factors specifying the use of agrochemicals, including

consumption rates, treatment period, number of treatments, use of auxiliary substances and methods and application area, and intervals before harvest..

Risk means a degree of potential hazard of agrochemicals for the human health and the living environment under any particular conditions of use.

Living environment means a complex of environmental objects, phenomena and factors determining conditions of the human vital activity.

FAO Specifications mean international agrochemical quality standards appraised and published by the FAO.

3. GENERAL PROVISIONS

In the territory of the Customs Union Member States any agrochemicals which passed the state registration in accordance with the established procedure and which were included in the State Catalogue (Register) of Pesticides and Agrochemicals allowed for use in the territory of the Customs Union Member State may circulate.

Neither importation nor circulation of any agrochemicals, which were not entered in the State Catalogue (Register) of preparations allowed for use in the territory of the Customs Union Member States shall be permitted.

The toxicological and hygienical assessment of agrochemicals and quality and safety parameters of agrochemicals shall comply with the requirements established in the Customs Union Member States.

The agrochemicals circulation safety shall be ensured by the fulfilment of the requirements established for agrochemicals at import thereof, their package and labelling as well as subject to establishment of hygienic regulations of agrochemicals circulation in the territory of the Customs Union Member States.

Any agrochemicals released in circulation in the territory of the Customs Union Member States shall be subject to the obligatory confirmation by a manufacturer (supplier) of their compliance with the established requirements and they shall be classified by degree of hazard depending on their toxicological and hygienic properties.

A supplier (developer) of agrochemicals shall examine the agrochemicals received to determine their toxic properties and their effect on the environment in order to take any measures for the safe handling of such agrochemicals. The data received shall be included into the accompanying documentation provided for toxicological and epidemiological assessment of agrochemicals.

A manufacturer (supplier) is obliged to ensure manufacturing (import) of agrochemicals in a pre-package convenient for consumers.

An obligatory condition of the handling of agrochemicals is the indication of recommendations for their use, transportation and storage on each container with an agrochemical (on a package label or in a special document annexed).

The agrochemicals circulation shall not result in:

- the exceeding of hygienic standards for the concentration of toxic and hazardous metabolites and compounds and persistent organic pollutants, radionuclides, salts of heavy metals and arsenic, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, benz(a)pyrene in agricultural products established in accordance with the legislation in the field of sanitary and epidemiological well-being of population;

- the appearance of pathogenic and opportunistic pathogenic flora, living helminths eggs, cists of enteric pathogens and other hazardous biological agents in the environmental objects due to the preparations use;

- the distortion of the natural soil microbiocenosis.

4. SAFETY ASSESSMENT CRITERIA OF AGROCHEMICALS

The agrochemicals safety assessment criteria are the following :

- acute, subacute or chronic toxicity, including the assessment of specific and long-term effects on the human health (allergenicity, reproductive toxicity, teratogenicity, mutagenicity, carcinogenecity, embryotoxicity)

- content of any hazardous (toxicologically significant) impurities and metabolites;

- impact of the agrochemical on the human living environment (drinking water, air, soil) and on the quality and safety of food products, including the data of the monitoring (if any) of the impact of the agrochemical on the environmental objects.

The agrochemicals assessment criteria also include the following:

toxicological characteristic of components of a preparative form (filling agents, emulsifiers, stabilizers, solvents etc.) with the indication of any effective standards, CAS and IUPAC numbers as well as REACH system registration number;

data of the FAO/WHO (if any) or data of the European Union or the USA Environment Protection Agency (EPA) on the hazard assessment of any agrochemicals.

data on the physical and chemical properties of agrochemicals.

The aforementioned criteria constitute the basis for the hazard assessment of any agrochemicals in accordance with the legislation of the Customs Union Member States.

5. TOXICOLOGICAL AND HYGIENIC ASSESSMENT OF AGROCHEMICALS

The toxicological and hygienic assessment of agrochemicals shall be performed by authorized organisations possessing all necessary scientific equipment and materials and specialists of the appropriate specialization and qualification in accordance with the procedure established in the Customs Union Member States.

The agrochemicals toxicological and hygienic assessment procedure shall be determined in accordance with the legislation of the Customs Union Member States.

In order to assess toxicological and epidimiological properties the manufacturer (supplier, registrant) shall provide the following documents:

a toxicological sheet for an agrochemical (including the description of an active substance, main components and a preparative form as a whole);

results of registration tests of the preparations in the territory of the Customs Union Member States, inclusive assessment of the food value and organoleptic properties of the products of crop production.

In addition, results of registration tests carried out in one of the Customs Union Member States may be accepted in case of correspondence of the recommended preparation use regulations in each of the Customs Union Member States in the range of crops, preparation consumption rates, treatment frequency, agrochemical application technology etc.;

data on the availability of analytical control methods of toxic and hazardous compounds (impurities, substances),that are presented in the agrochemical in the amount exceeding their contents in agricultural lands in the environmental objects, plant and animal raw materials;

an analysis sample of the agrochemical in a manufacturer's package with an original package label;

a safety certificate and/or a material safety data sheet (MSDS), a specification and/or manufacturer's declaration.

data on physical and chemical properties of an agrochemical, its ability to form toxic, inflammable and explosive compounds in the ambient air and waste water in the presence of other substances (compounds); on neutralization or recycling manner of unfit agrochemicals and their packages.

Toxicological and hygienic assessment principles:
obligatory performance;
scientific justification of conclusions;
independence of experts while exercising their powers;
full performance;

performance on a paid basis;
maintenance of confidentiality of any materials examined;

Upon the results of sanitary and epidemiological assessment of an agrochemical it is necessary to execute a sanitary and epidemiological opinion according to the established form that shall contain the following data:

product name;
manufacturer;
hygienic characteristic of an agrochemical, including the contents of toxically significant and dangerous impurities (if any) and hazard class of the preparation (in accordance with the effective hygienic classification);
area of application of an agrochemical (use in agriculture, farming, forestry and public services, window gardening, and use in personal subsidiary plots);
regulations and technology of use of a preparation (aerial application, ground treatment; range of crops to be treated, consumption rates, application frequency, recommended safety intervals before the harvest time etc.);
statutory documents (sanitary norms and rules, hygienic requirements etc.) in accordance with which any measures for the safe handling of an agrochemical shall be taken;
validity period of sanitary and epidemiological opinion.

If during the appraisal the experts find out that the information provided is insufficient for toxicological and epidemiological assessment, or that the modern information sources provide negative data on the toxicological and epidemiological properties of the preparations, or that in the course of experiments the product shows negative toxicological and epidemiological properties, they shall provided grounded opinion on the impossibility of state registration of such an agrochemical.

6. PACKAGING AND LABELLING OF AGROCHYEMICALS

The labelling for pre-packaged agrochemicals shall be applied directly to the package with an agrochemical as well as to the label and marks attached to the package in the manner ensuring its safety. If agrochemicals are supplied without any package, the labelling shall be provided in the supporting documentation.

The labelling of agrochemicals in a consumer package intended for the retail distribution shall include the following data:

- agrochemical name corresponding to the name determined in the technical statutory acts (hereinafter referred to as the "TSA") and its intended use;
- name and content of an active substance;
- name (company name) of a manufacturer and its location (legal address, including the name of a country of origin);

- trademark of a manufacturer;
- designation under the TSA in accordance with which an agrochemical is produced and supplied;
- brand, composition and preparative form of an agrochemical;
- nominal quantity of an agrochemical in a consumer package (net mass and volume);
- safety data under the effective TSA;
- handling marks under the effective TSA;
- recommendations for application of an agrochemical;
- state registration number of an agrochemical;
- registration number of a package label;
- manufacture date (month, year);
- storage conditions;
- guaranteed shelf life of an agrochemical;
- identification bar code of an agrochemical;
- national compliance mark for certified products;
- application limitations (compatibility with other agrochemicals and plant protection products, phytotoxicity);
- precautions to be taken at handling, transportation and storage of an agrochemical;
- methods of neutralization of an agrochemical if spilled or scattered; methods of neutralization and recycling of a package;
- clinical presentation of acute intoxication (if there are data available), recommendations for a physician, including antidote indication (if any);
- first aid measures in case of intoxication.

The labelling of agrochemicals intended for the sale to agricultural enterprises shall include the following data:*

- name (company name) of a manufacturer and its location (legal address, including the name of a country of origin);
- fertilizer name corresponding to the name determined in the TSA and its intended use;
- name and content of an active substance;
- designation under the TSA in accordance with which a fertilizer is produced and supplied;
- brand, compositions and preparative form of an agrochemical;
- safety data under the effective TSA;
- handling marks;
- batch number;
- manufacture date (month, year);
- nominal quantity of an agrochemical (net mass and volume);
- state registration number;
- guaranteed shelf life and storage conditions of an agrochemical;

- application limitations (compatibility with other fertilizers and plant protection products, phytotoxicity);

- precautions to be taken at agrochemical handling, including a method of neutralization of an agrochemical if spilled or scattered and a method of neutralization and recycling of a package;

- first aid measures in case of intoxication.

- clinical presentation of acute intoxication (if there are data available), recommendations for a physician, including antidote indication (if any);

The labelling shall be in state languages of the Customs Union Member States.

The labelling shall be applied to tank cars and tank trucks in accordance with the requirements of the Regulations for Transportation of Goods by Rail and Road.

The labelling shall be legible, clear and resistant to chemicals and climatic factors; it shall remain legible during the guaranteed shelf life of an agrochemical.

Basic Requirements for Products (Goods) subject to Control and their Safety Indicators

No. n/n	Name of Product (Goods)	Sanitary and Epidemiological Requirements		Notes
		Indicator	Permissible Levels	
15. Pesticides and Agrochemicals				
1.	Pesticides	- toxicity assessment (acute, subacute or chronic), determination of capacity for development of specific and long-term effects (allergenicity, teratogenicity, embryotoxicity, reproductive toxicity, mutagenicity, carcinogenecity) of the industrial product of the active pesticide substance; presence of hazardous impurities and metabolites; when required - determination of equivalence of industrial products of the active pesticide substances; - assessment of the pesticide bioaccumulation power, as well as its stability in the environment, migration properties, etc.; - toxicity assessment of the preparative pesticide form: acute peroral, dermal and inhalation toxicity, irritant action on skin and mucous membranes, allergenic properties - levels of pesticide residual quantities concentration in environmental objects (water, air, food raw material and food products)	**Annex 15.1 to Part 15 of Chapter II of the Uniform Requirements**	

2.	Agrochemicals	- toxicity assessment of the preparation (acute, subacute or chronic), and presence of hazardous impurities and metabolites; - determination of capacity for development of specific and long-term effects on human health (allergenicity, teratogenicity, embryotoxicity, reproductive toxicity, mutagenicity, carcinogenecity) - assessment of the agrochemical bioaccumulation power, as well as its stability in the environment, migration properties, etc.; - assessment of possible agrochemical influence on radiation safety indicators of products. - risk of production and use of preparations for persons working with agrochemicals and population in general		

Annex 15.1. to Part 15 Chapter II of the
Uniform Sanitary and Epidemiological and Hygienic Requirements for Products
Subject to Sanitary and Epidemiological Supervision (Control)

Hygienic Standards for Pesticides in Environmental Objects

Hygienic Standards for Concentration of Pesticide Active Substances in Environmental Objects, Food Raw Material and Food Products[1]

No. n/n	Name of Active Substance	ADD (mg/kg of Human Body Mass)	MAC/ APC in Soil (mg/kg)	MAC/ APL in Water of Water Bodies (mg/dm^3)	MAC/ SRLI in Working Area Air (mg/m^3)	MAC/ SRLI in Atmosphere Air (mg/m^3)	MPL/ TMPL in Products (mg/kg)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	β-dihydroheptachlor	0.02	0.5/ (tr.)	0.04/ (s.-t.) 0.1/ (org.)	0.2/	0.01/ (m.s.) 0.005/ (a.d.)	potato, cotton plant (oil), grapes - 0.15; sugar beet, vegetables (except for potato) - 0.2; oil-seed poppy - 0.15*
2	(indolyl-3) acetic acid	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr

[1] **Permissible rates are presented**: ADD – acceptable daily dose, TADD - temporary acceptable daily dose (asterisked *);
MAC – maximum allowable concentration; (m.s.)-maximum single concentration; (a.d.)-average daily concentration / APC - approximate permissible concentration (for soil), APL- approximate permissible level (for water), SRLI - safe reference level of impact (for air);
MPL – maximum permissible level, TMPL - temporary maximum permissible level is asterisked (*), MPL for imported products is marked with two asterisks (**) .
Abbreviations and notational conventions: nn - the substance is not normed in this environment; nr - norming of the substance is not required in this environment; (s.-t.)- sanitary- toxicological; (gen.)- general sanitary; (tr.) - translocation; (org.) - organoleptic; (m.-w.) -migration-water; (m.-a.)- migration-air; (phyt.)-phytosanitary; (A)- allergen; (a)-aerosol; (v +a) – vapours + aerosol; (+)-hazardous when contacting with the skin; (++) – when handling these substances contact with respiratory organs and skin must be avoided with compulsory control of the working area air using the established method at the susceptibility level of not more than 0.001 mg/m^3.

3	(chloride-N, N-dimethyl-N-)-(2-chloroethyl) hydrazinium	0.17	/0.1	1.0/ (s.-t.)	1.0/	/0.08	cereal grain, horticultural (seed-bearing), potato - nn
4	0-(2, 4-dichloro-phenyl)-S-propyl- O-ethylthiophosphate	0.0002	/0.1	0.0004/ (s.-t.)	0.1/	0.1/	horticultural (seed-bearing, drupaceous) citrus, cabbage, potato, meat - 0.01; grape, berries-0.01*; cotton plant (oil) – 0.02*; sunflower seeds – 0.1*; sugar beet - 0.02
5	0-(4-tert-butyl -2-chlorophenyl) -0-methyl-N-methyl-amidophosphate	0.08	nn	0.01/ (gen.)	0.5/	nn	meat, meat products-0.3
6	0-methyl-0-(2,4, 5-trichlorophenyl) -0-ethylthiophosphate	0.01	nn	0.4/ (org.)	0.03/	nn	cucumbers, tomatoes, sugar beet, cabbage, horticultural (seed-bearing, drupaceous), grape, mushrooms- 1.0; tobacco-0.7; citrus -0.3*; tea-0.5;cotton plant (oil)-0,1
7	0-ethyl-0-phenyl-S-propyl thiophosphate	0.0003	0.05/ (tr.)	n/a (s.-t.)	0.02/	/0.0002	all food products - nn
8	0,0-dimethyl-0-(4-methylthio-3-methyl-phenyl)thiophosphate	nn	nn	nn	/0.3 (v+a)	/0.001	nn
9	1,1-di-(4-chlorum-	0.005	0.1/	0.1/	0.001/	0.001/	meat and poultry (fresh,

	phenyl)-2,2,2-trichlorethane (DDT)	0.0025 (for childre n)	(tr.)		(a.d.)	(a.d.)	chilled and frozen), by-products (liver, kidneys), sausages, culinary products, canned meat and poultry - in terms of raw material (in terms of fat); eggs, flax (seeds), rape seed (grain), mustard, vegetables, gourds, mushrooms, potato, fruit, berries, grape, deodorized vegetable oil of maximum degree of purification, gelatin- 0.1; milk and fermented milk products, grain legumes, soybean (beans) - 0.05; milk derived products (cheese, curd products, butter, cream, sour cream), milk protein and milk whey protein concentrates, dry milk and milk products (in terms of fat), animal fat - 1.0; fresh-water fish

							(fresh, chilled, frozen) - 0.3; sea fish, tuna fish (fresh, chilled, frozen), meat of marine animals, non-deodorized vegetable oil, fish oil - 0.2; salted, smoked, cured fish - 0.4; canned fish (fresh-water, sea, tuna, meat of marine animals) - in terms of raw materials; fish liver and it derived products - 3.0; caviar, sturgeons, salmons, fat herring - 2.0; cereal grain, maize - 0.02; flour confectionery products - 0.02; starch and treacle from maize - 0.05; starch and treacle from potato - 0.1; flour, grits - in terms of raw materials; sunflower seeds, peanuts, nuts, cacao

							(beans), cacao products - 0.15; canned fruits, berries, vegetables - in terms of raw material; juices- in terms of raw material; honey -0.005; tobacco-0.7; protein products from grain and grain legumes and other crops - 0.01; baby food: adapted infant formulas (for 0—3 month-old babies)- 0.01; products for 4-12 month-old babies: milk, meat, grits - 0.01; vegetables, potato, fruit - 0.005; butter - 0.2; vegetable oil - 0.1
10	1,1-dioxothiolanine-3-triethylene salt of dithiocarbamic acid	0.002	nn	0.05/ (org.)	1.0/	nn	nn
11	1-(2-chloroethoxy carbonylmethyl)- naphthalene calcium salt of sulphonic acid	0.017	nn	nn	nn	nn	potato-nn
12	[1-(4-nitrophenyl)	0.07	/0.02	/0.6	/0.5	/0.05	tomatoes - nn

	-2-amino-1,3-propanediol] nitrate						
13	2, 3, 6-TBA	nn	/0.15	/0.15	/0.6	/0.01	wheat-0.05*
14	2, 4-D acid	0.005	0.1/ (tr.)	0.0002/ (s.-t.)	1.0/	/0.0001	cereal grain, maize (grain), panicum-0.05; maize (oil)-0.1; milk-0.04; meat-0.08; butter-0.1; flour, grits – in terms of raw materials; fresh-water fish -0.01; citrus -1.0**
15	2, 4-D butyl ether	0.0001	0.1/(tr.)	0.0002/ (s.-t.)	0.5/	0.006/	
16	2,4-D semivolatile ethers+2,4D2-ethyl-hexyl ether	0.005	0.1/(tr.)	0.0002/ (s.-t.)	0.5/	/0.0001	
17	2, 4-D octyl ether	0.005	0.1/	0.0002/ (s.-t.)	1.0/	0.2/	
18	2,4-DB	0.0001	nn	0.002/ (s.-t.)	nn	nn	cereal grain - nn
19	2-amino-6-dimethylamino-4-chlorum-1,3,5-triazine (metabolite and synthesis intermediate product of gramex)	nn	nn	0.02/ (gen.)	/1.5	0.001	nn
20	2-carbomethoxy-amino-quinazolone	0.025	nn	0.1/(org.)	/1.0	nn	nn
21	2-methyl-4-dime-thylminomethyl-benzimidazole-5-ol dihydrochloride	0.005	/0.03	/0.03	/0.1	/0.002	maize, cucumbers - nn
22	2-methyl-4-oxo-3-(prop-2-enyl)-2-cyclopentene-2-en-1-yl-2,2-dime--thyl-3-(2-methyl-prop-1-enyl-cyclopropanecarbonate	nn	nn	nn	1.0/ (a)	nn	nn

23	2-oxo-2,5-dihydrofuran	0.003	/0.4	/0.01	/0.5	/0.001	cereal grain, maize (grain), rice-0.2; cucumbers, cabbage -nn
24	benzimidazole salt of 2-chloroethylphosphonic acid	0.008	/0.5	/0.05	/1.0	/0.004	potato-nn
25	2-(diphenylacetyle)1H-indene-1,3-2H- dione	nn	nn	nn	nn	/0.0002	nn
26	2-[4-(1-methylethyl) phenyl phenylacetyle]-1H-indan-1,3 dione	nn	nn	nn	0.01/ (a) +	/0.0002	nn
27	2-[(4-chlorophenyl) phenylacetyle]-1H-indene-1,3 (2N) -dione	nn	nn	nn	0.01/ (a) +	nn	nn
28	3,3-dichloro-tri-cyclo-(2,2,1)-hepta-5-en-2-spiro-[2'-(4',5-dichloro-4'-cyclopentene-1',3'-dione]	nn	nn	0.01/ (gen.)	0.2/	nn	nn
29	5-ethyl-5-hydroxymethyl-2-(furyl-2)-1,3-dioxane	0.3	/0.2	/0.01 (gen.)	/0.5	/0.005	cereal grain - 0.1; pepper, tomatoes-0.05
30	5,6,7-trichloro-3-benzothiadiazine-oxide-1	0.004	nn	0.002/ (s.-t.)	/0.2	nn	sugar beet - 0.04
31	6-methyl-2-thiouracil sodium salt	0.007	/0.1	0.05/	/0.1	/0.002	panicum, oats-nn
32	Bacillus thuringiensis,var. dendrolimus (spore-crystal	nr	nr	nr	nn	$3x10^4$ cells $/m^3$	nr

	complex and exotoxin)						
33	Bacillus thuringiensis,var. insektus (spore-crystal complex and exotoxin)	nr	nr	nr	nn	nn	nr
34	Bacillus thuringiensis,var. kurstaki (spore-crystal complex)	nr	nr	nr	10 cells/m^3	3x10^5 cells/m^3	nr
35	Bacillus thuringiensis,var. tenebrionis (spore-crystal complex and exotoxin)	nr	nr	nr	nn	nn	nr
36	Bacillus thuringiensis,var. thuringiensis (spore-crystal complex)	nr	nr	nr	nn	nn	nr
37	Bacillus thuringiensis,var. thuringiensis (spore–crystal complex and exotoxin)	nr	nr	nr	20000 cells/m^3	0.005 mg/m^3	nr
38	Beaveria bassiana(conidia)	nr	nr	nr	0.3 mg/m^3	nn	nr
39	EPTC	0.05	0.9/ (tr.)	0.05/ (s.-t.)	2.0/	nn	maize (grain), vegetable oil, sugar beet-0.05
40	MCPA	0.002	/0.04	0.003/	1.0/	/0.001	pea, panicum, rice,

				(org.)			potato, sunflower (oil), cereal grain-0.05
41	MCPB	0.02	0.6/ (m.-a.)	0.03/	0.5/	nn	cereal grain, legumes-0.1
42	N-hexyloxymethylazepine	nn	nn	nn	/1.0 (a) +	nn	nn
43	NN-β-oxyethyl (morpholinochloride)	0.04	/0.15	0.3/ (org.)	2.0/	nn	cotton plant (oil), buckwheat-nn
44	N,N-dimethyl-N'-(3-chlorophenyl) guanidine	0.004	nn	0.003/ (org.)	0.5/	nn	cucumbers- 1.0
45	N-β-methoxy-ethylchloroaceto-0-toluide	0.015	nn	0.05/ (org.)	0.5/	0.03/ (m.s.)	cotton plant (oil)-0.25; maize - 0.5*
46	N-β-ethoxyethyl chloroacetamide	nn	nn	/0.05	nn	nn	nn
47	N-(isopropoxi-carbonyl-0-(4-chlorophenylcarbamoyl)-ethanolamine	0.005	nn	0.03/ (s.-t.)	1.0/	nn	all food products - nn
48	N-(4-chlorophenyl)-4,6-dimethyl-3-carboxypyridine-2-on	0.0005*	/0.02	/0.002 (s.-t.)	/1.0	/0.0003	cotton plant (oil)-nn
49	N-methyl-0-tolylcarbamate	nn	nn	0.1/(org.)	0.5/	/0.01	milk, milk products, eggs-nn
50	N-oxide-2,6-lutidine	0.003	/0.01	0.02/ (s.-t.)	/0.8	/0.001	tomatoes, cucumbers-0.04;
51	S-methyl-N-(methyl-carbamoyl)	nn	nn	nn	0.5/ (a) +	nn	nn

52	Pseudomonas syringae (bacteriophage)	nr	nr	nr	nn	nn	nr
53	Verticillium lecanii (clonidine)	nr	nr	nr	nn	nn	nr
54	abamectin	0.0001	/0.01	0.001/ (s.-t.)	/0.05	/0.00004	cucumbers-0.01; horticultural (seed-bearing), tomatoes, pepper, eggplant, grape– 0.003
55	aversectin C	0.00016	/0.1	/0.2	0.05/	/0.002	cucumbers, tomatoes, potato, horticultural (seed-bearing), currant-0.005; meat-0.004; by-products-0,01; fat-0.024; milk-0.001
56	azimsulfuron	0.1	/0.07	0.05/ (gen.)	/1.0	/0.02	rice-0.02
57	azyprotryn	0.003	0.1/(tr.)	0.002/ (gen.)	/1.0	/0.003	vegetables (except for potato) - 0.2;
58	azoxystrobin	0.03	/0.4	0.01/	/1.0	/0.01	grape, cucumbers – 0.2; tomatoes – 2.0; cereal grain – 0.3; onion – 0.05; potato – 0.05
59	aquo-N-oxy-2-methylpyridine manganese (II) chloride	0.005	0.02/	/0.01	/0.2	nn	cereal grain - 0.08
60	acrinatrin	0.005	nn	0.01/	/0.1	nn	horticultural (seed-bearing) - 0.03*
61	acrolein	0.0001	nr	0.03/	0.2/	0.03/	nr
62	alachlor	0.00025	nn	0.002/ (s.-t.)	/0.5	/0.0001	soybean (beans, oil), maize (grain)-0.02*

63	aldrin	0.0001	nn	0.002/ (org.)	0.01/	/0.0005	potato, sugar beet-0.002; cabbage-0.004; wine, vegetables, their derived products- 0.005; animal fat, milk, cream, curd-0.04; sugar-0.02
64	alkyl-ether-sulphate of sodium salt	nn	nn	nn	/4.0	nn	nn
65	alloxydim-sodium	0.3	nn	nn	nn	nn	red beet - 0.05
66	alpha-cypermethrin (cypermethrin isomer mixture)	0.01	/0.02	0.002/ (gen.)	/0.1	/0.002	grape, horticultural (drupaceous), red beet, mustard, tomatoes, wild-growing mushrooms and berries – 0.005; pea-0,1; rape seed (grain, oil), cereal grain, potato, sugar beet, horticultural (seed-bearing) -0.05; maize (grain, oil)- 0.05
67	aluminium phosethyl	3.0	/0.5	0.3/ (gen.)	2.0/	/1.0	grape – 0.8; cucumbers – 75.0; onion – 0.01; dried hop– 1.0; tomatoes – 100.0
68	amidosulfuron	0.3	/0.25	0.003/ (gen.+ org.)	/1.0	/0.001	cereal grain-0.1; maize (grain, oil)-0.5
69	free amino acids	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
70	aminopyralid	0.5	0.2	0.1/ (gen.)	/1.3	/0.02	cereal grain-0.1

71	dimethyl ester of aminofumaric acid	0.00001	nr	0.000003/ (s.-t.)	/0.5	nr	nr
72	amitraz	0.003	0.2/(tr.)	0.05/(org.)	0.5/	0.1/ (m.s.) 0.01/ (a.d.)	cucumbers, tomatoes, honey, hop - 0.2; horticultural (seed-bearing, drupaceous)-0.5; cotton plant (oil)-0.01;
73	arachidonic acid	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
74	atrazine	0.0004	0,01/(phyt.) 0.5/(tr.)	0.002/ (s.-t.)	2.0/	/0.0004	maize (grain) - 0.03; meat, eggs - 0.02; milk – 0.05
75	acetoxime	nn	nn	8.0/(s.-t.)	/5.0	/0.002	nn
76	acetamiprid	0.06	/0.6	0.02/ (gen.)	/0.2	/0.004	cereal grain, potato-0.5; cucumbers, tomatoes- 0.3
77	polyprenol acetates (from Siberian fir needles)	nr	nr	nr	nn	nn	nr
78	acetylenic alcohol	nr	nr	nr	nn	nn	nr
79	acetochlorine	0.002	0.5/	0.003/ (gen.)	/0.5	/0.0005	soybean (beans), sunflower (seeds), rape seed (grain, oil) - 0.01; soybean (oil) - 0.04; sunflower (oil) - 0.02; maize (grain) - 0.03
80	acifluorfen	0.01	/0.2	0.002/	/0.2	/0.01	soybean (beans, oil)-0.1
81	anaerobic bacteria active culture	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
82	bendiocarb	0.004	nn	nn	0.05/	nr	sugar beet, maize (grain) -0.05*
83	benzoylformic acid	0.003	/0.5	0.01/	/0.3	/0.04	cotton plant (oil), flax (seeds), cereal grain–

	sodium salt						0.5
84	benzoylpropethyl	0.015	nn	1.0/ (s.-t.)	/0.5	/0.002	nn
85	benomyl	0.02	/0.1	0.1/ (s.-t.)	0.1/	0.01/	cereal grain, rice – 0.5; sugar beet – 0.1; sunflower (seeds), potato – 0.1; grape (berries, juice), soybean (oil) – 0.015; vegetables (except for potato), horticultural (seed-bearing, drupaceous) – 0.075; soybean (beans) – 0.02
86	bensulide	nn	nn	1.0/	/1.0	nr	nn
87	bensultap	0.03	/0.06	0.01/ (gen.)	/0.5	/0.01	potato, hop, tomatoes, eggplant-0.04; cereal grain-0.05
88	bensulfuron methyl	0.2	/0.02	0.04/	/1.0	/0.05	rice-0.02
89	bentazone	0.1	/0.15	0.01/ (s.-t.)	5.0/	/0.01	cereal grain, rice, pea, soybean (beans, oil), maize (grain) - 0.1; dried hop - 1.0*
90	beta-cyfluthrin	0.01	/0.4	0.001/ (gen.)	/0.1	/0.001	horticultural (seed-bearing), potato - 0.2; cabbage, cereal grain, rapeseed (grain, oil)-0.1; pea - 0.2*, sugar beet-0.5
91	binapacryl	0.0025*	nn	0.03/	nn	nn	fruit, citrus -nn

				(s.-t.) 0.0005/ (gen.)			
92	bioresmethrin	0.004*	0.05/(tr.)	0.05/ (s.-t.)	/2.0	0.09/(m.s.) 0.04/ (a.d.)	tomatoes, cucumbers-0.4; pepper-0.01*; fish-0.0015; currant-0.02*
93	bispyribac sodium	0.011	/0.2	0.01/ (gen.)	/1.0	/0.01	rice-0.1
94	biphenthrin	0.015	/0.1	0.005/ (gen.)	/0.015	/0.0015	cotton plant (oil) – 0.015; horticultural (seed-bearing) - 0.04; grain (stored reserves), grape -0.2; tomatoes, cucumbers - 0.4; maize (grain) -0.01; sugar beet -0.1*; maize (oil), sunflower (seeds, oil)-0.02; cabbage-1.0; rapeseed (grain, oil)-0.1
95	boscalid	0.04	/0.4	0.2/ (gen.)	/1.0	/0.002	sunflower (seeds, oil)-0.5; rapeseed (grain, oil)-0.2; grape-5.0
96	brodifacoum	nr	nr	0.0005/ (gen.)	/0.01	/0.00016	nr
97	bromadiolone	nr	nr	0.0005/ (gen.)	/0.01	/0.0002	nr
98	Bromide 4-triphenyl-phosphonium methyl benzaldehyde- +4-methylenetriphenyl-phosphonium-bromide-4-	0.002	0.25	/0.01	/0.3	/0.001	maize-nn

99	bromoxynil	0.001	/0.1	0.001/ (gen.)	/0.3	/0.001	cereal grain, panicum, maize (grain) - 0.05
100	bromophos	0.04	/0.2	0.01/(org.)	0.5/(A)	nr	cabbage, bean, cucumbers, lettuce, pea, grape - 0.05; horticultural (seed-bearing) - 0.1; horticultural (drupaceous) - 0.07; dried hop - 0.5; berries-0.04
101	bromopropylate	0.008	/0.05	0.05/ (gen.)	/0.1	/0.001	cotton plant (oil)-0.02*; horticultural (seed-bearing), honey - 0.02; grape -0.01*; citrus - 0.03; berries- 0.05
102	bromuconazole	0.01	/0.1	0.002/ (gen.)	/0.1	/0.005	cereal grain, horticultural (seed-bearing), grape - 0.04; berries- 0.08
103	bronopol	0.002	/0.5	0.03/(org.)	1.0/	0.03/	nn
104	bupirimate	0.03	nn	nn	nn	nn	cucumbers, melon, horticultural (seed-bearing) - 0.1 currant - 0.1
105	buprofezin	0.001	/0.24	0.0003/ (gen.)	/0.9	/0.0004	cucumbers-0.1; tomatoes–0.2
106	butylate	0.02*	/0.6	0.1/(org.)	nn	nn	maize (grain)-0.5*;
107	butoxycarboxim	0.006	nn	0.03/ (s.-t.)	/1.0	/0.005	citrus -0.01
108	vamidothion	0.0003	nn	0.01/ (s.-t.)	nn	0.02/ (m.s.)	vegetables (except for potato)-0.2

						0.01/ (a.d.)	
109	vernolate	0.015*	nn	nn	5.0/	nr	soybean (beans), maize (grain) - 0.5*; soybean (oil) -0.1*; tobacco- 1.0*
110	vinclozolin	0.01*	nn	nn	/1.0	nr	sunflower (seeds and oil)- 0.5*; cucumbers, tomatoes-1.0*; grape-3.0*
111	granulovirus admixed with polyhedrosis of turnip moth	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
112	granulovirus of codling moth	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
113	nuclear polyhedrosis virus of cabbage moth	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
114	nuclear polyhedrosis virus of common lackey	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
115	nuclear polyhedrosis virus of gypsy moth	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
116	nuclear polyhedrosis virus of cotton bollworm	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
117	haloxyfop-P-methyl	0.00065	/0.15	0.001/ (gen.)	1.0/	/0.0001	sugar beet,sunflower (seeds), soybean (beans), vegetable oil-0.05; rapeseed (grain) - 0.2; potato- 0.01

118	haloxyfop ethoxyethyl	0.0002	/0.15	0.001/	1.0/	/0.0001	sugar beet, sunflower (seeds), soybean (beans), vegetable oil-0.05; cotton plant (seeds) -

							0.05*; rapeseed (grain) - 0.2; potato - 0.01*
119	gamma-cyhalothrin	0.002	/0.04	0.001/ (gen.)	/0.1	/0.0005	cereal grain - 0.05; rapeseed (grain, oil), horticultural (seed-bearing)- 0.1; potato-0.02
120	hexaflumuron	0.003	/0.08 (m.-w.)	0.01/ (gen.)	/0.5	/0.005	potato-0.05
121	hexachlorobenzene	0.0006	/0.03	/0.001 (s.-t.)	nn	/0.013	cereal grain-0.01
122	hexa chlorbutadiene	0.001	0.5/ (tr.)	0.002/ (s.-t.)	0.005/	/0.0002	grape and its derived products-0.0001
123	hexachlorocyclo-hexane(α,β,γ-isomers) (hexa chloro cyclo hexane)	0.01; 0.005 (for childre n)	0.1/ (tr.)	0.002/ (s.-t.)	0.1/	0.001/	meat and poultry (fresh, chilled and frozen) - 0.1, by-products (liver, kidneys)-0.1; sausages, culinary products, canned meat and poultry - in terms of raw material (in terms of fat); eggs, gelatine - 0.1; milk and fermented milk products -0.05; milk derived products (cheese, curd products, butter, cream, sour cream), milk protein and milk whey protein concentrates, dry milk and

							milk products (in terms of fat) - 1.25; fresh-water fish (fresh, chilled, frozen) - 0.03; sea fish, tuna (fresh, chilled, frozen), meat of marine animals - 0.2; salted, smoked, cured fish - 0.2; canned fish (fresh-water,sea, tuna, meat of marine animals) - in terms of raw materials; fish liver and it derived products, canned fish liver - 1.0; caviar, fat herring - 0.2; cereal grain, grain legumes-0.5; flour, grits - in terms of raw materials; soybean, maize (grain), flour confectionery products – 0.2; starch and treacle from maize-0.5; starch and treacle from potato, sugar beet - 0,1; flax (seeds), rapeseed (grain), mustard- 0.4;

							sunflower (seeds), peanut, nuts, cacao (beans), cacao products - 0.5; non-deodorized vegetable oil - 0,2; deodorized vegetable oil of maximum degree of purification - 0.05; animal fat - 0.2; fish fat-0.1; vegetables, gourds, mushrooms - 0.5; potato - 0.1; fruit, berries, grape - 0.05; canned fruits, berries, vegetables - in terms of raw material; juices- in terms of raw material; honey - 0.005; protein products from grains of cereal, grain legumes and other crops –0.1; baby food: adapted infant formulas (for 0—3 month-old babies) - 0.02; products for 4 - 12 month-old babies: milk, meat - 0.02; grits, vegetables, potato, fruit - 0.01; butter - 0.2;

							vegetable oil - 0.01
124	hexythiazox	0.04	/0.1	0.0005/ (gen.)	/1.0	/0.05	citrus (pulp)-0.02*; cotton plant (oil)-0.1*; horticultural (seed-bearing), grape-0.1
125	heptachlor	0.0005	0.05/	0.001/	0.01/	nn	all food products - 0.007
126	sodium salts of gibberellic acids	nr	nr	nr	/0.2	nr	nr
127	gibberellin-AZ	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
128	hydrazide of maleic acid (maleic hydrazide)	0.3	/8.0	0.2/ (gen.)	/1.4	/0.01	potato–20; onion–15; red beet, garlic, carrot, tomatoes, watermelon - 8.0; green tobacco - 30
129	hymexazol	0.01	0.03	0.002/ (s.-t.)	/1.0	/0.01	red beet-0.01
130	glyphosate	0.1	0.5/	0.02/	1.0/	0.1/ (m.s.) 0.06/ (a.d.) (a)	horticultural (seed-bearing, drupaceous), citrus, sunflower (seeds), vegetables, potato, maize (grain), mushrooms – 0.3; water melons – 0.3*; grape, sunflower (oil) – 0.1; berries (including wild-growing) – 0.1; cereal grain – 3.0; rice, soybean (beans) – 0.15; soybean (oil) – 0.05*; rapeseed (grain) – 3.0; rapeseed (oil) – nr; peas (grain) – 3.0
131	glyphosate	0.1	/0.8	0.004/	/0.5	/0.02	cereal grain, horticultural

	trimesium			(gen.)			(seed-bearing), grape-0.3
132	gluphosinate ammonium	0.02	/0.1	0.01/ (gen.)	/0.04	/0.002	horticultural (seed-bearing, drupaceous), berries, citrus, grape, carrot, potato - 0.2; sunflower (seeds), buckwheat, panicum, rapeseed (grain), cereal grain, legumes, vegetable oil - 0.4
133	guazatine	0.003	/0.1	0.001/ (s.-t.)	/0.2	/0.002	cereal grain-0.05
134	humic acids	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
135	humic acids of ammonium salts	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
136	humic acids of sodium salts	nr	nr	nr	nr	/0.05	nr
137	D(+)-(para-nitrophenyl)-1,3-dioxyisopropyl-ammonium-2-chloroethylphosphonic acid	0.07	/0.5	/0.02	/0.5	/0.05	tomatoes-1.5
138	DAEP	nn	nn	0.1/ (org.)	0.5/	nn	grape, sugar beet-0.1; red beet, cotton plant (oil) -0.5; citrus -0.05

139	dazomet	0.004	/0.9	0.01/ (org.)	2.0/	/0.003	potato, vegetables, fish -0.5
140	dalapon	0.02	0.5/ (tr.)	0.04/ (s.-t.)	3.0/	/0.05	horticultural (seed-bearing, drupaceous), grape, potato, red beet -1.0; cotton plant (oil) - 0.1; tea-0.2; berries (including wild-growing) - 0.6
141	daminozide	0.02	nn	0.05/ (gen.)	nn	nn	horticultural (seed-bearing) - 3.0
142	deltamethrin	0.01	0.01/ (tr.)	0.006/ (s.-t.)	/0.1	/0.01	sunflower (seeds), melon, tobacco – 0.1*; cotton plant (oil), sunflower (oil), horticultural (drupaceous), bananas – 0.05*; cereal grain, grain legumes, horticultural (seed-bearing), cabbage, maize (grain), cucumbers, lettuce, rice, citrus (pulp), sugar beet, tomatoes, carrot – 0.01; water melon, soybean (oil), pepper, cacao beans – 0.01*; dried hop– 5.0*; meat, milk – 0.02; liver, kidneys – 0.05; animal fat – 0.5; rapeseed (grain, oil), maize (oil) – 0.02; potato – 0.1; grape – 0.2

143	demeton	0.005	nn	0.01/(org.)	0.02/	nn	cereal grain, cotton plant (oil)-0,35
144	desmediphan	0.025	0.25/(tr.)	0.05/ (s.-t.)	1.0/	0.02/ (m.s.) 0.01 (a.d.) (a)	red beet-0.1
145	desmetryne	0.0015*	0.1/ (m.-a.)	0.01/ (s.-t.)	2.0/	/0.002	cabbage-0.05; onion - 0.05*
146	diazinon	0.002	0.1/(tr.)	0.004/(s.-t.)	0.2/	0.0001/ (a.d.)	cereal grain, cabbage, onion, potato, cotton plant (oil), maize (grain), rutabaga, turnip, red beet - 0.1; tobacco, cucumbers, tomatoes, oil-seed poppy - 0.5; dried hop - 1.0; carrot-0.08; meat (in terms of fat), milk, milk products, poultry meat, eggs – 0.01
147	diafenthiuron	0.0003	/0.2	0.001/ (s.-t.)	/0.5	/0.0003	cucumbers, tomatoes - 0.05;
148	dibromochloropropane	nn	nn	0.01/(org.)	nn	nn	nn
149	potassium salt of diisopropyldithiophosphonic acid	0.64*	nn	nn	nn	nn	cereal grain - nn

150	dicamba	0.3	0.25/(tr.)	0.02/ (s.-t.)	1.0/	0.01/	cereal grain, maize (grain) - 0.5; maize (oil) - 0.05; panicum - 0.3
151	dicamba 2-ethylhexyl ether	nn	nn	nn	/1.0	/0.01	nn
152	diquat (dibromide)	0.003	/0.2	0.02/ (org.)	0.05/	0.01/ (m.s.) 0.004/ (a.d.) (a)	pea, carrot, potato -0.05; sunflower (seeds), rapeseed (grain) – 0.5; sunflower (oil), rapeseed (oil), soybean (beans, oil) – 0.1; meat – 0.01; milk – 0.4
153	dicloran	0.03	nn	0.007/ (s.-t.)	nn	nn	horticultural (drupaceous) - 0.1*; horticultural (seed-bearing) - 0.06; carrot, cabbage, onion, potato – 0.004
154	diclofop-methyl	0.02	nn	0.1/(org.)	/0.5	nn	sugar beet - 0.01; soybean (beans) - 0.05; soybean (oil) 0.02*
155	dicofol	0.002	1.0/(tr.)	0.01/ (s.-t.)	nn	0.001/ (a.d.)	pepper, tomatoes, cucumbers, horticultural (seed-bearing, drupaceous), grape, eggplant, gourds, citrus (pulp) – 0.1*; dried hop - 5.0; berries – 0.05; cotton plant (oil)-0.01*
156	dimethyl chloride	0.02	/0.07	0.01/ (org.)	/0.7	/0.02	rapeseed (grain, oil)-0.02*

157	dimethenamid	0.02	/0.1	0.1/(org.)	/0.7	/0.006	maize (grain), soybean (beans, oil), red beet-0.02; sunflower (seeds, oil)-0.04
158	dimethipin	0.008	/0.1	0.0002 (gen.)	0.5/	/0.003	sunflower (seeds, oil), potato - 0.05*
159	dimethyl ether potassium salt of dehydroaspartic acid	0.011	nr	0.0003/	/1.2	/0.02	maize-nn
160	dimethoate	0.001	/0.1	0.003/ (s.-t.)	0.5/	0.0003/ (a.d.)	horticultural (seed-bearing, drupaceous), black olives, mushrooms, rice, gourds, cucumbers, tomatoes, tobacco, red beet, dried hop, berries, cabbage, cereal grain, grain legumes, panicum, grape, citrus, potato, sunflower (seeds, oil) - 0.02; rapeseed (grain, oil)-0.05
161	dimethomorph	0.1	0.04/	0.1/	0.1/	/0.1	potato-0.5; cucumbers – 0.01; grape-3.0
162	dimoxystrobin	0.005	/0.1	0.02/ (gen.)	0.5	/0.001	sunflower (seeds, oil), rapeseed (grain,

							oil)-0.05
163	diniconazole	0.003	/0.1	0.004/	/0.01	0.005/	cereal grain - 0.05
164	dinitroorthocresol	0.003*	nn	0.006/	0.05/	/0.0008	cucumbers, potato, grape - 0.06; rose hip – 0.1
165	dinobutone	0.001*	1.0/ (m.-w.)	0.02/ (org.)	/0.2	0.02/(m.s.) 0.002/ (a.d.)	tomatoes, cucumbers, horticultural (seed-bearing), grape, sugar beet, citrus (pulp), cotton plant (oil), pepper - 0.05; berries-0.05; dried hop - 0.5
166	dinocap	0.05	/0.02	/0.1	0.2/	/0.01	cucumbers, gourds, horticultural (seed-bearing), grape - 1.0; berries – 0.2
167	dipropetryn	0.002	/0.3	/1.0	4.0/	/0.003	watermelon - 0.1
168	ditalimfos	0.01	0.15/ (s.-t.)	0.03/	2.0/	nn	cereal grain, cucumbers - 0.1; horticultural (seed-bearing), grape- 0.5; berries - 0.02
169	dithianon	0.01	/0.02	0.003/ (gen.)	/0.5	/0.0001	horticultural (seed-bearing) - 2.0; grape-1.5; horticultural (drupaceous)-0.02*
170	diuron	0.025	0.5/(tr.)	0.2/ (gen.)	3.0/	nn	all food products - 0.02

171	diphenamid	0.001	/0.25	0.002/ (s.-t.)	nn	nn	tomatoes, pepper - 0.1; tobacco - 0.15;
172	difenoconazole	0.01	/0.1	0.001/ (s.-t.)	1.0/ (a)	0.01/ (m.s.) 0.003 (a.d.)	horticultural (seed-bearing), sugar beet – 0.1; red beet – 0.2; cereal grain – 0.08; horticultural (drupaceous) – 0.15; tomatoes – 0.05; carrot 0.3; potato – 0.02; celery – 5.0**; grape – 0.5
173	diflubenzuron	0.02	/0.2	0.01/ (gen.)	3.0/	/0.006	horticultural (seed-bearing); champignons - 0.1; cabbage - 1.0
174	diflufenican	0.2	/0.05	0.03/ (gen.)	/0.6	/0.001	cereal grain – 0.05;
175	diclobutrazol	0.01*	nn	nn	nn	nn	cereal grain-0.1*
176	dichloral urea	0.02	nn	nn	5.0/	nn	nn
177	dichlorprop-P	0.002	/0.1	0.02/ (s.-t.)	1.0/	nn	cereal grain, flour - 0.05
178	dichlorvos	0.004	/0.03	0.01/ (s.-t.)	0.2/	/0.002	cabbage, horticultural (seed-bearing, drupaceous), citrus (pulp), grape, berries, tea - 0.05; cereal grain, bran - 0.3; animal breading products, cereal – 0.01

179	dichlofluanid	0.3	/0.2	0.025/ (org.)	1.0/	1.0/	berries, grape, horticultural (seed-bearing) - 0.02
180	dichloropropene + dichloropropane	nn	nn	0.4/ (s.-t.)	nn	nn	nn
181	dicyandiamide (metabolite and synthesis intermediate product of granstar)	nn	nn	nn	/5.0	/0.006	nn
182	doramectin	0.001	nn	nn	nn	nn	for bovine cattle: meat - 0.01; fat - 0.15; liver - 0.1; kidneys - 0.03; for sheep and pigs: meat - 0.01; fat - 0.1; liver - 0.05; kidneys - 0.03
183	ivermectin	0.001	nn	/0.002 (s.-t.)	/0.08	/0.001	for bovine cattle: fat - 0.04; liver - 0.1; meat - nr; for sheep and pigs: fat - 0.02; liver - 0.015; meat - nr; meat and poultry by-products - 0.001
184	isobutenedichlorides (mixture)	nn	nn	0.4/ (s.-t.)	nn	0.009/	nn
185	isoxadifen ethyl	0.03	/0.4	0.06/ (gen.)	/0.7	/0.02	maize (grain, oil) - 0.2
186	isoxaflutole	0.002	/0.1	0.02/ (gen.)	/1.0	/0.001	maize (grain) – 0.05; maize oil – 0.1
187	isopropalin	0.001*	nn	nn	/1.0	/1.0	tobacco - 1.0*
188	isopropyl phenacetin	nr	nr	0.0003/ (gen.)			nr
189	isoprothiolane	0.002	nn	0.02/	nn	nn	rice - 0.3

				(s.-t.)			
190	isoproturon	0.006	/0.05	/0.09	/0.8	/0.004	cereal grain-0.01
191	isofenphos	0.001	nn	0.01/ (gen.)	/0.07	/0.004	rapeseed - nn
192	imazaquin	0.25	/0.3	/0.1(gen.)	/1.0	/0.05	soybean (beans, oil) - 0.1*
193	imazalil	0.03	/0.2	0.02/ (gen.)	/0.2	/0.008	cereal grain - 0.1; soybean (beans), sunflower (seeds), rapeseed (grain) - 0.02; soybean (oil), sunflower (oil), rapeseed (oil) - 0.04; maize (grain) - 0.3
194	imazamethabenz	0.025	/0.3	/0.4	/0.1	/0.02	cereal grain - 0.2
195	imazamox	0.25	/1.5	0.004/(org. gen.)	/1.0	/0.02	soybean (beans, oil), pea - 0.05; rapeseed (grain, oil) - 0.1; sunflower (seeds, oil) - 0.1
196	imazapyr	0.25	/0.5	0.1/	2.0/ (a)	0.05/ (m.s.) 0.02/ (a.d.) (a)	wild-growing berries -2.0; wild-growing mushrooms – 4.0; sunflower (seeds, oil) – 0.1
197	imazethapyr	0.2	/0.1	0.09/(gen.)	/2.0	/0.04	soybean (beans, oil), pea - 0.5
198	imidacloprid	0.06	/0.1	0.03/ (org.+ gen.)	0.5/ (a)	0.03/ (m.s.) 0.01/ (a.d.)	maize (grain, oil), cereal grain – 0.1; rapeseed (grain, oil) – 0.1; red beer, sugar beet, horticultural

						(a)	(seed-bearing) – 0.5; tomatoes, potato, cabbage – 0.5; sunflower (seeds) – 0.4; sunflower (oil) – 0.2; black current – 3.0; cucumbers – 1.0; berries – 3.0**; pepper – 1.0**; eggplant – 0.5**; grape **, citrus** - 1.0
199	indoxacarb	0.01	/0.9	0.015/ (gen.)	/0.3	/0.005	horticultural (seed-bearing), grape – 0.5; tomatoes – 0.5; rapeseed (grain, oil) – 0.05; onion – 2.0
200	iodofenphos	0.004	0.5/(tr.)	0.01/ (s.-t.)	0.5/(A)	nn	cabbage, gooseberry, grape - 0.5; berries – 0.01
201	ioxynil	0.001	1/0.2	0.01/ (s.-t.)	/0.1	/0.001	garlic, onion - 0.1
202	ipconazole	0.015	/0.07	0.002/ (gen.+ org.)	/0.4	/0.01	cereal grain - 0.02
203	iprobenfos	nn	0.03/(m.-w.)	0.003/ (org.)	0.3/ (A)	/0.01	nn
204	iprodione	0.06	/0.15	0.01/ (s.-t.)	/1.0	nr	grape - 0.4; cucumbers, sunflower (seeds, oil) - 0.02; potato, carrot - 0.05; tomatoes - 5.0; celery cabbage - 5.0**; lettuce- 10.0** berries - 15.0 **
205	isazofos	0.001	0.03/(m.-w.) (tr.)	0.001/ (org.)	0.1/	/0.08	tomatoes, cucumbers, berries - 0.2

206	iodosulfuron-sodium methyl	0.03	nr	0.001/ (org. +	/1.0	nn	cereal grain - 0.1; maize (grain, oil) - 0.2

				gen.)			
207	potassium vinyloxyethyl dithiocarbamate	0.0005	nn	0.002/ (s.-t.)	nn	nn	cucumbers-0.1
208	captan	0.1	/1.0	0.2/(org.)	0.3/	/0.003	apple juice - 0.01; grape, grape juice – 0.05; horticultural (seed-bearing) - 3.0
209	carbaryl	0.01	0.05/ (m.-a.)	0.02/ (s.-t.)	1.0/	0.002/	cotton plant (oil), maize (grain) - 0.0125; horticultural (seed-bearing), potato - 0.05; meat - 0.01; milk and milk products - 0.02
210	carbendasim	0.01	/0.1	0.1/	0.1/	/0.01	sugar beet - 0.1; cereal grain - 0.2;strawberry, currant - 0.05; horticultural (seed-bearing) - 0.05; grape, cucumbers - 0.05*
211	carboxin	0.01	/0.05	0.02/ (s.-t.)	1.0/	/0.015	maize (grain), panicum, cereal grain, potato - 0.2; maize (oil) - nr
212	carbosulfane	0.01	0.01/ (control in accordance with carbofuran	0.02/ (s.-t.) (control in accordance with carbofuran)	/0.2	/0.01	maize (grain), sugar beet – 0.05; potato - 0.25 (control in accordance with carbofuran and its metabolites)
213	carbofuran	0.002	0.01/(m.-w.)	0.02/	0.05/	/0.001	sugar beet - 0.05;

				(s.-t.)			dried hop - 5.0*; rapeseed (grain, oil) - 0.1; mustard (seeds, oil) - 0.05
214	carfentrazone-ethyl	0.03	/0.06	0.1/ (gen.)	/1.4	/0.01	cereal grain, rapeseed (grain, oil), sunflower (seeds, oil), maize (grain, oil)-0.02
215	quizalofop-P-tefuryl	0.004	/0.1	0.002/ (gen.)	/0.5	/0.005	potato, carrot, tomatoes, cabbage, sunflower (seeds), soybean (beans), red beet - 0.04; onion, sunflower (oil), soybean (oil) - 0.06; rapeseed (grain, oil) – 0.02
216	quinclorac	0.35	/0.2	0.03/ (gen.)	/0.1	/0.02	rice – 0.05
217	clethodim	0.01	/0.1	0.002/ (gen.)	/0.7	/0.005	onion, carrot, soybean (beans, oil), red beet - 0.1; potato, sunflower (seeds, oil) - 0.2; rapeseed (seeds, oil) - 0.5
218	clefoxydim	0.01	/0.1	0.004/ (gen.)	/1.0	/0.01	rice – 0.05*
219	clodinafop-propargyl	0.002	/0.2	0.01/ (gen.)	/0.6	/0.002	cereal grain - 0.05
220	closantel	0.03	nn	nn	nn	nn	for bovine cattle: fat, kidneys - 3.0; liver, meat - 1.0; for sheep: fat - 2.0; meat, liver -
							1.5; kidneys - 5.0

221	cloquintocet mexyl	0.04	/0.07	0.001/ (org.)	/0.8	/0.01	cereal grain - 0.1
222	clomazone	0.04	/0.04	0.02/ (gen.)	/1.0	/0.02	soybean (beans, oil) -0.01; rice – 0.2*; maize (grain), carrot, sugar beet, rapeseed (grain, oil) – 0.1
223	clopyralid	0.15	/0.1	0.04/	2.0/	/0.01	cereal grain - 0.2; cabbage - 0.05*; maize (grain) - 2.0; meat and meat products - 0.3; milk and milk products, wild-growing mushrooms and berries - 0.004; maize (oil), sugar beet rapeseed (grain, oil) - 0.5
224	clopyralid 2-ethylhexyl ether	nn	nn	nn	/2.0	/0.006	nn
225	clothianidin	0.08	/0.1	0.5/ (gen.+ org.)	/0.4	/0.02	potato -0.05; rapeseed (grain) – 0.04; rapeseed (oil), sugar beet – 0.1; cereal grain – 0.2
226	clofentezine	0.02	/0.07	0.01/ (s.-t.) (gen.)	1.0/	/0.02	grape – 1.0; citrus – 0.05*; horticultural (seed-bearing) – 0.5; potato – 0.05
227	krezoxim-methyl	0.1	/0.2	0.01/ (gen.)	/1.0	/0.1	cucumbers, grape, tomatoes - 0.5; horticultural (seed-bearing)- 0.2 berries - 0.1*
228	crotoxyphos	0.005	nn	0.05/ (s.-t.)	0.2/	nr	milk, meat products, milk products - 0.004; meat - 0.05

229	coumaphos	0.0005	nn	nn	nn	nn	milk products, eggs - 0.01; beef, poultry meat - 0.1; pork, meat products - 0.2
230	lenacil	0.0002	/1.0	0.001/ (s.-t.)	0.5/	/0.0003	red beet -0,1;
231	lufenuron	0.01	/0.1	0.005/ (gen.)	/0.8	/0.01	horticultural (seed-bearing), potato - 0,04; tomatoes - 0.5; grape - 0.1
232	lambda-cyhalothrin	0.002	/0.05	0.001/ (s.-t.)	/0.1	/0.003	horticultural (drupaceous) - 0.03*; dried hop - 1.0*; mustard (seeds, oil) - 0.1*; rapeseed (grain, oil), soybean (beans, oil) - 0.1; maize (grain), cabbage, tomatoes, pea, cereal grain, potato, carrot - 0.01; horticultural (seed-bearing) - 0.03; sugar beet, onion - 0.02; grape - 0.15
233	malathion	0.02	2.0/ (tr.)	0.05/ (org.)	0.05/	0.015/ (m.s.)	cereal grain - 3.0; red beet, horticultural (seed-bearing, drupaceous), grape, cabbage, cucumbers, gourds, tomatoes, tea - 0.5; maize (grain), pea, soybean (beans) - 0.3; tobacco, dried hop, mushrooms, cereal (except for

							semolina) - 1.0; soybean (oil) - 0.1; peanut - 1.0*; bread - 0.3*; citrus - 0.2*; mustard, oil-seed poppy - 0.1*; animal breading products, berries - 0,01; sunflower (seeds, oil) - 0.02; potato - 0.05
234	mandipropamid	0.03	/0.2	0.05/ (org.)	/1.0	/0.01	potato - 0.5; tomatoes - 1.0; onion - 0.1
235	mancozeb	0.03	/0.1	0.01/ (gen.)	0.5/	/0.001	potato, onion, tomatoes, grape, cucumbers - 0.1
236	oil I-8A industrial (vaseline oil)	nr	/100	nn	nn	/1.0	all vegetable products - nr
237	petroleum inhibited oil	nn	nn	nn	5.0/	/0.05	nn
238	medibis (8-oxyhinolyat)	0,005*	nn	nn	nn	nn	cereal grain, potato, horticultural (seed-bearing), tomatoes - 1.0; sugar beet - 0.1; grape - 0.5
239	cupriferous: - copper hydroxide - copper sulphate - copper oxychloride - copper trikaptolaktam dichloride monohydrate (copper control)	0.17	3.0/	1.0/ (org.)	0.5/	0.0008/	potato - 2.0; dried hop - 10.0*; eggs, meat - 2.0; horticultural (seed-bearing, drupaceous), tomatoes, berries, grape, sugar beet, cucumbers, onion, vegetables, citrus, gourds - 5.0

240	copper trikaptolaktam dichloride monohydrate (kaptolaktam part of a molecule)	0.06	nn	0.03/ (s.-t.)	2.0/	nn	sugar beet - 0.5; tomatoes, onion, carrot, apples, grape - 0.15: potato - 1.0
241	mesosulphuron-methyl	1.0	/0.9	/0.006 (gen.)	/1.0	/0.01	cereal grain - 0.5
242	mesotrione	0.1	/0.2	0.1/ (gen.)	/1.0	/0.001	maize (grain) – 0.1
243	mecoprop	0.01	0.4/ (m.-w.)	0.06/ (org.)	1.0/	/0.15	cereal grain - 0.25
244	menazon	0.06	nn	0.1/ (s.-t.)	1.0/	/0.001	horticultural (seed-bearing, drupaceous), vegetables, gourds, potato, sugar beet, legumes, tobacco - 1.0
245	metazachlor	0.003	/0.1	0.002/	1.0/	nr	cabbage - 0.02; mustard (seeds) - 0.02*; mustard (oil), rapeseed (seed, oil) - 0.1
246	metazine	0.001	/0.1	0.002/ (s.-t.)	2.0/	0.01/	potato -0.05*, pea - 0.1*
247	metaldehyde	0.02	/1.0	0.001/ (gen.)	0.2/	0.003/	cereal grain, horticultural (drupaceous, seed-bearing), vegetables (except for potato), grape - 0.7; citrus 0.2*; berries - 0.8
248	metham	nn	nn	0.01/ (org.)	0.1/ (A)	0.1/(m.s.) 0.001/ (a.d.)	nn

249	metamitron	0.025	/0.4	0.3/ (s.-t.)	0.5/	/0.003	sugar, red beet - 0.03
250	meta nitrophenylhyde-razonomesoksalev acid diethyl ether	0,05*	nn	/0.003 (s.-t.)	/0.3	nn	cereal grain - 0.1*; cucumbers - nn
251	methyl bromide (control of non-organic bromide)	0.4	nr	0.2/	1.0/	/0.1	cereal grain, cacao beans (for cacao beans imported after 24 hours of ventilation) - 50.0; tomatoes - 3.0; grain milling products intended for culinary treatment - 10.0; cucumbers - 2.5; lettuce - 2.5*; dill, celery, parsley - 1.5*; eggplants, pepper - 2.0*; dried fruit, peanut, nuts, cacao products (for direct usage) - 0.5; dried fruit (imported after 24 hours of ventilation) - 20.0; peanut, nuts (imported after 24 hours of ventilation) - 100.0
252	methyl isocyanate	0.002	/0.1	nn	nn	/0.001	cucumbers, tomatoes -0.05
253	metconazole	0.005	/0.2	0.006/ (gen.)	/0.4	/0.01	rapeseed (grain, oil) – 0.15; cereal grain – 0.2
254	metobromuron	0.025	/0.1	0.2/	/1.0	0.002/	potato - 0. 1; tobacco – 0.5

				(gen.)			
255	methoxychlor	0.1	/1.6	0.02/ (s.-t.)	/1.0	/0.01	potato - 0.3
256	metoxuron	0.1	nn	0,01/ (s.-t.)	0.5/	/0.01	cereal grain, vegetables (except for potato) - 0,1; carrot - 0.02
257	S-metolachlor	0.02	/0.02	0.02/ (s.-t.)	/1.0	/0.02	gourds, cucumbers - 0.05*; tobacco, dried hop - 1.0*; cotton plant (oil) soybean (oil), cabbage - 0.02; maize (grain), soybean (beans), sunflower (seeds), red beet, rapeseed (seed, oil) - 0.1; sunflower (oil), sugar beet - 0.05
258	methomyl	0.01	/0.1	0.1/ (gen.)	/0.1	/0.001	horticultural (seed-bearing) - 0.2; grape - 0.05
259	metribuzin	0.01	0.2/ (m.-a.)	0.l/	1.0/ (a)	0.02/ (m.s.) 0.003 (a.d.)	tomatoes, potato - 0.25; soybean (beans, oil), maize (grain)-0.1
260	metsulfuron methyl	0.003	/0.1	0.01/ (gen.)	5.0/	0.02/(m.s.) 0,005/(a.d.)	cereal grain, panicum- 0.05
261	mefenoxam (metalaxyl, metalaxyl M)	0.03	0.05/(tr.)	0.001/ (s.-t.)	0.5/	/0.02	potato, onion, sugar beet, red beet - 0.05; cucumbers, tomatoes - 0.5; cabbage - 0.01; dried hop

							-5.0*; tobacco - 1.0*; sunflower (seeds, oil), grape, maize (grain), rapeseed (grain, oil), cereal grain - 0.1
262	mefenpyr-diethyl	0.1	nn	0.01/ (gen.+ org.)	/1.3	/0.02	cereal grain, maize (grain, oil) - 0.5
263	myclobutanil	nn	nn	0.05/ (gen.)	/0.7	/0.003	nn
264	milneb	0.01	nn	nn	nn	nn	vegetable, food products -1.0
265	molinate	0.01	/0.9	0.07/ (org.)	0.5/	/0.01	rice - 0.2
266	monolinuron	0.003	/0.7	0.05/ (gen.)	nn	nn	potato - 0.02; cereal grain, grain legumes - 0.2
267	naled	0,009*	nn	0.02/(org.)	0.5/	0.5/	vegetables - 0.1; meat - 0.3; potato, eggs, milk and its derived products -0.2
268	napropamide	0.015	nn	1.0/ (org.)	nn	nn	sunflower (seeds) 0.15*; sunflower (oil)-0.05*; tomatoes, cucumbers, marrows, pumpkin - 0.1*; tobacco - 1.0*
269	sodium silico fluoride	0.001	control according to the factor	control accordin g to the factor	control according to the factor	control according to the factor	meat (regarding natural background) - 0.4
270	sodium salicylate	69.0	nn	0.07/	nn	nn	nn
271	sodium trichloroacetate	nn	/0.2	5.0/	2.5/	/0.2	berries - 0.01; sugar beet, red beet

							vegetables (except for potato), horticultural (seed-bearing, drupaceous), sunflower (seeds, oil), cereal grain, grain legumes - 0.01
272	naphthalen-1-yl-thiocarbamide	nn	nn	nn	n/a++	nn	nn
273	naphthol anhydride	0.002	/0.07	0.01/ (org.)	2.0/	/0.001	cereal grain - 0.02
274	neonol	nn	nn	nn	/3.0	nn	nn
275	nicosulfuron	0.2	/0.2	0.004 (gen.)	5.0/ (a)	/0.02	maize (grain)-0.2; maize (oil)-0.1;
276	nitro alkyl phenolates	0,006*	nn	0.01/ (s.-t.)	1.0/	nn	nn
277	nitro trichlor- methane	nn	nn	nn	nn	nn	corn for processing -0.1
278	nonylphenol	nn	nn	0.01/ (org.)	nn	nn	nn
279	nore	0.002	/0.7	2.0/ (s.-t.)	nn	nn	vegetable food products - 0.1
280	oxadixyl	0.06	/0.4	0.01/ (org.)	5.0/	/0.05	potato - 0.1; wet hop - 0.25; grape, tomatoes - 0.5; sugar beet - 1.0*; horticultural (seed-bearing) - 0.5*; tobacco, cucumbers, onion - 0.04
281	oxamyl	0.03	nn	nn	/0.01	nn	tomatoes, cucumbers - 0.5*;sugar beet - 0.1*;

							dried hop- 1.0*
282	oxycarboxin	0,15*	nn	nn	nn	nn	cereal grain - 0.2*;
283	oxymethyl ethyl-ketone	nn	nn	0.03/ (gen.)	/2.0	0.002	nn
284	oxyfluorfen	0.003	/0.2	0.02/ (org.)	/1.0	/0.001	horticultural (seed-bearing), onion, sunflower (seeds, oil) - 0.2
285	oleyl alcohol (HD-OCENOL)	nn	nn	0.1/ (org.)	nn	nn	nn
286	parathion-methyl	0.002	0.1/ (tr.)	0.002/	0.1/	0.001/ (m.s.)	horticultural (seed-bearing) - 0.004: tomatoes - 0.002; pea, cereal grain - 0.1; sugar beet - 0.05
287	pebulate	0.001	/0.6	0.01/ (org.)	1.0/	/0.01	vegetables (except for potato), sugar beet - 0.05; tobacco -0.1
288	pendimethalin	0.008	/0.15	0.05/ (org.)	0.5/	/0.008	soybean (beans, oil), garlic, tobacco, dried hop - 0.1*; tomatoes, carrot, cucumbers - 0.05*; onion, parsley, cabbage, cotton plant (oil) - 0.05; sunflower (seeds, oil) - 0.1
289	penconazole	0.007	0.1/	0.003/ (gen.)	/0.8	/0.01	cucumbers, berries, water melon – 0.1; tomatoes – 0.1*; horticultural (seed-bearing), melons – 0.2; grape, horticultural (drupaceous) – 0.3; cereal grain- 0.005; berries – 0.5

290	penoxsulam	0.05	/0.9	0.005/ (gen.)	/1.0	/0.01	rice - 0.5
291	pentanochlor	0.15	/0.6	0.1/(org.)	1.0/	/0.01	tomatoes -1.5
292	pencycuron	0.02	/0.2	0.015/ (gen.)	2.0/ (a)	0.05/ (m.s.) 0.02/ (a.d.) (a)	potato – 0.1;
293	permethrin	0.05	/0.05	0.07/ (agr.)	0.5/	0.07/ (m.s.) 0.02/ (a.d.)	cotton plant (oil), sunflower (oil), soybean (oil), maize (grain) - 0.1; horticultural (seed-bearing), rice - 0.01; horticultural (drupaceous), grape - 0.01; potato - 0.05; melon, cereal grain, cucumbers - 0.1; sugar beet, soybean (beans), pea, cabbage - 0.05; sunflower (seeds) - 1.0; pepper, tomatoes - 0.4; berries - 0.2
294	pinoxaden	0.05	/1.5	0.002/ (org.)	/1.0	/0.02	cereal grain - 1.0
295	pinolen	nn	nn	nn	/20.0	nn	nn
296	picloram	0.2	0.05/ (tr.)	0.04/ (s.-t.)	10.0/	/0.02	cereal grain, maize (grain), rapeseed (grain, oil) - 0.01; wild-growing berries - 0.5
297	pyrazosulfuron ethyl	0.04	/0.2	0.005/ (gen.)	/1.0	/0.001	rice-0.1
298	pyrazophos	0.001	nn	nn	0.05/	nn	all food products – 0.01

299	pyraclostrobin	0.03	/0.2	0.01/ (gen.)	/1.0	/0.01	grape – 2.0; horticultural (seed-bearing) – 0.3; cereal grain -0.1; maize (grain, oil), soybean (beans, oil) – 0.2
300	pyridaben	0.008	/0.3	0.1/ (gen.)	0.4/	0.001/	horticultural (seed-bearing) -0.2; citrus -0.3
301	pyridate	0.02	/0.03	0.002/ (gen.)	/1.0	/0.01	maize (grain) - 0.05
302	pyridaphention	0.001	/0.05	0.002/	/0.5	nn	cabbage - 0.1; sugar beet, citrus - 0.1*
303	pirimicarb	0.004	/0.3 (m.-w.)	n/a	/0.05	0.002/	horticultural (seed-bearing, drupaceous)-0.05; cucumbers -0,1; dried hop - 1.0*; potato, sugar beet, cotton plant (oil), pea - 0.02
304	pirimiphos-methyl	0.01	0.5/ for pH - 5.5 -0.1/ (tr.)	0.01/	2.0/	0.03/ (m.s.) 0.01/ (a.d.)	berries, champignons, eggs – 0.004; melons, pepper, eggplants, sugar beet - 0.2*; rutabaga, turnip, cabbage, celery (green), horticultural (drupaceous), grape, tea - 0.5*; citrus (pulp) - 0.1*; potato, radish, celery (celeriac), carrot - 0.05*;

							rice, tobacco - 1.0*; poultry meat - 0.1*; poultry liver - 0.5; pea - 5.0*; cereal grain - 0.1; tomatoes, cucumbers - 0.2
305	pirimiphos-ethyl	0.008	nn	nn	nn	nn	maize (grain) - 0.1
306	pyriproxyfen	0.07	/0.4	0.01/ (gen.)	/1.0	/0.03	horticultural (seed-bearing), cucumbers, tomatoes - 0.2
307	poly beta hydro oil acid acid	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
308	polyhexamethylene guanidine	0.002	nr	0.006/ (s.-t.)	/0.4	/0.0004	potato - 0.2
309	dodecyl ether polyoxyethylene	nn	nn	/0.1(org.)	/10.0	nn	nn
310	pirimisulfuron	0.02	0.1/	0.005/	1.5/	/0.015	maize (grain) - 0.05
311	products of metabolism of endophytic fungi of ginseng	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
312	products of metabolism of endophytic fungi of sea-buckthorn	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
313	proquinazid	0.003	/0.1	0.006/ (gen.)	/1.0	/0.001	grape - 0.5
314	prometrin	0.005	0.5/(tr.)	0.002/ (s.-t.)	5.0/	/0.005	caraway - 0.1*; sunflower (seeds, oil), coriander, soybean (beans, oil), pea, garlic, bean, potato,

							lentil, maize (grain, oil) - 0.1; carrot, celery, dill, parsley - 0.02
315	propazine	0,001*	0.05/(m.-w.)	0.002/ (s.-t.)	5.0/	5.0/(m.s.) 0.04/ (a.d.)	sorghum, coriander - 0.2*; cereal grain, grain legumes - 0.2; carrot - 0.04
316	propaquizafop	0.015	/0.15	0.001/ (gen.)	/1.0	/0.0003	cotton plant (oil), flax -0.01; sugar beet, rapeseed (grain, oil)-0.1; cabbage - 0.2
317	propamocarb hydrochloride	0.08	/0.2	0.1/ (gen.)	/0.7	/0.07	potato – 0.1; lettuce - 15.0**; radish – 1.0**; tomatoes – 10.0; cucumbers – 10.0
318	propanil	0.04	1.5/(tr.)	0.1/(gen.)	0.1/	0.1/(m.s.) 0,02/(a.d.)	rice - 0.3
319	propargite	0.008	/0.4	0.002/ (gen.)	/0.3	/0.02	cotton plant (oil) – 0.1*; horticultural (drupaceous) - 0.5*; citrus - 0.3*; cucumbers - 0.2*; horticultural (seed-bearing), soybean (beans, oil) - 0.1; grape - 0.2; dried hop - 30.0
320	propachlor	0.01*	/0.2	0.01/ (gen.)	0.5/	/0.05	cabbage, onion, garlic, rutabaga, turnip - 0.2; cereal grain, grain legumes - 0.3; maize - 0.3*; soybean (beans) – 0.1
321	propyzamide	0.3	/0.2	0.3/	/0.5	/0.003	sugar beet - 0.1; endive - 1.0*
322	propetamphos	0.0005	/0.02	0.002/	/0.1	/0.0002	meat - 0.02; milk - 0.01

323	propiconazole	0.02	/0.2	0.15/(org.)	0.5/	/0.01	cereal grain, sugar beet, rapeseed (grain, oil) - 0.1; red beet - 0.05, grape - 0.5
324	propoxur	0.02	nn	n/a (org.)	nn	nn	animal breading products – 0.01
325	prosulfuron	0.02	/0.1	0.08/ (gen.)	/0.6	/0.02	maize (grain) - 0.02; cereal grain, panicum - 0.05
326	prothioconazole (according to prothioconazole desthio) prothioconazole -desthio (main metabolite of prothioconazole active substance)	0.05 0.01	0.1/	0.03/ (gen. +org.)	/1.0	/0.02	rapeseed (grain, oil) - 0.05; cereal grain - 0.3;
327	prothiofos	0.08	nn	0.01/ (org.)	nn	nn	cotton plant (oil), grape - 0.1; cabbage - 0.05*
328	profenfos	0.002	0.1/(tr.)	0.06/ (org.)	0.3/	/0.001	cabbage, onion, garlic, rutabaga, turnip - 0.2; cereal grain, grain legumes - 0.3; maize - 0.3*; soybean (beans) – 0.1
329	prochloraz	0.01	/0.3	0.05/ (s.-t.)	/0.1	/0.001	cereal grain - 0.05; sugar beet - 0.1
330	procymidone	0.04	/0.5	/0.004 (s.-t.)	1.0/	/0.02	cucumbers, tomatoes, grape - 0.5*; pea - 1.0*
331	rimsulfuron	0.02	/0.03	0.002/	/1.5	/0.02	maize (grain), potato – 0.01; maize (oil) – 0.02;

				(gen.)			tomatoes – 0.05
332	sulphur	nr	160.0/ (gen.)	nr	6.0/	/0.07	nr
333	carbon bisulphide (product of suphur stick combustion)	nn	nn	1.0/	1.0/	0.03/	nr
334	sethoxydim	0.1	/0.2	0.04(gen.) (org.)	/1.0	/0.08	sugar beet, soybean (beans, oil) - 0.1; citrus, carrot - 0.02; horticultural (seed-bearing, drupaceous), grape - 0.05*; cabbage - 0.03
335	simazine	0.1	0.2/ (tr.) 0.01/ (phyt.)	n/a	2.0/	0.02/	cereal grain, maize (grain), potato, cabbage - 0.1; horticultural (seed-bearing, drupaceous) - 0.2; citrus - 0.05*; tea, grape - 0.01; berries (including wild-growing berries) - 0.02
336	mixture of non-ionic surfactants of permanent composition (AMIGO adjuvant, KS)	nn	nn	0.1/ (org.)	/5.0	nn	nn
337	mixture of non-ionic surfactants in Korvet composition	nn	nn	nn	/10.0	nn	nn
338	spinosad (spinosin A + spinosin D)	0.024	/0.1	0.11/ (org.)	/1.0	/0.002	potato – 0.5; cucumbers – 1.0; pepper – 2.0
339	spiroxamine	0.025	/0.4	0.002/	0.2/(a)	0.01/ (m.s.)	cereal grain – 0.2; grape – 2.0; rice – 0,2*;

						0.003/ (a.d.) (a)	sugar beet – 0.1
340	sulprofos	nn	nn	/0.003 (org.)	0.5/	0.01/(m.s.)	nn
341	sulfanilic acid monoethanolamine salt	0.01	nn	0.02/	1.0/	nn	cereal grain - 1.0
342	sulfometuron-methyl	0.03	/0.02	0.02/ (gen.)	/1.0	/0.02	nn
343	sulfometuron-methyl potassium salt	0.01	/0.04	0.1/(gen.)	5.0/	0.05/	nn
344	tau-fluvalinate	0.01	/0.01	0.002/ (gen.)	/0.1	/0.001	horticultural (seed-bearing), cucumbers, grape - 0.2; cereal grain, soybean (beans, oil) - 0.01; horticultural (drupaceous) - 0.01*; rapeseed (grain, oil), potato - 0.1; tomatoes - 0.1
345	tebuconazole	0.03	/0.4	0.025/ (gen.)	0.3 / (a)	0.01/ (m.s.) 0.003/ (a.d.)	cereal grain, panicum, sunflower (seeds, oil) – 0.2; grape – 1.0; sugar beet – 0.1; maize (grain), soybean (beans, oil) – 0.1; rapeseed (grain, oil) – 0.3; rice – 2.0
346	temephos	0.02	/0.6	0.001/ (s.-t.)	0.5/	/0.01	vegetables (except for potato), sugar beet, cotton plant (oil) - 0.3; citrus, milk - 0,01*; meat, eggs - 1.0

347	tepraloxydim	0.015	/0.2	0.002/ (gen.+ org.)	/1.0	/0.01	sugar beet - 0.5; soybean (beans) - 5.0; soybean (oil) - 0.2
348	terbacil	0.01*	/0.4	0.02/ (s.-t.)	nn	nn	citrus, horticultural (seed-bearing, drupaceous) - 0.05
349	terbumeton	0.001	/0.2	0.0025/ (s.-t.)	0.5/	/0.015	horticultural (seed-bearing), grape - 0.1; citrus - 0.1*
350	terbuthylazine	0.003	/0.04 (tr.)	0.005/ (s.-t.)	/1.0	/0.002	horticultural (seed-bearing), grape, citrus (pulp), sunflower (seeds) - 0.1; potato, sunflower (oil) - 0.05
351	tebuthiuron	0.0003	/0.05	0.03/ (s.-t.)	/0.5	nn	mushrooms - 0.1; berries - nn
352	terbutryn	0.03	/0.3	0.01/ (gen.)	/0.5	/0.01	cereal grain - 0.1; potato - 0.1
353	terbufos	0.001	/0.05	nn	/0.03	/0.00002	sugar beet - 0.01*; tobacco, potato, maize (grain) - 0.05
354	natural terpenoids (mixture)	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
355	tetradifon	0.05	nn	nn	nn	nn	vegetables (except for potato), gourds, horticultural (seed-bearing) - 0.7; cotton plant (oil), grape - 0.1; citrus - 0.2*
356	tetraconazole	0.003	/0.4	0.01/ (gen.)	/0.6	/0.003	cereal grain – 0.2; sugar beet – 0.05
357	tetramethyl	nn	nn	nn	/1.0	nn	nn

	methylene diamine oxalate						
358	tetramethrin	0.05	nn	nn	nn	nn	meat, by-products, fat, milk - 0.2
359	tetrafluoron	0.02	nn	/0.05	/0.1	0.6/ (m.s.) 0.06/ (a.d.)	cotton plant (oil)-nn; cotton plant (seeds)-0.1
360	tetrachlorvinphos	0.01*	1.4/ (tr.)	0.02/ (agr.)	1.0/	/0.015	cabbage, horticultural (seed-bearing, drupaceous) - 0.8; grape, berries - 0.01; cotton plant (oil) - 0.1; dried hop - 5.0
361	tefluthrin	0.005	/0.14	0.02/ (gen.)	/0.07	/0.0005	sugar beet, sunflower (seeds, oil), maize (grain, oil) - 0.05; potato - 0.01
362	tiabendazole	0.3	/1.0	0.05/ (s.-t.)	0.2/ (a)	/0.08	tomatoes – 0.1*; potato – 1.0; cereal grain, maize (grain), panicum, rice, pea, sunflower (seeds, oil) – 0.2; rapeseed (grain, oil) – 0.2
363	thiacloprid	0.005	/0.07	0.004/ (s.-t.)	/0.4	/0.002	horticultural (seed-bearing), rapeseed (grain, oil) – 0.3; grape – 0.02; berries – 1.0**; potato – 0.02
364	thiamethoxam	0.015	/0.2	0.01/ (gen.)	/0.4	/0.01	cereal grain, potato, mustard, rapeseed (grain, oil), sugar beet, cucumbers, pea,

							sunflower (seeds, oil), cabbage, onion – 0.05; tomatoes, eggplant, pepper – 0.2; horticultural (seed-bearing), currant, grape – 0.1; maize (grain, oil) – 0.05
365	thiodicarb	0.03	/0.5	/0.1	/0.3	/0.003	sunflower (oil) - 0.5
366	thiophanate methyl	0.02	/0.4	0.05/ (org.)	0.1/	/0.007	sugar beet, cereal grain - 1.0; persimmon, feijoa - 0.2*; cucumbers, horticultural (seed-bearing, drupaceous), grape -0.5; currant - 0.01
367	thiocyclam	0.006	0.07/	0.01/	/0.2	nn	sugar beet - 0.02; potato-nn
368	tyram	0.002	/0.06	0.01/ (s.-t.)	0.5/	0.05/ (m.s.) 0.001/ (a.d.)	cereal grain – 0.01; potato – 0.005; all food products – 0.01*; maize (grain, oil) – 0.1
369	thifensulfuron - methyl	0.01	/0.07	0.01/ (gen.)	2.0/ (a)	0.05/(m.s.) 0.02/ (a.d.)	cereal grain, flax (oil) - 0.5; maize (grain), soybean (beans, oil) - 0.02
370	tolylfluanid	0.02	/0.25	0.0005/ (gen.)	/1.0	/0.005	horticultural (seed-bearing), cucumbers, tomatoes - 1.0* berries - 1.0; grape - 0.1*
371	tralkoxydim	0.002	/0.06	0.008/ (gen.)	/0.4	/0.001	cereal grain - 0.02
372	triadimenol	0.03	0.02/ (tr.)	0.002/ (gen.)	0.5/	0.07/(m.s.) 0.01/	cereal grain - 0.2; panicum - 0.02*;

						(a.d.)	grape -2.0; rice - 0.05*; cucumbers, tomatoes, horticultural (seed-bearing) - 0.1; sugar beet - 0.1
373	triadimefon	0.03	0.03/ (tr.)	0.02/ (s.-.t.)	0.5/	0.05/(m.s.) 0.02/ (a.d.)	cereal grain, sugar beet, cucumbers, tomatoes - 0.5; melon, horticultural (seed-bearing, drupaceous) - 0.05; grape - 0.1; berries, feijoa - 0.02
374	triadimenol + triadimefon	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	pineapples - 3.0**
375	triallate	0.005	/0.05	0.03/(org.)	1.0/	/0.003	grain legumes - 0.05*; cereal grain - 0.05
376	triasulfuron	0.005	/0.1	0.004/	/2.0	/0.004	cereal grain-0.1
377	tribenuron-methyl	0.01	/0.01	0.06/ (gen.)	5.0/	0.05/(m.s.) 0.02/(a.d.)	sunflower (seeds, oil)- 0.02; cereal grain - 0.01
378	trimorphamid	0.05*	/0.4	/0.04	/0.3	/0.02	cereal grain, cucumbers, horticultural (seed-bearing) - 0.2*; grape - 0.1*
379	trinexapac-ethyl	0.004	/0.4	0.03/ (gen.)	/0.9	/0.002	cereal grain - 0.2
380	tris (2-ethylhexyl) phosphate (adjuvant)	nr	nr	0.25/ (org.)	/2.0	/0.05	nr
381	triticonazole	0.005	/0.1	0.001/ (gen.)	/0.8	/0.01	panicum, maize (grain)-0.1; cereal grain - 0.04
382	tritosulfuron	0.06	/0.04	0.005/ (gen.)	/1.0	/0.03	cereal grain - 0.01

383	trifenazin (for difenazine)	nr	nr	0.0002/ (gen.)	nn	nn	nr
384	trifloxystrobin	0.03	/0.2	0.03/ (gen.)	/1.0	/0.02	horticultural (seed-bearing) - 0.1; grape - 0.5
385	triflumizole	0.05*	nn	nn	/1.0	nn	cereal grain - 0.05*; cucumbers, tomatoes, horticultural (seed-bearing) - 0.1*
386	triflusulfuron methyl	0.04	/0.06	0.05/ (gen.)	/1.0	/0.01	sugar beet - 0.02
387	trifluralin	0.01	/0.1	0.02/ (s.-t.)	3.0/	/0.01	cotton plant (seeds and oil), watermelon - 0.25*; parsley - 0.01; sunflower (seeds), cabbage, tomatoes, cucumbers, garlic - eggplants, pepper, onion, soybean (beans, oil), sunflower (oil), - 0.1; carrot - 0.01*; tobacco - 0.5; rapeseed (grain, oil) - 0.1
388	triforine	0.002	/0.03	0.02/(org.)	1.0/	/0.2	horticultural (seed-bearing), grape - 0.01*; cucumbers - 0.1
389	trichlorfon	0.005	0.5/	0.01/	0.5/	0.002/	cereal grain, maize (grain), gourds, grape, leaf vegetables, cabbage, cucumbers, pepper, tomatoes, soybean (beans oil), sunflower (seeds, oil), potato, grain legumes, mustard, rice, horticultural (seed-bearing,

							drupaceous)-0.1; sugar beet onion, carrot, eggplants, marrows - 0.05; cotton plant (oil) - 0.1*; mushrooms - 0.2; wild-growing berries, milk, milk products, meat products - 0.01
390	famoxadone	0.01	/0.1	0.01/ (gen.)	/1.0	/0.01	potato – 0.05; tomatoes – 0.2; grape – 0.25; sunflower (seeds, oil) – 0.1; onion – 1.0
391	fenazaquin	0.005	/0.2	0.001/	/0.3	/0.007	horticultural (seed-bearing) - 0.2; grape - 0.01
392	fenamidone	0.03	/0.1	0.003/	/1.0	/0.01	potato - 0.03; tomatoes - 0.5
393	fenarimol	0.003	0.04/	0.00002/ (gen.)	/1.0	/0.004	horticultural (seed-bearing), grape - 0. 1
394	fenbutatin oxide	0.03	nn	/0.005 (s.-t.)	/1.5	nn	nn
395	fenvalerate	0.02	0.02/ (tr.)	0.015/ (s.-t.)	0.3/	0.02/ (m.s.) 0.01/ (a.d.)	cotton plant (oil), maize (grain), soybean (beans, oil), pea - 0.1*; horticultural (seed-bearing), cabbage - 0.01; grape, potato - 0.01*; dried hop - 5.0*; cereal grain - 0.02; fish - 0.0015; currant - 0.03*
396	fenitrothion	0.005	1.0/ (tr.)	0.006/	0.1/	/0.005	cereal grain - 1.0;

				(s.-t.)			rice - 0.3; bread, sunflower (seeds, oil), horticultural (seed-bearing, drupaceous), citrus (pulp), tobacco, sugar beet, red beet - 0.1; tea - 0.5*; wild-growing berries and mushrooms - 0.01
397	fenkapton	0.001	nn	nn	nn	nn	horticultural (seed-bearing) -0.3
398	phenmedipham	0.03	0.25/ (tr.)	0.05/ (gen.)	0.5/	0.02/ (m.s.) 0,01/(a.d.) (a)	sugar beet, red beet - 0.2; chicory, endive - 0.5
399	fenoxaprop-p-ethyl	0.01	/0.04	0.0003/ (gen.)	0.2/ (a)	0.01/ (m.s.) 0,004/(a.d.) (a)	cereal grain, carrot, red beet, sunflower (oil), onion - 0.01; sugar beet, soybean (beans, oil) - 0.1; cabbage, sunflower (seeds) - 0.02; rapeseed (grain, oil), pea - 0.2
400	fenoxycarb	0.05	/0.003	0.25/ (gen.)	/0.005	/0.0005	grape - 0.1; horticultural (seed-bearing, drupaceous) - 0.01
401	derived products of Phenoxypropionic acid; metabolites and synthesis intermediate products of centaur: -2, 3, 5- trichlor- pyridine -2-etoxy-ether-2-	0.007* 0.002	/0.02 nn	0.03/ (gen.) nn	/1.0 nn	/0.003 /0.0015	sugar beet - 0.02 nn

	chloropropionic acid - 4- (3', 5'- dichlor-pyridyl-2-oxy) phenol	0.004 0.01	nn nn	nn nn	nn nn	/0.001 /0.0028	nn nn
402	fenpiclonil	0.0025	/0.05	0.02/ (gen.)	/0.6	/0.001	nn
403	fenpyroximate	0.01	/0.3	0.001/ (gen.)	/0.05	/0.005	horticultural (seed-bearing) -0.2; grape - 0.3
404	fenpropathrin	0.01	/0.05	0.06/ (s.-t.)	/0.1	/0.002	horticultural (seed-bearing), grape -0.02; cotton plant (oil)-0.03*;
405	fenpropidin	0.005	/0.4	0.03/(org.)	/1.0	/0.005	cereal grain - 0.25
406	fenpropimorph	0.003	/0.5	/0.01 (gen.)	/1.0	/0.003	cereal grain - 0.2*; sunflower (seeds) - 0.05*; sunflower (oil) - 0.1*
407	fention	0.001	/0.1	0.001/ (org.)	/0.3	/0.001	cereal grain, grain legumes, sugar beet - 0.15; milk and milk products - 0.01; meat and meat products - 0.2
408	fentoate	0.003	/0.4	nn	0.15/	0.15/	citrus - 0.05*; berries - 0.01; horticultural (seed-bearing), grape - 0.1; cereal grain, rice, horticultural (drupaceous) - 0.1*

409	fenuron	0.025	1.8/ (m.-w.)	0.2/(gen.)	3.0/	nn	berries, wild-growing - 1.0
410	fipronil	0.0002	0.05/ (m.-w.)	0.001/ (s.-t.)	/0.1	/0.0001	potato, cereal grain - 0.005
411	flamprop- isopropyl	0.015*	nn	1.0/ (s.-t.)	/0.5	/0.002	cereal grain -0.1*
412	flamprop - M - methyl	0.01*	nn	1.0/ (s.-t.)	nn	nn	cereal grain - 0.06*
413	florasulam	0.05	/0.1	0.01/ (gen.)	/1.0	/0.04	cereal grain-0.05; maize (grain, oil) - 0.1
414	fluazinam	0.002	/0.1	0.001/ (gen.)	/1.0	/0.001	potato – 0.025; horticultural (seed-bearing), grape – 0.05
415	fluazifop-p-butyl	0.001	/0.3	0.001/ (gen.)	/0.5	/0.001	red beet - 0.1*; sugar beet, onion, potato - 0.02; carrot, pea - 0.03; horticultural (seed-bearing, drupaceous), grape - 0.02*; cabbage, rapeseed (grain, oil) - 0.04; sunflower (oil, seeds), soybean (beans, oil) - 0.04
416	fludioxonil	0.055	/0.2	0.1/(org.)	/1.0	/0.01	cereal grain, maize (grain) - 0.02; sunflower (seeds, oil), pea, sugar beet, potato, soybean (beans, oil), rapeseed (grain, oil) - 0,05; grape (berries, juice) - 2.0
417	flumetsulam	0.2	/1.5	0.03/ (gen.)	/1.0	/0.004	cereal grain - 1.0
418	flumioxazin	0.009	/0.2	0.05/ (gen.+ org.)	/1.0	/0.005	sunflower (seeds, oil), soybean (beans, oil) - 0.1

419	fluometuron	0.03	/0.03	0.01/ (s.-t.)	5.0/	0.005/	cotton plant (oil)-0.1; cereal grain - 0.5*
420	fluopicolide	0.07	/0.14	0.01/ (gen.)	/1.0	/0.02	potato - 0.05
421	fluroxypyr	0.2	/0.2	0.01/ (gen.)	/1.0	/0.06	cereal grain, onion - 0.05
422	flurochloridone	0.04	/0.03	0.04/ (s.-t.)	/1.2	/0.001	cotton plant (oil)-0.01; potato, sunflower (seeds, oil), carrot - 0.1;
423	flutriafol	0.004	0.1/	0.006/ (gen.)	/0.5	/0.005	cereal grain, maize (grain), panicum, rice, pea, horticultural (seed-bearing), sunflower (seeds, oil), grape – 0.05; sugar beet – 0.1; rapeseed (grain, oil) – 0.2
424	flufenzine	0.02*	/0.07	/0.002	/0.4	/0.001	horticultural (seed-bearing) - 0.04*, grape - 0.02*
425	flucythrinate	0.02	nn	nn	/0.1	nn	cereal grain - 0.005
426	fozalone	0.006	0.5/ (tr.)	0.001/ (org.)	0.5/	0.01/	cabbage, melon-0.2*;cotton plant (oil), eggplants, tomatoes, sugar beet, horticultural (seed-bearing, drupaceous), grape, citrus (pulp), cereal grain, tobacco, mushrooms, grain legumes -0.2; potato, soybean (beans, oil), oil-seed poppy - 0.1; dried hop - 2.0*; rice - 0.3;

							animal products, wild-growing berries 0.01
427	foxim	0.001	1.0/	0.002/	0.1/	/0.001	cereal grain, rutabaga, turnip, pea sunflower (oil), maize (grain)- 0.05*; potato, tomatoes, eggplants, meat - 0.02; cabbage sugar beet - 0.1; sunflower (seeds) - 0.1*; dried hop -0.5*; carrot, eggs – 0.01 cereal grain after processing in condition of storage - 0.6
428	folpet	0.01	/0.1	0.04/ (org.)	0.5/	/0.003	potato, grape, horticultural (seed-bearing, drupaceous) - 0.02
429	foramsulfuron	8.5	/1.0	0.3/ (gen.)	/1.0	/0.02	maize (grain) - 1.0 maize (oil)-0.5;
430	formothion	0.02	/0.2	0.004/ (org.)	0.5/	0.01/ (m.s.)	cotton plant (oil), sugar beet, red beet, horticultural (seed-bearing, drupaceous), cabbage, grape, tea, pomegranates - 0.2; citrus (pulp) - 0.04*; dried hop - 2.0*
431	fosmet	0.02	0.1/(tr.)	0.2/ (org.)	0.3/	/0.004	sugar beet - 0.25; mushrooms -

							0.1; potato, wild-growing berries - 0.01
432	ether phosphate (adjuvant)	nr	nr	0.3/ (gen.+ s.-t.)	/0.6	nn	nr
433	phosphine	nr	/0.4	/0.005	0.1/	0.01/ (m.s.) 0.001/(a.-d.)	cereal grain - 0.1; grain products, sugar, dried vegetables and fruit, cacao beans, tea, spices, nuts, peanut - 0.01; soybean (beans) - 0.05*
434	fluoroglykofen	0.0006	0.03/	0.002/	0.5/	/0.004	cereal grain -0.01
435	furathiocarb	0.0001	/0.01	0.0006/ (s.-t.)	/0.05	/0.0001	cereal grain, sunflower (seeds), rapeseed (grain), maize (grain), sugar beet - 0.02
436	heptenophos	0.003	/0.2	0.006/ (s.-t.)	0.5/	nn	cereal grain, grain legumes, horticultural (seed-bearing, drupaceous), grape, cucumbers, tomatoes, pepper - 0.1*; citrus (pulp) - 0.05*; berries - 0.01; potato - 0.01*
437	quizalofop-P-ethyl	0.005	/0.8	0.0001/ (gen.)	0.2/ (a)	/0.01	red beet - 0.01; watermelon, cabbage, onion, sugar beet, carrot, potato, tomatoes, rapeseed (grain, oil) - 0.05; soybean (beans, oil), sunflower (seeds,

							oil) - 0.1; pea - 0.4
438	quinomethionate	0.006	nn	nn	0.5/	0.5/	nn
439	chloramben	0.01	/0.5	0.5/ (gen.)	5.0/	nn	cabbage, tomatoes, grape, citrus (pulp), soybean (beans, oil), cotton plant (oil) - 0.25
440	chlorantraniliprole	2.0	/0.2	0.2/ (gen.)	/1.5	/0.007	horticultural (seed-bearing) – 0.5; potato – 0.1; horticultural** (drupaceous), grape ** pepper** - 1.0; cucumber** - 0.3; tomato** - 0.6
441	chlorbromuron	0.01	/0.05	0.4/ (org.)	0.5/	1.0/	cereal grain, maize (grain), soybean (beans, oil) - 0.1; carrot - 0.2
442	chloridazon	0.002	/0.7	0.01/ (s.-t.)	0.5/	0.5/(m.s.) 0.001/ (a.d.)	sugar beet, red beet - 0.1
443	chlorimuron - ethyl	0.005	/0.1	0.03/ (gen.)	3.0/ (a)	0.03/ (m.s.) 0,002/(a.d.) (a)	soybean (beans, oil) - 0.05
444	chlorinate	0.02	nn	0.03/ (org.)	/0.5	nn	cereal grain, vegetables (except for potato), horticultural (seed-bearing, drupaceous) - 0.1
445	chlormequat chloride	0.1	/0.1	0.002/ (s.-t.)	0.3/	/0.02	cereal grain - 0.1; grape, horticultural (seed-bearing), tomatoes, cabbage - 0.05
446	chloroxuron	0.06	/0.4	nn	nn	nn	carrot - 0.02
447	chlorothalonil	0.005	/0.2	0.02/	/2.0	/0.001	tomatoes - 0.15*; horticultural

				(gen.)			(seed-bearing), grape - 0.15; cucumbers - 0.1*; dried hop - 1.0*; potato - 0.05; cereal grain - 0.1
448	chlorpyrifos	0.003	0.2/ (tr.)	0.002/ (s.-t.)	/0.3	0.0002/ (a)	maize (grain) - 0.0006*; rapeseed (grain, oil) - -0.05; cotton plant (oil) - 0.0005*; cereal grain - 0.01; horticultural (seed-bearing) - 0.5; grape - 0.4; potato, sugar beet - 0.005; horticultural (drupaceous) - 0.2**; citrus - 0.3**
449	chlorprofam	0.02	nn	0.07/	2.0/	/0.001	onion, carrot, chicory - 0.05; peeled potato for making of chips-3.0
450	chlorsulfoxim 2 - amino- 4-dimethylamino- 6 -iso-propylidenamin -oxy- 1,3,5- triazine - metabolite intermediate product of circuit synthesis	0.0005 nn	/0.02 nn	0.005/ (gen.) 0.1/ (gen.)	0.5/ /0.5	/0.0003 nn	cereal grain, flax (oil), maize (maize) -0.005 nn
451	chlor sulphoxime - methyl	0.0007	/0.1	/0.005 (org.)	0.5/	/0.0015	cereal grain, maize (grain) - 0.005
452	chlorsulfuron	0.002	/0.02	0.01/ (gen.)	5.0/	0.001/	flax (seeds)-0.01; cereal grain - 0.01

	2 - amino - 4- methyl - 6 - methoxy- 1, 3, 5 - triazine - metabolite and intermediate product of hardin synthesis	nn	nn	0.4/ (org.)	/2.0	/0.02	nn
453	chlorsulfuron potassium salt	0.01	nn	0.01/ (gen.)	5.0/	/0.003	flax (seeds) – 0.01
454	chlorthal dimethyl	0.0005	/0.1	1.0/ (s.-t.)	nn	/0.002	potato - 0.002; vegetables, horticultural (seed-bearing, drupaceous), fish, meat, butter - 0.05; milk products - 0.04; sugar - 0.02
455	chlortoluron	0.01	/0.06	0.02/	/0.8	/0.008	cereal grain - 0.01*
456	chlorfenetol	0.05	nn	nn	/2.0	nn	cotton plant (oil), grape - 0.1*; citrus (pulp) -0.1; horticultural (seed-bearing) -2.0
457	chlorfluazuron	0.001	/0.3	0.01/	/0.25	/0.001	potato, cotton plant (oil) - 0.05
458	cyanophos	0.003*	/0.4	0.015/ (s.-t.)	0.3/	0.3/	citrus - 0.05*; beet, cabbage, horticultural (seed-bearing), grape - 0.1
459	cyhexatin	0.008	/0.1	0.001/ (s.-t.)	0.02/	nn	cotton plant (oil), horticultural (seed-bearing), grape, citrus - 0.01; soybean (beans, oil) - 0.1*; dried hop - 1.0*
460	cycloate	0.1	0.8/ (tr.)	0.2/ (s.-t.)	1.0/	nn	sugar beet, red beet - 0.3

461	cymoxanil	0.02	/0.04	0.3/ (org.)	0.3/ (a)	0.01 / (m.s.) 0.002/ (a.d.) (a)	potato, cucumbers – 0.05; grape , tomatoes – 0.1; sunflower (seeds, oil) – 0.2; onion – 0.5
462	zineb	0.02	0.2/ (gen.)	0.03/ (org.)	0.1/	0.5/ (m.s.) 0.0003/ (a.d.)	potato - 0.1; cereal grain, rice, pea - 0.2; tomatoes, cucumbers, sugar beet, onion, gourds, horticultural (seed-bearing, drupaceous), grape - 0.6; dried hop, tobacco, ethereal-oil- rose 1.0; berries - 0.02
463	cinidon-ethyl	nn	nn	nn	/0.8	nn	nn
464	ethylene-bis-dithiocarbamic acid with ethylene-thiuram-disulphide (complex) zinc salt, metiram (synonym)	0.006	0.6/	0.1/ (s.-t.)	0.1/	/0.001	all food products - 0.02
465	ethylene-bis-dithio-carbamic acid with ethylene-thiuram-disulphide and ethylene-bis-dithio-manganese carbamate (mixture) zinc salt	0.005	nn	0.01/	0.5/	nn	potato, horticultural (seed-bearing), grape - 0.1
466	cypermethrin (zeta and beta-cypermethrins)	0.01	0.02/ (tr.)	0.006/ (s.-t.)	0.5/	0.04/ (m.s.) 0.01/	cotton plant (oil) - 0.01*; cabbage - 0.01; pepper - 0.2*; citrus, sunflower

						(a.d.)	(seeds, oil), gourds, cucumbers, tomatoes - 0.2; berries - 0.01; fish - 0.0015; pea, rapeseed (oil), soybean (oil), champignons - 0.1; sugar beet, horticultural (seed-bearing), potato, cereal grain, carrot, soybean (beans), maize (grain) - 0.05; grape - 0.5; meat, liver, kidneys of bovine cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, fat - 0.2; cow milk - 0.05; eggs - 0.1; horticultural (drupaceous)-0.1*
467	cyprodinil	0.02	/0.7	0.1/ (org.)	/0.8	/0.01	grape – 2.0; horticultural (seed-bearing) – 1.0; horticultural (drupaceous) – 2.0
468	cyproconazole	0.005	/0.2	0.001/ (s.-t.)	/0.7	/0.001	cereal grain-0.05; sugar beet pea, horticultural (seed-bearing), grape - 0.1
469	edil	0.0008	nn	0.002/(s.-t.)	0.2/	nn	potato, soybean (beans, oil), sunflower (seeds, oil) - 0.02
470	emamectin benzoate	0.003	/0.07	0.005/ (gen.)	/0.1	/0.001	grape - 0.05; cabbage - 0.7; tomatoes - 0.02
471	endosulfan	0.002	/0.1	nn	0.1/	0.017/(m.s.) 0.0017/(a.d.)	berries, cucumbers, tomatoes - 0.002; cotton plant (oil) - 0.05

472	epoxiconazole	0.004	/0.4	0.0005/ (gen.)	/1.0	/0.001	cereal grain - 0.2; sugar beet - 0.05
473	esfenvalerate	0.0034	/0.1	0.003/ (org.)	/0.05	/0.0004	maize (grain) - 0.01*, sunflower (seeds), soybean (beans) - 0.02*; sunflower (oil), soybean (oil) - 0.04*; sugar beet - 0.01*; cotton plant (oil), potato, grape, pea, cereal grain, horticultural (seed-bearing), rapeseed - 0.1; cabbage - 0.05; meat and meat products, milk - 0.01
474	ethaboxam	0.04	/0.14	0.02/ (gen.)	/1.0	/0.01	potato - 0.5; grape - 3.0
475	ethalfluralin	0.05	nn	0.4/(gen.)	/0.5	nn	watermelons - 0.05*; cotton plant (oil), sunflower (seeds, oil), soybean (beans, oil) - 0.02
476	ethephon	0.006	/0.5	/0.04	/1.0	/0.008	cereal grain, citrus, sugar beet, pea, tomatoes, cabbage, cucumbers -0.5*; potato - 0.15
477	ethylene - thiocarbamide	0.001	nn	nn	nn	nn	all vegetable and food products - 0.02
478	ethylmercury chloride (granozan)	nn	nn	0.0001/ (s.-t.)	0.005/ (for mercur y)	0.005/	all food products and production raw materials - 0.005

479	ethyl- fenacin	nr	nr	0.0002 (gen.)	0.01/ (a)	/0.0002	nr
480	ethiofencarb	0.1	nn	nn	0.05/	nn	potato - 0.04; grain - legumes - 0.2*; sugar beet- 0.1*; cotton plant (oil), cereal grain, rice - 0.05*; dried hop - 1.0*
481	ethirimol	0.02	/0.15	nn	nn	nn	cereal grain - 0.05
482	ethoxylate of aliphatic alcohol C_8-C_{10}	nn	nn	nn	nn	/2.0	nn
483	ethoxylate of isodecyl alcohol (adjuvant)	nr	nr	0.1/(org.)	/1.0	/0.01	nr
484	etofenprox	0.015*	nn	nn	nn	nn	cotton plant (oil), potato - 0.1*; horticultural (seed-bearing)) -0.3*
485	ethofumesate	0.1	/0.2	0.5/ (gen.)	3.0/ (a)	0.08/ (m.s.) 0.03/6 (a.d.)	red beet, sugar beet - 0.1; tobacco - 1.0*
486	etrimfos	0.003	nn	nn	/0.5	nn	cotton plant (oil), horticultural (seed-bearing, drupaceous), grape - 0.5*; sugar beet - 0.01*; cabbage, potato, sunflower (seeds, oil) -0.1*; pea, cereal grain

							(stored supplies) - 0.2*; berries (all) -0.01
487	benzoic acid	4.0	nn	nn	nn	nn	nn
488	bixafen	0.02	/0.9	0.005/ (gen.)	/1.0	/0.002	cereal grain – 0.5
489	bispyribac acid	0.01*	/0.4	/0.1 (gen.)	/1.0	/0.005	rice – 0.2*
490	quinmerac	0.08	/0.2	0.004/ (gen.)	/0.8	/0.02	rapeseed (grain, oil) – 0.1
491	picoxystrobin	0.04	/0.4	0.03/ (org.)	/1.0	/0.01	cereal grain – 0.2
492	propisochlor	0.025	/0.24	0.06/ (org.)	/0.8	/0.02	maize, rapeseed (grain, oil), sunflower (seeds, oil) – 0.1
493	prosulfocarb	0.005	/0.2	0.02/ (gen.)	/0.5	/0.002	potato – 0.1
494	mixture of non-ionic surfactants of permanent composition	nr	nr	0.3/ (org. + gen.)	/5.0	nr	nr
495	thiencarbazone-methyl	0.2	0.9	0.05/ (gen.)	/1.0	/0.02	maize (grain, oil) – 0.5
496	topramezone	0.002	/0.04	0.02/ (gen.)	/0.8	/0.002	maize (grain, oil) – 0.1
497	fluoxastrobin	0.015	/0.9	0.01/ (org + gen.)	/1.0	/0,002	cereal grain – 0.5
498	cyprosulfamide	0.08	/0.24	0.07/ (gen.)	/0.8	/0.01	maize (grain, oil) – 0.1

The specified hygienic standards set maximum allowable concentration levels of residual quantities of pesticide active substances and their hazardous metabolites in environmental objects, food raw material and food products produced in the territory of the Russian Federation, as well as imported from abroad.

Uniform hygienic standards are set for homogeneous groups of plant products with the similar biological characteristics and average daily intake in the person's ration (horticultural drupaceous, horticultural seed-bearing, cereal grain, etc.) The standards set for a certain group of plant products shall not be applied for other crop plants.

Annex 15.2

HYGIENIC CLASSIFICATION OF PESTICIDES AND AGROCHEMICALS

1. In accordance with the world practice and the effective legislation of the Russian Federation in the field of customers' rights protection, chemical safety and sanitary and epidemiological well-being of the population the determination of a hazard class of pesticides and agrochemicals (hereinafter referred to as the “Preparations”) is an obligatory condition of their supply to the consumer market.

2. The hygienic classification of pesticides and agrochemicals shall not apply to conditions of their production and transportation, however, it constitutes the basis for development and implementation of safety measures at any other stages of preparation handling.

When performing assessment of preparations hazard in the course of their production it is necessary to follow GOST (State Standard) 12.1.007 “Occupational Safety Standards System. Noxious Substances. Classification. General Safety Requirements”; when performing assessment of preparations hazard in the course of their transportation it is necessary to follow GOST 19433 “Dangerous Goods. Classification. Marking”.

3. The determination of a hazard class of a preparation shall specify the possibility of its practical use in the national economy as well as the appropriate area of application (agriculture and\or personal subsidiary plot, outdoor or indoor planting, aerial application etc.), a set of personal and public safety measures and the necessity to carry out any surveillance studies.

4. The main criteria of the hazard assessment of preparations and their active substances are the following:

- Toxicological characteristics (oral, dermal and inhalation toxicity;
- For preparations produced in the territory of the Russian Federation - cumulation coefficient);
- Local and specific response (irritant action on the skin and mucous membranes, allergenic properties);
-Long-term effects on the human health (teratogenicity, embryotoxicity, mutagenicity, carcinogenecity and reproductive toxicity);
- Persistence in soil, under field conditions.

5. The application of the hygienic classification is obligatory in case of:

- performing registration tests and the state registration of preparations;
- any change of the composition or type of a preparative form;
- determination of the area and scope of application of preparations;
- development of any regulations and conditions of use, personal and public safety measures to be taken while handling preparations.

6. The hazard class of a preparation shall be determined on the basis of its full toxicological and hygienic assessment subject to a limiting hazard index, i. e. a criterion defining the maximum hazard of a preparation for the human health.

If the limiting index is hazard (toxicity) of a metabolite generated at handling of any preparation the hazard class shall be determined with respect to such metabolite.

If the limiting index is the persistence of a preparation in soil two hazard classes shall be indicated (a hazard class for toxicological criteria and a hazard class for the persistence).

7. If the liminal (Lim) or no observed effect levels (NOEL) established at the examination of any allergenic, teratogenic, embryotoxic, reproductive, mutagenic and carcinogenec action of a pesticide are lower than the corresponding Limch or NOELch values determined at the examination of a general toxic action, the pesticide may be transferred to a higher hazard class depending on the degree of

manifestation of a particular effect.

8. The hygienic classification of preparations includes 4 hazard classes: extremely hazardous, highly hazardous, moderately hazardous and slightly hazardous.

The criteria of assessment of preparations by hazard classes are specified in Table 1 hereof.

9. The hazard class of a preparation must be indicated on a package label, in the recommendations for application of the preparation and in the preparation safety certificate (safety data sheet) to be executed by the manufacturer (supplier) of the preparation.

Hazard Classes of Pesticides and Agrochemicals

Assessment Criteria	HAZARD CLASSES			
	1	2	3	4
	Extremely Hazardous	Highly Hazardous	Moderately Hazardous	Slightly Hazardous
Median lethal dose upon intragastric administration, mg/kg	Less than 50	51-200	201-1,000	More than 1,000
Median lethal dose upon skin application, mg/kg	Less than 100	101-500	501-2,000	More than 2,000
Median lethal concentration in air, mg/m^3	Less than 500	501-2,000	2,001-20,000	More than 20,000
Cumulation coefficient (1/10 LD50, 2 months)	Less than 1	1-3	3.1-5	More than 5
Persistence (soil) T_{90}	Period of decomposition into non-toxic components - more than 1 year	Period of decomposition into non-toxic components - 6-12 months	Period of decomposition into non-toxic components - 2-6 months	Period of decomposition into non-toxic components - during 2 months

Assessment Criteria	HAZARD CLASSES				
	1	2	3		4
			3A	3B	
Irritant action on the skin	**Cutaneous damage with crusty diseases, severe oedema going beyond the area of exposure for more than 1 mm and severe hyperemia. The specified irritation signs remain for more than 3 days.**	**Distinct erythema and oedema (of 1 mm height). The specified irritation signs remain at least for 3 days.**	**Well-defined erythema and/or oedema. The specified irritation signs remain at least for 2 days.**	**Slight (barely discernible) erythema and/or oedema. The specified irritation signs subside within 1 day.**	**No irritant action.**
Irritant action on the eye mucous membrane	**Eye tissue damage (permanent) or extremely distinct hyperemia of the conjunctiva, distinct oedema - eyelids drift shut almost completely, cornea is opaque, iris is invisible, no reaction of eye to light, profuse discharge which moistens the eyelids and skin around the eyes. The specified irritation signs remain for more than 3 days.**	**Acute hyperemia of the conjunctiva and cornea (deep diffuse redness), distinct oedema - eyelids cover a half of the eyes; corneal opacity, iris is invisible, reaction of eye to light is maintained; profuse discharge which moistens the eyelids and skin around the eyes. The specified irritation signs remain at least for 3 days.**	**Well-defined hyperemia of the conjunctiva and cornea (several vessels are barely discernible), oedema with partial eyelid exteriorization, parts of the iris are barely discernible, discharge from the eyes moistens the eyelids. The specified irritation signs remain at least for 2 days.**	**Slight hyperemia of the conjunctiva and/or cornea (vessels are injected), slight oedema, increased eye moistening. The specified irritation signs subside within 1 day.**	**No irritant action.**

Notes:

- Experiments shall be carried out on rabbits (3-6 animals in a group).

- The response is to be deemed significant if it is detected at least in 34% test animals.

- The period of surveillance over the test animals is 14-21 days after exposure.

Assessment Criteria	HAZARD CLASSES					
Allergenicity	**1**	**2**		**3**		**4**
	Sufficient proofs of the allergenicity for humans at epidemiological and/or clinical and allergological studies, confirmed by specific allergic tests, with or without any proofs of the sensibilizing action on animals.	**Limited proofs of allergenicity for humans at epidemiological and/or clinical and allergological studies (with limited capacity of specific allergic testing) in combination with sufficient proofs of the sensibilizing action for animals.**		**Sufficient proofs of the sensibilizing action on animals**		**No sensibilizing effect under a standard study protocol**
		Sub-class A	**Sub-class B**	**Sub-class A**	**Sub-class B**	
		Sufficient proofs of the extremely severe sensibilizing action for animals: progression of the sensibilization when using any methods of its reproduction in 100% of animals with a high reliability (P < 0.001-0.01) of differences of mean group indices of in vivo and in vitro specific allergic tests.	**Sufficient proofs of the severe sensibilizing action for animals: progression of the sensibilization when using any methods of its reproduction in more than 50% of animals with a reliable (P < 0.01-0.05) difference of mean group indices of in vivo and in vitro specific allergic tests.**	**Moderate allergen: the sensibilization progression is in more than 30% of animals with a reliable (P < 0.05) difference of mean group indices for the most sensible in vivo and in vitro specific allergic tests**	**Minor allergen: sensibilization progression in some isolated cases for animals (in less than 30% of animals) with no reliable difference of mean group indices of in vivo and in vitro specific allergic tests.**	

Assessment Criteria	HAZARD CLASSES			
Teratogenicity - if there are multiple malformation and rare anomalies a substance may be transferred in a higher hazard class**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**
	The teratogenicity for humans was proved at epidemiological studies or, as an exception, at single monitoring of people with the dose-dependent teratogenicity established for animals, including any doses which are not maternally toxic.	**Dose-dependent teratogenic effect on the offspring, including any doses which are not maternally toxic and considerable exceeding of the idiopathic malformation level in animals at the exposure to maternally toxic doses.**	**Teratogenic effect on the offspring at the exposure to maternally toxic doses.**	**No teratogenic effect under a standard study protocol.**
Embryotoxicity ** - if there are multiple abnormalities and rare forms of diseases a substance may be transferred in a higher hazard class	**The embryotoxicity for humans was proved at epidemiological or, as an exception, at single monitoring of people with the dose-dependent embryotoxicity established at experiments on animals, including any doses which are not maternally toxic.**	**Dose-dependent embryotoxic response in animals, including any doses which are not maternally toxic and considerable exceeding the idiopathic level of such effect in animals at the exposure to maternally toxic doses.**	**Detection of the embryotoxic action on the basis of particular indices in the offspring at the exposure to maternally toxic doses.**	**No embryotoxic effect under a standard study protocol.**
Reproductive toxicity - if there are multiple abnormalities and rare forms of diseases a substance may be transferred in a higher hazard class**	**The impact on the reproductive function of humans was proved at epidemiological tests or, as an exception, at single monitoring of people with the dose-dependent reproductive toxicity established for animals, including any doses which are not maternally and paternally toxic**	**Dose-dependent changes in a set of indices of the reproductive function of animals, including any doses which are not maternally and paternally toxic, and considerable exceeding of the idiopathic level of such effect in animals at the exposure to maternally and paternally toxic doses.**	**Impact on particular indices of the reproductive function of animals on the level of maternally and paternally toxic doses.**	**No signs of the reproductive toxicity under a standard study protocol.**

Assessment Criteria	HAZARD CLASSES					
Mutagenicity	**1**	**2**			**3**	**4**
	Sufficient proofs of the mutagenicity for humans established at epidemiological tests (mutation in primary and somatic cells) or, as an exception, limited proofs of the mutagenicity for humans (mutations in somatic cells) with sufficient proofs of the mutagenicity for mammals (dose-dependent mutagenicity under standard protocols of in vivo studies in somatic and primary cells).	**Proofs of the mutagenicity for humans based on epidemiological data may vary from almost sufficient to absent but with sufficient proofs of the mutagenicity for mammals**			**Sufficient proofs of the mutagenicity established on standard laboratory genetical objects (not mammals, mammal and human cell cultures in vitro) and/or reproducible positive results for mammals in any dose which is equal to the MTD or which exceeds the MTD.**	**No proofs of the mutagenicity established on standard genetical objects in a battery of tests for the consideration of gene and chromosome mutations.**
		Sub-class 2A	**Sub-class 2B**	**Sub-class 2C**		
		Isolated epidemiological monitoring of the mutagenic effect in somatic cells of humans with the dose-dependent mutagenicity in somatic and primary cells of mammals established in vivo.	**No proofs of the mutagenicity for humans with the dose-dependent mutagenicity in somatic and primary cells of mammals established in vivo.**	**No dose-dependent mutagenicity for mammals, however, with reproducible positive results for mammals in any dose which is lower than the MTD (Maximum Tolerated Dose) and with sufficient proofs of the mutagenicity established on standard laboratory genetical objects (not mammals, mammal and human cell cultures in vitro).**		

Assessment Criteria	HAZARD CLASSES					
	1	2			3	4
** Carcinogenecity	Sufficient proofs of the carcinogenicity for humans or, as an exception, limited proofs of the carcinogenecity for humans with sufficient proofs of the carcinogenecity for animals and data on the uniform carcinogenesis mechanism for humans and animals obtained in the course of tests on humans	Proofs of the carcinogenecity for humans may vary from almost sufficient to completely absent, however, with proofs of the carcinogenecity for animals			Sufficient proofs of the carcinogenecity for animals but the carcinogenesis mechanism does not apply to humans or growth of malignant tumours in one specie of animals at the use of any doses which are equal to the MTD or which exceed the MTD or limited proofs of the carcinogenecity for animals. This class includes any agents which may not be ranked in the other classes	Proofs indicating the absence of the carcinogenecity for humans with no carcinogenecity detected in test animals or if there are no data on the carcinogenecity for humans or these data are inadequate the absence of the carcinogenecity in two species of animals with negative supporting data
		Sub-class 2A	Sub-class 2B	Sub-class 2C		
		Limited proofs of the carcinogenecity for humans with sufficient proofs of the carcinogenecity for animals or sufficient proofs of the carcinogenecity for animals confirmed by any supporting data.	Limited proofs of the carcinogenecity for humans with limited proofs of the carcinogenecity for animals or sufficient proofs of carcinogenecity for animals with the growth of tumours at the use of any doses which are lower than the MTD or, as an exception, limited proofs of the carcinogenecity for humans only	Sufficient proofs of the carcinogenecity for animals with the growth of tumours at the use of any doses which are equal to the MTD or which exceed MTD or sufficient proofs of the carcinogenecity for animals with the carcinogenesis mechanism which partly applies to humans or the growth of malignant tumours in one specie at the use of any doses which are lower than the MTD or limited proofs of carcinogenecity confirmed by any supporting data or, as an exception, only any epidemiological data which are between limited and inadequate data by the level of evidence.		

** Sufficient proofs of the carcinogenecity for humans - in the course of epidemiological studies the cause-effect relationship between the impact of the agent and the rise in incidence of malignant tumours was established; moreover, it appeared possible to exclude the effects of randomness, prejudice and impact of other factors.

Limited proofs of the carcinogenecity for humans - in the course of epidemiological studies the relationship between the impact of the agent and the rise in incidence of malignant tumours was established, but it was impossible to fully exclude the effects of randomness, prejudice and impact of other factors.

Inadequate proofs of the carcinogenecity for humans - there are no epidemiological data or they are qualitatively or quantitatively insufficient to establish the cause-effect relationship (or its absence) between the impact of the agent and the rise in incidence of malignant tumours.

Proofs indicating the absence of the carcinogenecity - in the course of several adequate epidemiological studies no positive correlation between the impact of the studied agent on humans and the rise in incidence of malignant tumours was detected.

Sufficient proofs of the carcinogenecity for test animals - the cause-effect relationship between the impact of the agent and the rise in incidence of malignant tumours or the aggregate frequency of development of malignant and benign tumours was established in two species of animals or in one specie in the course of two independent studies carried out in different periods of time or in different laboratories or under different protocols. In exceptional cases the rise in incidence of tumours in one specie of animals in a single test may be qualified as a sufficient proof of the carcinogenecity if there are some unusual manifestations of such carcinogenecity.

Limited proofs of the carcinogenecity for test animals - results show the presence of the carcinogenic effect but the final assessment is hindered as the proof of the carcinogenicity was obtained for one specie in a single test and there are some uncertainties regarding planning and performance of the experiment or regarding interpretation of its results or as there was only the rise in incidence of benign tumours or growths with unclassified neoplastic potential or any tumours which are spontaneously detected in this range of animals with high frequency.

Inadequate proofs of the carcinogenecity for test animals - test results do not allow pronouncing for the presence or absence of the carcinogenecity due to significant qualitative or quantitative errors in the course of the experiment.

Proof of the absence of the carcinogenecity - the absence of the carcinogenecity was showed in the experiment adequately performed on two species of animals with no genotoxicity.