

RESOLUTION

as of December 9, 2011

No. 874

Moscow

Concerning Acceptance of the Customs Union Technical Regulations On Grains Safety

In compliance with Article 13 of the Agreement on the Unified Principles and Rules of Technical Regulation in the Republic of Belarus, Republic of Kazakhstan and Russian Federation as of November 18, 2010, the Customs Union Commission (hereinafter referred to as the Commission) **decided to:**

1. Accept the Customs Union Technical Regulation On Grains Safety (TP TC 015/2011) (enclosed).

2. Approve the List of Standards comprising the research (testing) and measurement rules and methods including the rules of taking the samples necessary to apply and execute the requirements set in the Customs Union Technical Regulations On Grains Safety (TP TC 015/2011) as well as to carry out the evaluation (confirmation) of the products compliance (enclosed).

3. Decree:

3.1. The Customs Union Technical Regulations On Grains Safety (hereinafter referred to as the Technical Regulations) become effective since July 1, 2013, provided that:

- The requirements set in Appendix 2 to the Technical Regulations concerning the "infestant contamination" index are effective until July 1, 2018; upon the expiry of the abovementioned period, the norm "not allowed" is set.

- The requirements set in Appendices 3 and 5 to the Technical Regulations concerning the "Mountain bluet" index (per totality with other injurious additives specified) are effective until July 1, 2018; upon the expiry of the abovementioned period, the norm "Mountain bluet is not allowed" is set.

3.2. The documents on the evaluation (confirmation) of the compliance with the obligatory requirements set by the Customs Union regulatory legal acts or legislation of the Customs Union member state, issued or accepted in relation to the products which are the subject of technical regulation by the Technical Regulations (hereinafter referred to as the products), are effective until the expiry period thereof before the day when the Technical Regulations come in force but not later than February 15, 2015. The documents specified which are issued or accepted before the day when the present Resolution is officially published are effective until the expiry period thereof.

Since the day when the Technical Regulations come in force, the issuance or acceptance of the documents concerning the evaluation (confirmation) of the products compliance with the obligatory requirements previously set by the Customs Union regulatory legal acts or legislation of the Customs Union member state is not allowed.

3.3. Until February 15, 2015 it is allowed to manufacture and release into circulation the products in compliance with the obligatory requirements previously set by the Customs Union regulatory legal acts or legislation of the Customs Union member state, provided the availability of the documents concerning the evaluation (confirmation) of the products compliance with the obligatory requirements specified, issued or accepted before the day when the Technical Regulations come in force.

The products specified are labelled with the national compliance mark (market circulation mark) as per legislation of the Customs Union member state.

Labelling of such products with the unified mark for the products circulation on the market of the Customs Union member states is not allowed.

3.4. Circulation of the products released into circulation during the validity period of the documents concerning the evaluation (confirmation) of compliance mentioned in subparagraph 3.2 of the present Resolution is allowed during the validity period of the products set in compliance with legislation of the Customs Union member state.

4. The Commission Secretariat in cooperation with the Parties shall prepare the draft Plan listing the activities necessary to implement the Technical Regulations and, within the three-month period since the day when the present Resolution becomes effective, to ensure the submittal thereof for approval by the Commission as per the established procedure.

5. The Kazakh party, provided participation of the Parties, as based on the monitoring of standards application outcomes, shall ensure preparation of the proposals on the update of the lists comprising the standards specified in paragraph 2 of this Resolution and submittal thereof not less than once per year since the day when the Technical Regulations become effective to the Commission Secretariat for approval by the Commission according to the established procedure.

6. To the attention of the Parties:

6.1. Before the day when the Technical Regulations become effective, the Parties shall define the state control (supervision) agencies responsible for compliance with the requirements set in the Technical Regulations and inform the Commission thereon.

6.2. Since the day when the Technical Regulations become effective, the Parties shall ensure the state control (supervision) over compliance with the requirements set in the Technical Regulations, taking into account subparagraphs 3.2-3.4 of this Resolution.

7. The present Resolution becomes effective since the date of the official publication thereof.

Members of the Customs Union Commission:

**in the name of the Republic
of Belarus**

**in the name of the Republic
of Kazakhstan**

**in the name of the Russian
Federation**

S. Rumas

U. Shukeev

I. Shuvalov

APPROVED
by Decision of the Customs
Union Commission
No. 874 as of December 9, 2011



**TECHNICAL REGULATIONS
OF THE CUSTOMS UNION**

TP TC 015/2011

On Grains Safety

Introduction

1. The present Technical Regulations of the Customs Union On Grains Safety (hereinafter referred to as the Technical Regulations) is developed in compliance with the Agreement on the Unified Principles and Rules of Technical Regulation in the Republic of Belarus, Republic of Kazakhstan and Russian Federation as of November 18, 2010.

2. The present Technical Regulations is developed to establish on the unified customs territory of the Customs Union the unified requirements to the grains which are obligatory for application and execution, to provide for the free turnover of the grains released for circulation on the unified customs territory of the Customs Union.

3. If other Technical Regulations establishing the requirements to the grains are accepted in relation to the grains, the latter shall comply with the rules set in each Technical Regulations of the Customs Union, the force of which is extended thereon.

Article 1. Scope of Application

1. The present Technical Regulations is extended on the grains released for circulation on the unified customs territory of the Customs Union used for eating and feeding purposes.

The present Technical Regulations is not extended on the grains designated for seed-growing purposes, seed derivatives.

2. The present Technical Regulations establishes the requirements to the grains which are obligatory for application and execution on the unified customs territory of the Customs Union and the requirements associated therewith to the processes related to production, storage, transportation, sales and disposal of the grains to protect the human life and health, property, environment, the life and health of animals and plants as well as to prevent the actions deceiving the consumers of the grains.

3. The grains are identified on the basis of information marked in the shipping documents, by labelling, visual inspection of the botanical properties of the grains characteristic for this type of the crop as well as the distinctive features specified in Appendix 1 to this Technical Regulations.

In case when it is impossible to identify the grains on the basis of the information marked in the shipping documents, by labelling and visual inspection, identification is carried out by the analytic method, checking up the compliance of the physical and chemical properties of the grains with the standards specified in Article 5 of this Technical Regulations.

Article 2. Definitions

The following terms and definitions thereof are used in this Technical Regulations:

Grains moisture – the water that is physically, chemically and mechanically linked with the grains tissue, removed under the standard conditions of the definition.

Injurious additive – the impurity of the vegetable origin which, in the amounts beyond the permissible levels, may produce the toxic, harmful, damaging or dangerous effect on health of a human being and/or animal and/or plants.

Release for circulation – purchase and sale or other grains transmission methods on the unified customs territory of the Customs Union, starting with the manufacturer or import merchant.

Genetically modified (transgenic) organisms – the organisms obtained using the genetic engineering methods.

Smut grains – the grains which is partially or fully polluted with the smut balls.

Grains infestant pollution – the presence of dead infestants or parts thereof as well as their waste products in the intergrain space.

Grains infestant contamination – the presence of alive infestants at any stage of their development in the intergrain space or inside separate grains.

Grains – products of grain varieties, pulse and oil-bearing crops used for eating and feeding purposes.

Grains identification – procedure for assigning the grains to the technical regulation objects of the present Technical Regulations.

Feeding purposes – using the grains as the feedstuff for animals and compound feed production.

Grain insects – grain borer, bread beetle, granary weevil, rice weevil, flour moth, granary moth, warehouse beetle, tenebrionid flour beetle, carpet beetle, khapra beetle, meal worms, rust-red flour beetle, spider beetles, leather beetles, cucuid beetles, fungus beetles, nitidulid beetles, plaster beetles, mould beetles, book lice, seed beetles, tortrix moth.

Grains decontamination – chemical, radiation or physical impact on the grains to destroy infestants and microorganisms.

Grains processing – cleaning and/or drying and/or decontamination of the grains to provide for the safety thereof.

Grains cleaning – removing the impurities to ensure the grains safety.

Grains batch – amount of the grains with the same title (of the same type), uniform in terms of quality, assigned for the simultaneous acceptance, shipment and/or storage.

Grains handling – transferring the grains batches during the circulation thereof.

Eating purposes – using the grains to process into the edible products.

Grains shipped – the grains which underwent the processing and forwarded for eating and feeding purposes.

Grains foreign odour – the smell which is uncommon for the grains with this title (of this type), emerging as the result of sorption by the grains of the foreign odorous substances.

Grains production – a complex of agritechnological activities aimed at the grains growing.

Pink coloured grains – the well-filled bright grains with pink skin pigmentation presumably in the kernel area.

Spur – the grains affected by *Claviceps purpurea* fungi looking as elongated solid formations in the head of dark violet colour.

Grains drying – a decrease in the grains moisture to ensure the safety thereof.

Authorised agency of the Customs Union member state – the commissioned government agency of the Customs Union member state which carries out the state control (supervision) over compliance with the requirements set in the present Technical Regulations.

Grains disposal – using the grains failing to comply with the requirements set in the present Technical Regulations for the purposes differing from the ones for which the grains are allocated and usually used, or bringing the grains failing to comply with the requirements set in the present Technical Regulations into the state which is non-usable and non-applicable as well as eliminates the unfavourable impact thereof onto a human being, animals, plants and the environment.

Fusarium grains – the grains affected by Fusarium fungi during the development (hollow, light-weighted, wrinkled, whitish, sometimes with orange-pink stains).

Grains storage – a technological process for creation of the conditions in the grain depot to ensure the grains safety.

Grains expert appraisal – defining the grains safety indices to make a decision concerning the possibility of disposal thereof.

Article 3. Rules for Releasing the Grains into Circulation on the Market

1. The grains shipped for eating and feeding purposes is released into circulation on the unified customs territory of the Customs Union provided that they have undergone the necessary procedures for compliance evaluation (confirmation) set in the present Technical Regulations as well as other technical regulations of the Customs Union, the effect of which is applied to the grains.

2. Each batch of the grains shipped during the release thereof into circulation on the unified customs territory of the Customs Union is accompanied by the shipping documents which shall contain the information on the declaration of compliance of the grains batch with the requirements set in the present Technical Regulations.

When releasing into circulation on the unified customs territory of the Customs Union the grains designed to be delivered for storage and/or processing on the territory of the manufacturing country, they shall be accompanied with the shipping documents without the information on the declaration.

3. The grains shipped, the compliance of which with the requirements set in the present Technical Regulations is not approved, may not be labelled with the unified mark of the product circulation on the market of the Customs Union member states and shall not be accepted for release into circulation on the unified customs territory of the Customs Union.

Article 4. Safety Requirements

1. Indices of toxic components, mycotoxins, benz(a)pyrene, pesticides, radionuclides, infestant contamination and injurious additives in the grains shipped for eating purposes shall not exceed the maximum permissible limits specified in Appendices 2, 3 to this Technical Regulations.

2. Indices of toxic components, mycotoxins, pesticides, radionuclides, infestant contamination and injurious additives in the grains shipped for feeding purposes shall not exceed the maximum permissible limits specified in Appendices 4, 5 to this Technical Regulations.

3. The residual quantities of pesticides, excluding the pesticides specified in Appendices 2, 4 to this Technical Regulations are defined on the basis of information concerning the application thereof

supplied by the manufacturer (supplier) of the grains during their release into circulation on the unified customs territory of the Customs Union. Indices of their contents in the grains shall not exceed the maximum permissible limits specified in Appendix 6 to this Technical Regulations.

4. The grains shall not be allowed for release into circulation on the unified customs territory of the Customs Union if the contents of the residual quantities of pesticide active substances registered in the order established by legislation of the Customs Union member states and listed in Appendices 2, 4, 6 to this Technical Regulations exceed the permissible levels.

5. The fertilizers used during the grains production shall comply with the requirements set in the Customs Union legislation and, until the corresponding Customs Union Technical Regulations enter into force, with the requirements set in the legislation of the Customs Union member state.

6. The grains are stored in the grain depots ensuring the grains safety and preservation of their consumer properties provided compliance with the requirements to the grains storage processes established in the present Technical Regulations as well as storage conditions set in the national legislation of the Customs Union member states.

7. Surfaces of walls, ceilings, bearing structures, doors, the floor in the processing premises as well as of the silo towers and hoppers shall be accessible for the cleaning and decontamination thereof. The status of the roof and walls of the grain depots, the inlet port structures of the active ventilation channels shall prevent penetration thereto of precipitation and foreign objects.

8. The operational procedure of the grains processing in the grain depots shall ensure the drying, cleaning and decontamination of the grains up to the level ensuring the safe and storage-proof condition.

9. It is not allowed to keep in the grain depots altogether with the grains any toxic, flammable chemical substances, petroleum, oil, lubricants and petroleum derivatives as well as food products belonging to another type or non-food products in case when it may lead to the grains contamination.

10. The procedure for decontamination of the grains contaminated by infestants shall ensure the grains safety in compliance with the requirements set in the present Technical Regulations.

11. During the total period when the grains are stored in the grain depot, the check shall be arranged for the storage conditions (humidity, temperature) as well as infestant contamination indices, grains colour and presence of foreign odour.

12. During the grains storage in the grain depot, the conditions shall be ensured letting prevent the possible spontaneous inflammation of the grains as well as the conditions providing for explosion and fire safety.

13. Grains are handled by the vehicles ensuring the grains safety and security during transportation.

14. The design of cargo compartments in the vehicles and containers shall ensure protection of the grains from pollution, prevent the grains spillage, penetration of animals including rodents and insects as well as provide for cleaning and/or washing and/or disinfection and/or desinsection and/or deratisation.

15. The cargo compartments in the vehicles and containers shall be the source of the grains pollution.

16. The grains is carried in bulk, transport containers or consumer packaging.

The grains carried in bulk shall be accompanied with the shipping documents ensuring the traceability thereof with the information concerning the following:

1) Grains type, cropping year, place of origin, grains allocation (for the eating or feeding purposes, for storage and/or processing, for export).

2) Grains amount, in mass units.

3) Applicant's title and place of origin.

4) Presence of genetically modified (transgenic) organisms (hereinafter referred to as GMO) in the grains in case when the content of the abovementioned organisms in the grains amounts to over 0.9 percent.

For the grains obtained using GMO the following information shall be provided: "genetically modified grains" or "grains obtained using genetically modified organisms" or "grains contain the components of genetically modified organisms" specifying the unique transformational event identifier.

Labels of the grains put into the consumer packaging (grains for feeding purposes) and of the grains in transport containers shall contain the information specified in subparagraphs 1-4 of the present paragraph and the information concerning the grains shelf life and storage conditions (regarding the grains allocated for feeding purposes and packaged in consumer packaging).

It is allowed to complement the grains labelling with the inscription: "Shelf life is unrestricted provided compliance with storage conditions."

Labels of the grains put into the transport containers and/or consumer packaging shall be in Russian. It is allowed to apply the label in state language(s) of the Customs Union member state.

It is allowed to state the information on the title of the grains manufacturer's origin place located outside the boundaries of the unified customs territory of the Customs Union in Latin letters and Arabic numerals or the state language(s) of the country where the grains manufacturer is located provided the statement thereof in Russian.

Information for the buyer (consumer) specified on the label shall be intelligible, readable, valid and non-deceiving. Inscriptions, marks and symbols shall make a contrast to the background against which the label is applied.

The mark for the grains put into the consumer package (the grains for the feeding purposes) shall be applied onto the consumer package and/or tag and/or back label and/or insert leaflet placed into each package unit or attached thereto.

The mark for the grains put immediately into the transport container shall be applied onto the transport container and/or tag and/or back label and/or insert leaflet placed into each package unit or attached thereto, otherwise it shall be contained in the shipping documents.

Packaging shall comply with the requirements set in the Customs Union technical regulations On Packaging Safety.

17. A batch of the grains shipped failing to comply with the requirements set in the present Technical Regulations shall be returned and disposed of.

The authorised agency of the Customs Union member state, on the territory of which the grains are identified failing to comply with the applicable requirements set in the present Technical Regulations, makes a decision to carry out the grains expert appraisal and forms a commission comprising the representatives of the authorised agency, the grains manufacturer (owner) and receiver that takes a sample and sends it to the certified testing laboratory (centre) included into the Unified Register of Certification Authorities and Testing Laboratories (Centres) of the Customs Union to carry out the tests. The certified testing laboratory (centre) is chosen by the commission.

18. For the period required to perform the expert appraisal and make a decision concerning the possible return or disposal of the grains, the latter is subject to storage in separate facilities while specifying the batch volume and complying with the conditions which prevent any access to the grains, the fouling or infestant contamination thereof.

19. As based on the testing results, the commission shall make a decision concerning the grains return or disposal.

20. The grains are returned and disposed of in compliance with the requirements set in the national environmental legislation and the national legislation in the area of plant quarantine in the Customs Union member state.

21. When disposing the grains which fail to comply with the requirements set in the present Technical Regulations, the manufacturer (owner) shall submit to the authorised agency of the Customs Union member state the document confirming the fact of such grains disposal according to the procedure stipulated in the national legislation of the Customs Union member state.

Article 5. Assuring Compliance with Safety Requirements

1. Compliance of the grains with the present Technical Regulations is assured by following the requirements therein and the ones set in other Customs Union Technical Regulations, the effect of which is applied thereto.

Research (testing) and measurement methods are established in the standards included into the List of Standards comprising the research (testing) and measurement rules and methods, i.e. the rules on taking the samples required to apply and follow the requirements set in the present Technical Regulations as well as to perform the products compliance evaluation (confirmation) approved by the Customs Union Commission.

Article 6. Compliance Evaluation

1. Evaluation of compliance of the grains shipped with the requirements set in the present Technical Regulations takes places in the following forms:

- 1) Confirmation (declaration) of the grains compliance.

2) State control (supervision) over compliance with the requirements set in the present Technical Regulations in regards to the grains and associated with the requirements to the processes of production, storage, transportation, sales and disposal of the grains.

Article 7. **Compliance Confirmation**

1. The grains released into circulation on the unified customs territory of the Customs Union which are delivered for the eating and feeding purposes are subject to the compliance confirmation in the form of the compliance declaration.

The grains released into circulation on the unified customs territory of the Customs Union which are sent for storage and/or processing on the territory of the manufacturing country are not subject to the compliance confirmation.

2. The compliance confirmation in regards to the grains manufactured on and imported onto the unified customs territory of the Customs Union takes place following the uniform rules and schemes stipulated by the present Technical Regulations.

3. During the compliance declaration the applicant may become the legal entity or the natural person registered in compliance with the national legislation of the Customs Union member state on its territory as the private entrepreneur, or being the manufacturer or the seller, or performing the functions of the foreign manufacturer on the basis of the agreement therewith in regards to assuring the compliance of the grains shipped with the requirements set in the Customs Union technical regulations and in regards to the responsibility concerning the non-compliance of the grains shipped with the requirements set in the Customs Union (the party performing the functions of the foreign manufacturer).

4. Depending on the compliance declaration scheme, the compliance confirmation in the compliance declaration form is carried out on the basis of the proprietary evidences and/or the ones obtained due to participation of the third party: the products certification body, the management systems certification body, the certified testing laboratory entering the Unified Register of Certification Authorities and Testing Laboratories (Centres) of the Customs Union.

5. The grains compliance declaration is carried out following schemes 1д, 2д, 3д, 4д and 6д.

When declaring compliance following schemes 1д, 3д and 6д, the applicant may become the legal entity or the natural person registered in compliance with legislation of the Customs Union member state on its territory, being the manufacturer or performing the functions of the foreign manufacturer.

When declaring compliance following schemes 2д and 4д, the applicant may become the legal entity or the natural person registered in compliance with legislation of the Customs Union member state on its territory, being the manufacturer or the seller, or performing the functions of the foreign manufacturer.

6. Declaration scheme 1д comprises the following procedures:

- Forming and analysing technical documentation
- Implementing production control
- Testing grains samples

- Accepting and registering the compliance declaration
- Applying the unified circulation mark.

The applicant shall undertake the measures necessary to make the production process stable, ensuring the compliance of the grains with the requirements set in the present Technical Regulations, forming the technical documentation and carrying out the analysis thereof.

The applicant shall provide for production control arrangement.

To control the compliance of the grains with the requirements set in the present Technical Regulations, the applicant carries out the testing of the grain samples. The grain samples are tested at the applicant's choice in the testing laboratory or the certified testing laboratory.

The applicant shall execute the compliance declaration, registering it as per the notification principle according to the procedure established by the Customs Union Commission.

The expiry period for the compliance declaration of the grains produced serially shall not exceed 3 years.

7. Declaration scheme 2Д comprises the following procedures:

- Forming and analysing technical documentation
- Testing grains samples
- Accepting and registering the compliance declaration
- Applying the unified circulation mark.

The applicant shall form the technical documentation and carry out the analysis thereof.

The applicant carries out the testing of the grain samples to ensure the confirmation of the grains batch compliance declared with the requirements set in the present Technical Regulations. The grain samples are tested at the applicant's choice in the testing laboratory or the certified testing laboratory entering the Unified Register of Certification Authorities and Testing Laboratories (Centres) of the Customs Union.

The applicant shall execute the compliance declaration, registering it as per the notification principle according to the procedure established by the Customs Union Commission.

The expiry period for the compliance declaration of the grains batch shall be at the applicant's choice.

8. Declaration scheme 3Д comprises the following procedures:

- Forming and analysing technical documentation
- Implementing production control
- Testing grains samples
- Accepting and registering the compliance declaration
- Applying the unified circulation mark.

The applicant shall undertake the measures necessary to make the production process stable, ensuring the compliance of the grains with the requirements set in the present Technical Regulations, forming the technical documentation and carrying out the analysis thereof.

The applicant shall provide for production control arrangement.

To control the compliance of the grains with the requirements set in the present Technical Regulations, the applicant carries out the testing of the grain samples. The grain samples are tested in the certified testing laboratory entering the Unified Register of Certification Authorities and Testing Laboratories (Centres) of the Customs Union.

The applicant shall execute the compliance declaration, registering it as per the notification principle according to the procedure established by the Customs Union Commission.

The expiry period for the compliance declaration of the grains produced serially shall not exceed 3 years.

9. Declaration scheme 4д comprises the following procedures:

- Forming and analysing technical documentation
- Testing grains samples
- Accepting and registering the compliance declaration
- Applying the unified circulation mark.

The applicant shall form the technical documentation and carry out the analysis thereof.

The applicant carries out the testing of the grain samples to ensure the confirmation of the grains batch compliance declared with the requirements set in the present Technical Regulations. The grain samples are tested in the certified testing laboratory entering the Unified Register of Certification Authorities and Testing Laboratories (Centres) of the Customs Union.

The applicant shall execute the compliance declaration, registering it as per the notification principle according to the procedure established by the Customs Union Commission.

The expiry period for the batch compliance declaration shall be at the applicant's choice.

10. Declaration scheme 6д comprises the following procedures:

- Forming and analysing technical documentation which comprises in the obligatory manner the management system certificate (copy of the certificate) issued by the body for management system certification.

- Implementing production control
- Testing grains samples
- Accepting and registering the compliance declaration
- Applying the unified circulation mark.
- Controlling the stability of management system functioning.

The applicant shall undertake the measures necessary to ensure the stability of management system functioning and grains production conditions complying with the requirements set in the present Technical Regulations, forming the technical documentation and performing the analysis thereof.

The applicant shall provide for carrying out the production control and inform the body for management system certification concerning the planned changes in the management system.

To control the compliance of the grains with the requirements set in the present Technical Regulations, the applicant carries out the testing of the grain samples.

The grain samples are tested in the certified testing laboratory.

The applicant shall execute the compliance declaration, registering it as per the notification principle according to the procedure established by the Customs Union Commission.

The body for management system certification shall perform the inspection control over the functioning of the certified management system.

Provided the negative results of the inspection control, the applicant shall make any of the following decisions:

- Suspending the compliance declaration.
- Cancelling the compliance declaration.

The corresponding entry is made into the Unified Register of Compliance Certificates Issued and Compliance Declarations Registered, Executed as per the Unified Form.

The expiry period for the compliance declaration of the grains produced serially shall not exceed 5 years.

11. Technical documentation confirming the grains compliance with the requirements set in the present Technical Regulations may comprise:

Protocols of the tests performed by the applicant and/or certified testing laboratories (centres) confirming the compliance of the grains with the requirements set in the present Technical Regulations

Documents confirming the grains safety in compliance with legal acts of the Customs Union and member states thereof

Management systems compliance certificates

Other documents confirming the grains safety.

12. The compliance declaration is executed according to the unified form confirmed by the Customs Union Commission.

13. The compliance declaration is subject to re-execution in the following cases:

When changing the requirements set in the present Technical Regulations

When changing the composition of the technical documentation or technological process of production and/or storage which have affected or may affect the compliance of the grains with the requirements set.

The compliance declaration shall be re-executed in the procedure of the acceptance thereof.

14. Technical documentation including the documents confirming the compliance on the territory of the Customs Union member state shall be kept:

1) for the grains produced serially – at the applicant's premises during at least 10 years since the date of the grains phase-out (production termination)

2) for the grains batch – at the applicant's premises during at least 10 years since the date of the grains batch sale.

The evidentiary materials confirming the results of the management system certification are kept in the management system certification body that has issued the compliance certificate, during at least 5 years since the expiry date of the management system compliance certificate.

The abovementioned documents shall be submitted to the state control (supervision) agencies at the latter's request.

15. State control (supervision) over compliance with the requirements set in the present Technical Regulations in regards to the grains and the requirements associated therewith to the processes related to production, storage, transportation, sales and disposal thereof is carried out in compliance with the national legislation of the Customs Union member state.

Article 8. Labelling with the Unified Mark for Product Circulation on the Market of the Customs Union Member State

1. The grains complying with safety requirements which underwent the compliance confirmation procedure as per Article 7 of the present Technical Regulations shall be labelled with the unified mark for product circulation on the market of the Customs Union member states.

The grains are labelled with the unified mark for product circulation on the market of the Customs Union member states provided the compliance thereof with the requirements set in the present Technical Regulations as well as other technical regulations of the Customs Union, the effect of which is applied thereto.

2. The unified mark for product circulation on the market of the Customs Union member states is put onto the package or the documents attached in case when the grains are transported in bulk.

The unified mark for product circulation on the market of the Customs Union member states is applied using any method ensuring the legible and clear image during the total shelf life of the grains.

3. Labelling with the unified mark for product circulation on the market of the Customs Union member states is performed by the applicant before releasing the grains into circulation on the unified customs territory of the Customs Union.

Article 9. Disclaimer Clause

1. The Customs Union member states shall take the measures necessary to restrict, prohibit the release into circulation of the grains shipped on the unified customs territory of the Customs Union as well as the withdrawal from the market the grains shipped which fail to comply with the requirements set in the present Technical Regulations.

2. The authorised body of the Customs Union member state shall notify the Customs Union Commission and the authorised bodies of other Customs Union member states on the decision made, specifying the reasons for making such decision and submitting the evidences which clarify the necessity of taking such measure.

3. In case when the authorised bodies of other Customs Union member states disagree with the decision made which is referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the authorised bodies of all Customs Union member states carry out review sessions to make the mutually acceptable decision.

**Distinctive Features of the Grains Belonging to Grain Varieties, Pulse and Oil-Bearing Crops
which are Used during Identification**

| Grains Title | Features |
|--------------|--|
| Soft wheat | The grain is oval in shape, short, roundish; the colour varies between the red-brown and light brown; the beard is well observable; there is the closed line in the grain due to the deep crease; the endosperm is different (floury or vitreous); there is the pappus; sizes: thickness is from 1.4 to 3.1 mm; width is from 1.4 to 3.8 mm; length is from 4.6 to 7.6 mm. |
| Durum wheat | The grain is elongated, faces are present in the cross section; medium size; mostly large; the colour varies between the light and dark amber; the beard is poorly developed, hardly visible; the endosperm is vitreous; an open crease; sizes: thickness is from 1.5 to 3.3 mm; width is from 1.6 to 4.0 mm; length is from 4.8 to 8.0 mm. |
| Rye | The grain is longer and thinner; greyish-green colour; a sharp blossom end; a deep beard; the kernel surface is rugulose; there is a hardly visible crease on the blunt end of the grain; sizes: thickness is from 1.5 to 3.1 mm; width is from 1.5 to 3.5 mm; length is from 5.0 to 10.0 mm. |
| Barley | The grain is aristulate, grown together with chaffs, rarely naked; the shape is elliptical, elongated with points on the ends; the kernel surface is smooth; the colour is yellow with hints of green, without a crease; sizes: thickness is from 1.4 to 4.5 mm; width is from 2.0 to 5.0 mm; length is from 7.0 to 14.6 mm. |
| Oats | The grain is aristulate, not grown together with chaffs; the shape is oval and elongated, narrowing to the top; of white or yellow colour; the fluff covers the entire surface; there is a crease; sizes: thickness is from 1.2 to 3.6 mm; width is from 1.4 to 4.0 mm; length is from 8.0 to 16.6 mm. |

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| Maize | In terms of size, body, shape and colour the maize grains are different: dentoid, half-vitreous, flinty, almost completely vitreous; of oval, roundish shape; flour, pop; of white, yellow, reddish-brown colour; the kernel surface is smooth or wrinkled; without a crease; sizes: thickness is from 2.5 to 8.0 mm; width is from 5.0 to 11.5 mm; length is from 5.5 to 13.5 mm. |
| Millet | The grain is aristulate, of roundish shape; of creamy, yellow, red, brown colour; the kernel surface is smooth, glossy; sizes: thickness is from 1.0 to 2.2 mm; width is from 1.2 to 3.0 mm; length is from 1.8 to 3.2 mm. |
| Rice | The grain is aristulate, of elongated and oval shape; the kernel surface is longitudinally ribbed; of white, straw-yellow, brown colour; without a crease and beard; sizes: thickness is from 1.2 to 2.8 mm; width is from 2.5 to 4.3 mm; length is from 5.0 to 12.0 mm. |
| Buckwheat | The grain is aristulate, of three-edged shape, of dark brown colour, sizes: thickness is from 2.0 to 4.2 mm; length is from 5.0 to 7.0 mm. |
| Sorghum | The grain is aristulate or naked; of roundish shape; the kernel surface is smooth, glossy; of white, creamy, red, brown colour; sizes: thickness is from 1.0 to 2.3 mm; width is from 1.4 to 3.5 mm; length is from 1.8 to 3.3 mm. |
| Triticale | The grain is usually of yellowish brown colour; there is the pappus and corcule on the ends. Between the pappus and corcule there may be the wrinkling, there is the lengthwise crease. The kernel bran covering has the developed surface with may wrinkles, the cavities of conical and spherical shape. The bran covering loosely joins the seed coat; sizes: thickness is from 1.5 to 3.1 mm; width is from 1.5 to 3.5 mm; length is from 10.0 to 12.0 mm. |
| Pea | The grain is of circular, roundish angular, smooth or wrinkled shape; of white, yellow, pink, green colour; the raphe is oval, light or black; sizes: thickness is from 4.5 to 8.0 mm; width is from 4.5 to 9.0 mm; length is from 5.0 to 9.8 mm. |
| Lentil | Lentil may be large-seeded and small-seeded; the shape is roundish, strongly compressed, with sharp or roundish edges; of green, yellowish brown, black colour; the raphe is linear; sizes: thickness is from 3.4 to 9.0 mm; width is from 2.5 to 8.0 mm; length is from 4.0 to 8.8 mm. |

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| Vetchling | The grain is of wedged, irregular three-, four-cornered shape; of white, rarely grey, brown colour; the raphe is oval, the colour is similar to the one of the seed, sometimes with the black rim; sizes: thickness is from 9.0 to 14.0 mm; width is from 9.0 to 13.8 mm; length is from 4.0 to 16.0 mm. |
| Garbanzo | The grain is of angular roundish shape with the beak; of white, yellow, reddish, black colour; the raphe is ovoid, the colour is similar to the one of the seed, located below the beak; sizes: thickness is from 7.1 to 12.0 mm; width is from 6.7 to 11.8 mm; length is from 5.0 to 9.8 mm. |
| Beans | The grain is of cylindrical, elliptical, kidney shape; of various solid and variegated colour; the raphe is oval, along the long side edge; sizes: thickness is from 0.7 to 2.1 mm; width is from 0.9 to 2.0 mm; length is from 8.9 to 12.0 mm |
| Soy | The grain is of circular, oval, elongated kidney shape; of yellow, green, brown, black colour; the raphe is elongated oval, light, brown, black; sizes: thickness is from 6.1 to 13.0 mm; width is from 6.2 to 11.8 mm; length is from 4.0 to 8.7 mm |
| Golden gram | The grain is elongated; the kernel surface is smooth, bright; of yellow, green, dotted colour; sizes: thickness is from 3.0 to 6.0 mm; width is from 1.5 to 6.0 mm; length is from 3.5 to 9.0 mm |
| Lupine | The grain is of roundish kidney, slightly squeezed, flat shape; of creamy, grey, white, pink, black colour; the raphe is with the small bulged white, light brown rim at either end of the seed; sizes: thickness is from 5.1 to 14.0 mm; width is from 5.1 to 12.8 mm; length is from 3.5 to 14.0 mm |
| Field beans | The grain is of roundish flat shape; there may be small-seeded and large-seeded ones; of yellow, green, black-and-violet as well as greyish brown colour; sizes; thickness is from 5.2 to 7.9 mm; width is from 6.5 to 10.5 mm; length is from 8.8 to 18.0 mm |
| Vetch | The grain is of circular shape, slightly squeezed; of yellowish brown, black colour; the raphe is narrow, light, 1/5-1/6 of the circle. Sizes: thickness is from 2.0 to 5.0 mm; width is from 2.6 to 6.0 mm; length is from 3.5 to 6.5 mm |

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|--------------|---|
| Sunflower | The fruit is a seed pod of squeezed-ovoid shape with four non-distinct faces consisting of the seed (the core with the thin seed coat) and the peely thick seed vessel (skin) not growing together with the core. The colour of the seed pod skin is white, grey, black, striped or unstriped. Sizes: thickness is from 1.7 to 6.0 mm; width is from 3.5 to 8.6 mm; length is from 7.5 to 15.0 mm |
| Safflower | The fruit being the seed pods remind sunflower seeds in shape. The bran covering is thick, hard to break and separate from the core. The seed is white, bare, oval four-faced, with weakly protruding ribs; sizes: thickness is from 3.0 to 5.0 mm; width is from 3.5 to 5.5 mm; length is from 5.0 to 12.0 mm |
| Colza | The grain is small, of circular shape with fine granular surface; of black, greyish black or dark brown colour, with diameter of 1.5-2.5 mm. |
| Cotton-plant | The grain is of ovoid shape with a large amount of fibre. The grain is covered with two shells: the outer one is lignescent, of dark brown colour (skin), while the inner one is aristulate. Seed sizes: thickness is from 6.0 to 8.0 mm; length is from 9.0 to 12.0 mm. |
| Flax | The grain is flat, glossy, brown, sometimes dark brown or beige. Seed sizes: thickness is from 0.5 to 1.5 mm; width is from 1.7 to 3.2 mm; length is from 3.2 to 6.0 mm |
| Peanut | The seeds are elongated oval and roundish in shape; the skin is of dark red or light pink colour. The seed is light yellow, beige, with a smooth surface; sizes: thickness is from 2.0 to 9.0 mm; width is from 2.0 to 9.0 mm; length is from 7.0 to 20.0 mm |
| Sesame | The seeds are small, flat, of white, grey, greyish brown or black colour. Seed sizes: width is up to 1.5 mm; length is up to 5 mm |
| Mustard | There may be saperda mustard and runchweed. The saperda mustard seeds are of circular shape, 1.2-1.8 mm in diameter; reddish brown with glaucousness or the yellow one with granular surface. The runchweed seeds are of circular shape, 1.8-2.5 mm in diameter; smooth; creamy. |

Appendix 2
to the Customs Union Technical Regulations
On Grains Safety

**Maximum Permissible Levels of Toxic Elements, Mycotoxins, Benz(a)pyrene,
Pesticides, Radionuclides and Infestant Contamination
in the Grains Supplied for Eating Purposes**

| Product Title | Indices | Permissible Levels, mg/kg, not above | Note |
|--|---|---|--------------------------------|
| Grain varieties (wheat, rye, triticale, oats, barley, millet, buckwheat, rice, maize, sorghum) | Toxic elements | | |
| | Plumbum | 0.5 | |
| | Arsenic | 0.2 | |
| | Cadmium | 0.1 | |
| | Mercury | 0.03 | |
| | Mycotoxins | | |
| | Aflatoxins B1 | 0.005 | |
| | Deoxynivalenol | 0.7 1.0 | Wheat Barley |
| | T-2 toxin | 0.1 | |
| | Zearalenone | 1.0 | Wheat, barley, maize |
| | Ochratoxin A | 0.005 | Wheat, barley, rye, oats, rice |
| | Fumonisin | 4.0 | Maize (raw) |
| | Benz(a)pyrene | 0.001 | |
| | Pesticides | | |
| | Hexachlorocyclohexanes (alpha-, beta-, gamma-isomers) | 0.5 0.2 | Maize |
| | Dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane (DDT) and metabolites thereof | 0.02 | |
| | Hexachlorobenzene | 0.01 | Wheat |
| | Organomercuric pesticides | Not allowed | |
| | 2,4-D acid, 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetate | Not allowed | |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|------------------------------------|
| | Infestant contamination* | Not allowed, except for mite contamination not above 20 ex./kg** | |
| | Dead insect-pest pollution | 15 | ex./kg |
| | Radionuclides | | |
| | Cesium-137 | 60 | Bq/kg |
| | Strontium-90*** | 11 | Bq/kg |
| Pulse crops (pea, beans, garbanzo, lentil, legume, golden gram, vetchling) | Toxic elements | | |
| | Plumbum | 0.5 | |
| | Arsenic | 0.3 | |
| | Cadmium | 0.1 | |
| | Mercury | 0.02 | |
| | Mycotoxins | | |
| | Aflatoxins B1 | 0.005 | |
| | Pesticides | | |
| | Hexachlorocyclohexanes (alpha-, beta-, gamma-isomers) | 0.5 | |
| | Dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane (DDT) and metabolites thereof | 0.05 | |
| | Organomercuric pesticides | Not allowed | |
| | 2,4-D acid, 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetate | Not allowed | |
| | Infestant contamination* | Not allowed, except for mite contamination not above 20 ex./kg | Except for beans, garbanzo, lentil |
| Dead insect-pest pollution | Not allowed | | |

| Radionuclides | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| Cesium-137 | 60 | Bq/kg | |
| Strontium-90*** | 11 | Bq/kg | |
| Oil-bearing crops (sunflower, soy, cotton-plant, flax, colza, mustard, sesame, peanut) | Toxic elements | | |
| | Plumbum | 1.0 | |
| | Arsenic | 0.3 | |
| | Cadmium | 0.1 | |
| | Mercury | 0.05 | |
| | Mycotoxins | | |
| | Aflatoxins B1 | 0.005 | |
| | Pesticides | | |
| | Hexachlorocyclohexanes (alpha-, beta-, gamma-isomers) | 0.2 0.4 0.5 | Soy, cotton-plant Flax, mustard, colza Sunflower, peanut |
| | Dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane (DDT) and metabolites thereof | 0.05 0.1 0.15 | Soy, cotton-plant Flax, mustard, colza Sunflower, peanut |
| | Infestant contamination* | Not allowed, except for mite contamination not above 20 ex./kg** | |
| | Radionuclides | | |
| | Cesium-137 | 60 | Bq/kg |
| | Strontium-90*** | 11 | Bq/kg |
| The grains may contain only the GMO lines which are registered in compliance with legislation of the Customs Union member state. Not above 0.9% of the unregistered GMO lines is allowed in the GMO-containing grains. | | | |

* - Insect-pests and cereal mites

** - During the release into commission on the territory of the Republic of Belarus, infestant pollution (with insect-pests and cereal mites) is not allowed

*** - Strontium-90 content is controlled by the manufacturer (supplier, import merchant) and/or the authorised agency which carries out the state control (supervision) in case when the grains is imported from the territories unfavourable in terms of radiation environment.

Appendix 3
to the Customs Union Technical Regulations
On Grains Safety

Maximum Permissible Levels of Injurious Additives in the Grains Supplied for Eating Purposes

| Grains Title | Index Title | Permissible Level, %, not above |
|-----------------|--|---------------------------------|
| Wheat | Spur | 0.05 |
| | Mountain bluet, Sophora alopecuroides, Thermopsis lanceolata (per totality)* | 0.1 |
| | Coronilla | 0.1 |
| | Heliotropium lasiocarpum | 0.1 |
| | Trichodesma incanum | Not allowed |
| | Smut grains | 10.0 |
| | Fusarium grains | 1.0 |
| Rye, triticales | Spur | 0.05 |
| | Mountain bluet, coronilla (per totality)* | 0.1 |
| | Heliotropium lasiocarpum | 0.1 |
| | Trichodesma incanum | Not allowed |
| | Sophora alopecuroides, Thermopsis lanceolata (per totality) | 0.1 |
| | Fusarium grains | 1.0 |
| | Pink coloured grains | 3.0 |
| Oats | Mountain bluet, Thermopsis lanceolata, spur and smut (per totality)* | 0.1 |
| | Sophora alopecuroides, coronilla (per totality) | 0.02 |
| | Heliotropium lasiocarpum and Trichodesma incanum | Not allowed |
| Barley | Spur and smut | 0.1 |
| | Mountain bluet, Sophora alopecuroides, Thermopsis lanceolata, Darnel ryegrass, coronilla (per totality)* | 0.1 |
| | Heliotropium lasiocarpum and Trichodesma incanum | Not allowed |

| | | |
|--------------------------|--|-------------|
| Millet | Darnel ryegrass, Sophora | 0.18 |
| | alopecuroides, Thermopsis lanceolata, spur and smut (per totality)* | |
| | Mountain bluet, coronilla (per totality)* | 0.02 |
| | Heliotropium lasiocarpum and Trichodesma incanum | Not allowed |
| Buckwheat | Damaged grains | 0.3 |
| | Spur | 0.05 |
| | Mountain bluet, Sophora alopecuroides, Thermopsis lanceolata, coronilla (per totality)* | 0.1 |
| | Heliotropium lasiocarpum and Trichodesma incanum | Not allowed |
| Rice | Damaged grains | 0.5 |
| | Yellow kernel | 4.0 |
| Maize | Spur and smut | 0.15 |
| | Mountain bluet, Sophora alopecuroides, Thermopsis lanceolata (per totality)* | 0.1 |
| | Coronilla | 0.1 |
| | Heliotropium lasiocarpum | Not allowed |
| | Trichodesma incanum, castor-oil plant seeds | Not allowed |
| | Presence of grains with bright yellowish-green fluorescence | 0.1 |
| Sorghum, Siberian millet | Spur and smut | 0.1 |
| | Mountain bluet, Sophora alopecuroides, Thermopsis lanceolata (per totality)* | 0.1 |
| | Coronilla | 0.1 |
| | Heliotropium lasiocarpum and Trichodesma incanum | Not allowed |
| Pea | Spur | 0.1 |

| | | |
|-------------------------------|--|-------------|
| | Mountain bluet, Coronilla, nematode infested seeds, Sophora alopecuroides, Thermopsis lanceolata, Darnel ryegrass (per totality)* | 0.1 |
| | Heliotropium lasiocarpum and Trichodesma incanum | Not allowed |
| Beans, lentil, golden gram | Mountain bluet, coronilla, Sophora alopecuroides, Thermopsis lanceolata, Darnel ryegrass, Heliotropium lasiocarpum and Trichodesma incanum | Not allowed |
| Garbanzo | Coronilla, nematode infested seeds, Sophora alopecuroides, Thermopsis lanceolata, Darnel ryegrass (per totality) | 0.2 |
| | Heliotropium lasiocarpum and Trichodesma incanum | Not allowed |
| Soy, sunflower, peanut, colza | Castor-oil plant seeds | Not allowed |
| Sesame, safflower | Castor-oil plant seeds | Not allowed |
| | Henbane seeds | 0.1 |

* - During the release into commission on the territory of the Republic of Belarus, the presence of the injurious additives such as mountain bluet is not allowed.

Appendix 4
to the Customs Union Technical Regulations
On Grains Safety

Maximum Permissible Levels of Toxic Elements, Mycotoxins, Benz(a)pyrene, Pesticides, Radionuclides and Infestant Contamination in the Grains Supplied for Feeding Purposes

| Title | Indices | Permissible Levels, mg/kg, not above | Note |
|--|------------------------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Grain varieties (wheat, barley, oats, rye, triticale, millet, sorghum, | Toxic Elements: | | |
| | Mercury | 0.1 | |
| | Cadmium | 0.5 | |

| | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| maize,) | Plumbum | 5.0 | |
| | Arsenic | 2.0 | |
| | Mycotoxins: | | |
| | Aflatoxins B1 | 0.02 | |
| | Ochratoxin A | 0.05 | |
| | T-2 toxin | 0.1 | |
| | Deoxynivalenol | 1.0 | |
| | Zearalenone | 1.0 | |
| | Fumonisin | 5.0 | Maize |
| | Sum of aflatoxins B1, B2, G1, G2 | 0.02 | |
| | Dioxines, dibenzofurans* | 0.4 | Nanogram/kg |
| | Dioxin-like polychlorinated biphenyls* | 0.2 | Nanogram/kg |
| | Pesticides: | | |
| | Hexachlorocyclohexanes (alpha-, beta-, gamma-isomers) | 0.02 0.01 0.2 | Alpha-isomer Beta-isomer Gamma-isomer |
| | Dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane (DDT) and metabolites thereof | 0.05 | |
| | 2,4-D acid, 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetate | 0.6 | |
| | Infestant Contamination** | Not allowed, except for mite contamination not above 20 ex./kg | |
| Pulse crops (pea, lupine, field beans, vetch, garbanzo, lentil, vetchling) Oil-bearing crops (soy, colza, sunflower) | Toxic Elements: | | |
| | Mercury | 0.1 | |
| | Cadmium | 0.5 | |
| | Plumbum | 5.0 | |
| | Arsenic | 2.0 | |
| | Mycotoxins: | | |
| | Aflatoxins B1 | 0.02 | |
| | Ochratoxin A | 0.05 | |
| T-2 toxin | 0.1 | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| | Deoxynivalenol | 1.0 | |
| | Zearalenone | 1.0 | |
| | Sum of aflatoxins B1, B2, G1, G2 | 0.02 | |
| | Dioxines, dibenzofurans* | 0.4 | Nanogram/kg |
| | Dioxin-like polychlorinated biphenyls* | 0.2 | Nanogram/kg |
| | Pesticides: | | |
| | Hexachlorocyclohexanes (alpha-, beta-, gamma-isomers) | 0.02 0.01 0.2 | Alpha-isomer Beta-isomer Gamma-isomer |
| | Dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane (DDT) and metabolites thereof | 0.05 | |
| | 2,4-D acid, 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetate | 0.6 | |
| | Infestant Contamination** | Not allowed, except for mite contamination not above 20 ex./kg | |
| Oil-bearing crops (soy, colza, sunflower) | Toxic Elements: | | |
| | Mercury | 0.1 | |
| | Cadmium | 0.5 | |
| | Plumbum | 5.0 | |
| | Arsenic | 2.0 | |
| | Mycotoxins: | | |
| | Aflatoxins B1 | 0.02 | |
| | Ochratoxin A | 0.05 | |
| | T-2 toxin | 0.1 | |
| | Deoxynivalenol | 1.0 | |
| | Zearalenone | 1.0 | |
| | Urease activity | 0.2 | |
| | Nitrate content | 450 | |
| | Nitrite content | 10 | |
| | Pesticides: | | |

| | | | |
|--|---|---------------------|---|
| | Hexachlorocyclohexanes (alpha-, beta-, gamma-isomers) | 0.02 0.01 0.2 | Alpha-isomer Beta-isomer Gamma-isomer |
| | Dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane (DDT) and metabolites thereof | 0.05 | |
| | 2,4-D acid, salts, ethers thereof | 0.6 | |
| Cesium-137 - not above 180 Bq/kg, Strontium-90*** - not above 100 Bq/kg. The grains may contain only the GMO lines which are registered in compliance with legislation of the Customs Union member state. Not above 0.9% of the unregistered GMO lines is allowed in the GMO-containing grains. | | | |

* - Dioxine content is controlled by the manufacturer (supplier, import merchant) and/or the authorised agency which carries out the state control (supervision) only in the cases when the environmental conditions are deteriorated due to emergencies, man-induced and natural disasters leading to production of dioxines and penetration thereof into the environment or when there is the reasonable assumption concerning the possible presence thereof in the grains.

** - Insect-pests and cereal mites.

*** - Strontium-90 content is controlled by the manufacturer (supplier, import merchant) and/or the authorised agency which carries out the state control (supervision) in case when the grains is imported from the territories unfavourable in terms of radiation environment.

Appendix 5
to the Customs Union Technical Regulations
On Grains Safety

Maximum Permissible Levels of Injurious Additives in the Grains Supplied for Feeding Purposes

| Index Title | Permissible Level, %, not above | Grains Title |
|--|--|--|
| Corn cockle | 0.5 | Wheat, barley, oats, rye, millet, sorghum, triticale |
| Spur and smut (per totality) | 0.1 | Wheat, barley, oats, rye, millet, sorghum, triticale |
| | 0.15 | Maize |
| Mountain bluet, coronilla (per totality)* | 0.1 | Wheat, barley, rye, maize, triticale |
| Mountain bluet, Sophora alopecuroides, coronilla (per totality)* | 0.04 | Millet, sorghum, oats |
| Smut grains | 10.0 | Wheat, triticale |
| Heliotropium lasiocarpum and Trichodesma incanum | Not allowed | Wheat, barley, oats, rye, maize, millet, sorghum, triticale, vetch, lupine, vetchling, lentil, field beans |
| Fusarium grains | 1.0 | Wheat, barley, rye, triticale |
| Injurious additive | 0.2 | Vetch, garbanzo, lupine, vetchling, lentil, field beans |

* - During the release into commission on the territory of the Republic of Belarus, the presence of the injurious additives such as mountain bluet is not allowed.

Appendix 6
to the Customs Union Technical Regulations
On Grains Safety

Maximum Permissible Levels of Pesticide Active Substances Content in the Grains¹

| Active Substance Title | MPL/TMPL in the products (mg/kg) |
|---|---|
| (Chloride-N, N-dimethyl-N)-(2-chloroethyl) hydrazine | Cereal grains - nn |
| 0-(2, 4-dichlor-phenyl)-S-propyl-O-ethylthiophosphate | Sunflower (seeds) - 0.1* |
| 0-ethyl-0-phenyl-S-propylthiophosphate | all food products - nn |
| 2, 3, 6-TBA | Wheat - 0.05* |
| 2, 4-DB | Cereal grains - nn |
| 2-methyl-4-dimethylaminomethyl-benzimidazole-5-ol dihydrochloride | Maize - nn |
| 2-oxo-2,5-dihydrofurane | Cereal grains, maize (corn), rice - 0.2 |
| 5-ethyl-5-hydroxymethyl-2-(furyl-2)-1,3-dioxane | Cereal grains - 0.1 |
| 6-methyl-2-thiouracil sodium salt | Millet, oats - nn |
| EPTC | Maize (corn) - 0.05 |
| MCPA | Pea, millet, rice, cereal grains - 0.05 |
| MCPB | Cereal grains, legumes - 0.1 |
| NN-β-oxyethyl (morpholine chloride) | Buckwheat - nn |
| N-β -methoxy-ethylchloraceto-0-toluide | Maize - 0.5* |
| N -(isopropoxy-carbonyl-0-(4-chlorphenylcarbamoyl)-ethanolamine | All food products - nn |
| Azysulfurone | Rice - 0.02 |
| Azoxystrobine | Cereal grains - 0.3 |
| Aquo-N-oxy-2-methylpyridine Manganese (II) chloride | Cereal grains - 0.08 |
| Alachlor | Soy (legumes, oil), maize (corn) - 0.02* |
| Alpha-cypermethrin (cypermethrin isomers mixture) | Pea - 0.1; colza (seeds), cereal grains - 0.05; maize (corn) - 0.05 |
| Amidosulfurone | Cereal grains - 0.1; maize (corn, oil) - 0.5 |

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|---|---|
| Aminopyralid | Cereal grains - 0.1 |
| Atrazine | Maize (corn) - 0.03 |
| Acetamiprid | Cereal grains - 0.5 |
| Acetochlorine | Soy (beans), sunflower (seeds), colza (seeds) - 0.01; maize (corn) - 0.03 |
| Acifluorfen | Soy (beans) - 0.1 |
| Bendiocarb | Maize (corn) - 0.05* |
| Sodium salt of benzoyl formic acid | Cotton-plant (oil), flax (seeds), cereal grains - 0.5 |
| Benomyl | Cereal grains, rice - 0.5; sunflower (seeds) - 0.1*; soy (beans) - 0.02 |
| Bensultap | Cereal grains - 0.05 |
| Bensulfuron-methyl | Rice - 0.02 |
| Bentazone | Cereal grains, rice, pea, soy (legumes, oil), maize (corn) - 0.1 |
| Beta-cyfluthrine | Cereal grains, colza (seeds, oil) - 0.1; pea - 0.2* |
| Bispyribac Sodium | Rice - 0.1 |
| Biphenrin | Grains (resources kept) - 0.2; maize (corn) - 0.01; sunflower (seeds) - 0.02; colza (seeds) - 0.1 |
| Boscalid | Sunflower (seeds) - 0.5; colza (seed) - 0.2 |
| Bromide 4-triphenyl-phosphonium methyl-benzaldehyde- +4-methylene-triphenyl-phosphonium-bromide-4-nitrodiphenyl asomethine | Maize - nn |
| Bromoxynil | Cereal grains, millet, maize (corn) - 0.05 |
| Bromukonasol | Cereal grains - 0.04 |
| Butylate | Maize (corn) - 0.5* |
| Vernolate | Soy (beans), maize (corn) - 0.5* |
| Vinclozolin | Sunflower (seeds) - 0.5* |
| Haloxifop-P-methyl | Sunflower (seeds), soy (beans) - 0.05; colza (seeds) - 0.2 |
| Haloxifop-ethoxyethyl | Sunflower (seeds), soy (beans) - 0.05; colza (seeds) - 0.2 |
| Gamma-cyhalothrin | Cereal grains - 0.05; colza (seed) - 0.1 |
| Hexachlorobenzene | Cereal grains - 0.01 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Glyphosate | Sunflower (seeds), maize (corn) - 0.3; cereal grains - 3.0; rice, soy (beans) - 0.15 |
| Glyphosate-trimesium | Cereal grains - 0.3 |
| Ammonium glufosinate | Sunflower (seeds), buckwheat, millet, colza (seeds), cereal grains, legumes - 0.4 |
| Guazatine | Cereal grains - 0.05 |
| Deltametrin | Sunflower (seeds) - 0.1*; cereal grains, grain legumes, maize (corn), rice - 0.01; colza (seeds) - 0.02 |
| Demeton | Cereal grains - 0.35 |
| Diazinon | Cereal grains, maize (corn) - 0.1 |
| Potassium salt of diisopropyl dithiophosphonic acid | Cereal grains - nn |
| Dicamba | Cereal grains, maize (corn) - 0.5; millet - 0.3 |
| Diquat (dibromide) | Pea - 0.05; sunflower (seeds), colza (seeds) - 0.5; soy (beans) - 0.1 |
| Diclofop-methyl | Soy (beans) - 0.05 |
| Dimetha-chlorine | Colza (seeds) - 0.02* |
| Dimethenamid | Maize (corn), soy (beans) - 0.02; sunflower (seeds) - 0.04 |
| Dimethypin | Sunflower (seeds) - 0.05* |
| Potassium salt of dimethyl ether of dehydroasparaginic acid | Maize - nn |
| Dimethoate | Rice, cereal grains, grain legumes, millet, sunflower (seeds) - 0.02; colza (seeds) - 0.05 |
| Dimoxystrobin | Sunflower (seeds), colza (seeds) - 0.05 |
| Diniconazole | Cereal grains - 0.05 |
| Ditalimfos | Cereal grains - 0.1 |
| Diuron | All food products - 0.02 |
| Difenoxonazole | Cereal grains - 0.08 |
| Diflufenican | Cereal grains - 0.05 |
| Dichlobutrazole | Cereal grains - 0.1* |
| Dichlorprop-dichlorprop-P | Cereal grains - 0.05 |
| Dichlorvos | Cereal grains, bran - 0.3 |
| Isoxadifen-ethyl | Maize (corn) - 0.2 |
| Isoxaflutole | Maize (corn) - 0.05 |

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Isoprotiolan | Rice - 0.3 |
| Isoproturon | Cereal grains - 0.01 |
| Isophenfos | Colza - mn |
| Imasaquin | Soy (beans) - 0.1* |
| Imasalil | Cereal grains - 0.1; soy (beans), sunflower (seeds), colza (seeds) - 0.02; maize (corn) - 0.3 |
| Imasametabenz | Cereal grains - 0.2 |
| Imasamox | Soy (beans), pea - 0.05; colza (seeds) - 0.1; sunflower (seeds) - 0.1 |
| Imasapyr | Sunflower (seeds) - 0.1 |
| Imasetapyr | Soy (beans), pea - 0.5 |
| Imidacloprid | Maize (corn), cereal grains - 0.1; colza (seeds) - 0.1; sunflower (seeds) - 0.4 |
| Iponazole | Cereal grains - 0.02 |
| Iprodione | Sunflower (seeds) - 0.02 |
| Iodosulfuron- methyl natrium | Cereal grains - 0.1; maize (corn) - 0.2 |
| Carbaryl | Maize (corn) - 0.0125 |
| Carbendasim | Cereal grains - 0.2 |
| Carboxin | Maize (corn), colza, cereal grains - 0.2 |
| Carbosulfane | Maize (corn) - 0.05 |
| Carbofuran | Colza (seeds) - 0.1; mustard (seeds) - 0.05 |
| Carfentrazon-ethyl | Cereal grains, colza (seeds), sunflower (seeds), maize (corn) - 0.02 |
| Quisalofop-P-tefuril | Sunflower (seeds), soy (beans) - 0.04; colza (seeds) - 0.02 |
| Quinclorac | Rice - 0.05 |
| Cletodim | Soy (beans) - 0.1; sunflower (seeds) - 0.2; colza (seeds) - 0.5 |
| Clefoxidim | Rice - 0.05* |
| Clodinafop-propargyl | Cereal grains - 0.05 |
| Cloquintose-mexyl | Cereal grains - 0.1 |
| Clomazon | Soy (beans) - 0.01*; rice - 0.2*; maize (corn), colza (seeds) - 0.1 |
| Clopiralid | Cereal grains - 0.2; maize (corn) - 2.0; colza (seeds) - 0.5 |
| Clotianidine | Colza (seeds) - 0.04 |

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| Lambda-cigalotrine | Mustard (seeds) - 0.1*; colza (seeds) - 0.1, soy (beans) - 0.1; maize (corn), pea, cereal grains - 0.01 |
| Malathion | Cereal grains - 3.0; maize (corn), pea, soy (beans) - 0.3; peanut - 1.0*; mustard - 0.1*; sunflower (seeds) - 0.02 |
| Copper bis (8-hydroxyquinolate) | Cereal grains - 1.0 |
| Mesosulfuron-methyl | Cereal grains - 0.5 |
| Mesotrion | Maize (corn) - 0.1 |
| Mecoprop | Cereal grains - 0.25 |
| Menazon | Legumes - 1.0 |
| Metazachlor | Mustard (seeds) - 0.02*; colza (seeds) - 0.1 |
| Metazin | Pea - 0.1* |
| Metaldehyde | Cereal grains - 0.7 |
| Diethyl ether of metanitrophenyl-hydrazo-nomezo-xalic acid | Cereal grains - 0.1* |
| Methyl bromide (non-organic bromide content) | Cereal grains - 50.0; peanut - 0.5; peanut (for import after 24-hour aeration) - 100.0 |
| Metconazole | Colza (seeds) - 0.15 |
| Metoxuron | Cereal grains - 0.1 |
| C-metolachlor | Maize (corn), soy (beans), sunflower (seeds), colza (seeds) - 0.1 |
| Metribuzin | Soy (beans), maize (corn) - 0.1 |
| Metsulfuron-methyl | Cereal grains, millet - 0.05 |
| Mefenoxam (Metalaxyl, Metalaxyl M) | Sunflower (seeds), maize (corn), colza (seeds), cereal grains - 0.1 |
| Mefenpir-diethyl | Cereal grains, maize (corn) - 0.5 |
| Molinate | Rice - 0.2 |
| Monolinuron | Cereal grains, grain legumes - 0.2 |
| Napropamid | Sunflower (seeds) - 0.15* |
| Natrium trichloroacetate | Sunflower (seeds), cereal grains, grain legumes - 0.01 |
| Naphthalic anhydride | Cereal grains - 0.02 |
| Nicosulfuron | Maize (corn) - 0.2 |
| Nitrotrichlormethane | Grain for processing - 0.1 |
| Oxycarboxin | Cereal grains - 0.2* |
| Oxyfluorfen | Sunflower (seeds) - 0.2 |
| Parathion-methyl | Pea, cereal grains - 0.1 |

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| Pendimethaline | Soy (beans), sunflower (seeds) - 0.1 |
| Penconazole | Cereal grains - 0.005 |
| Penoxulam | Rice - 0.5 |
| Permethrin | Maize (corn) - 0.1; rice - 0.01; cereal grains - 0,1; soy (beans), pea - 0.05; sunflower (seeds) - 1.0 |
| Pinoxaden | Cereal grains - 1.0 |
| Picloram | Cereal grains, maize (corn), colza (seeds) - 0.01 |
| Pyrazosulfuron-ethyl | Rice - 0.1 |
| Pyrazophos | All food products - 0.01 |
| Pyraclostrobine | Cereal grains - 0.1 |
| Pyridate | Maize (corn) - 0.05 |
| Pyrimicarb | Pea - 0.02 |
| Pyrimithos-methyl | Rice - 1.0*; pea - 5.0*; cereal grains - 0.1 |
| Pyrimiphosethyl | Maize (corn) - 0.1 |
| Pyrimisulfuron | Maize (corn) - 0.05 |
| Prometryn | Sunflower (seeds), soy (beans), pea, maize (corn) - 0.1 |
| Propazine | Cereal grains, grain legumes - 0.2 |
| Propaquizafop | Colza (seeds) - 0.1 |
| Propanil | Rice - 0.3 |
| Propargite | Soy (beans) - 0.1 |
| Propachlor | Cereal grains, grain legumes - 0.3; maize (corn) - 0.3*; soy (beans) - 0.1 |
| Propiconazole | Cereal grains, colza (seeds) - 0.1 |
| Prosulfuron | Maize (corn) - 0.02; cereal grains, millet - 0.05 |
| Protioconazol (protioconazol-destio) protioconazol-destio (principal metabolite of protioconazol active substance) | Colza (seeds, oil) - 0.05; cereal grains - 0.3 |
| Prophenphos | Cereal grains, grain legumes - 0.3; maize (corn) - 0.3*; soy (beans) - 0.1 |
| Prochloraz | Cereal grains - 0.05 |
| Rimsulfuron | Maize (corn) - 0.01 |
| Sethoxydim | Soy (beans) - 0.1 |
| Simazin | Cereal grains, maize (corn) - 0.1 |

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| Spiroxamine | Cereal grains - 0.2; rice - 0.2* |
| Monoethanolamine salt of aminobenzenesulphonic acid | Cereal grains - 1.0 |
| Tau-fluvalinat | Cereal grains, soy (beans) - 0.01; colza (seeds) - 0.1 |
| Tebuconazole | Cereal grains, millet, sunflower (seeds) - 0.2; maize (corn), soy (beans) - 0.1; colza (seeds) - 0.3; rice - 2.0 |
| Tepraloxydim | Soy (beans) - 5.0 |
| Terbutilazine | Sunflower (seeds) - 0.1 |
| Terbutryne | Cereal grains - 0.1 |
| Terbuphos | Maize (corn) - 0.05 |
| Tetraconazole | Cereal grains - 0.2 |
| Teflutrin | Sunflower (seeds), maize (corn) - 0.05 |
| Thiabendazole | Cereal grains, maize (corn), millet, rice, pea, sunflower (seeds) - 0.2 |
| Thiaklopid | Colza (seeds) - 0.3 |
| Thiamethoxam | Cereal grains, mustard, colza (seeds), pea, sunflower (seeds) - 0.05 |
| Thiophanate-methyl | Cereal grains - 1.0 |
| Thiram | Cereal grains - 0.01; all food products - 0.01* |
| Tifensulfuron-methyl | Cereal grains - 0.5; maize (corn), soy (beans) - 0.02 |
| Tralkoxydim | Cereal grains - 0.02 |
| Triadimenol | Cereal grains - 0.2; millet - 0.02*; rice - 0.05* |
| Triadimefon | Cereal grains - 0.5 |
| Triallate | Grain legumes - 0.05*; cereal grains - 0.05 |
| Triasulfuron | Cereal grains - 0.1 |
| Tribenuron-methyl | Sunflower (seeds) - 0.02; cereal grains - 0.01 |
| Trimorfamid | Cereal grains - 0.2* |
| Trinexopac-ethyl | Cereal grains - 0.2 |
| Triticonazole | Millet, maize (corn) - 0.1; cereal grains - 0.04 |
| Tritosulfuron | Cereal grains - 0.01 |
| Triflumizole | Cereal grains - 0.05* |

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| Trifluraline | Sunflower (seeds), soy (beans) - 0.1; colza (seeds) - 0.1 |
| Trichlorfon | Cereal grains, maize (corn), soy (beans), sunflower (seeds), grain legumes, mustard, rice - 0.1 |
| Famoxadone | Sunflower (seeds) - 0.1 |
| Phenvalerate | Maize (corn), soy (beans), pea - 0.1*; cereal grains - 0.02 |
| Phenitrothion | Cereal grains - 1.0; rice - 0.3; sunflower (seeds) - 0.1 |
| Fenoxaprop-ethyl | Cereal grains - 0.01; soy (beans) - 0.1; sunflower (seeds) - 0.02; colza (seeds), pea - 0.2 |
| Fenpropidan | Cereal grains - 0.25 |
| Fenpropimorph | Cereal grains - 0.2*; sunflower (seeds) - 0.05* |
| Fenthion | Cereal grains, grain legumes - 0.15 |
| Phenthoate | Cereal grains, rice - 0.1* |
| Fipronil | Cereal grains - 0.005 |
| Flamprop-isopropyl | Cereal grains - 0.1* |
| Flamprop-m-methyl | Cereal grains - 0.06* |
| Florasulam | Cereal grains - 0.05; maize (corn) - 0.1 |
| Fluazifop-P-butyl | Pea - 0.03; colza (seeds) - 0.04; sunflower (seeds), soy (beans) - 0.04 |
| Fludioxonil | Cereal grains, maize (corn) - 0.02; sunflower (seeds), pea, soy (beans), colza (seeds) - 0.05 |
| Flumetsulam | Cereal grains - 1.0 |
| Flumioxazine | Sunflower (seeds), soy (beans) - 0.1 |
| Fluomethuron | Cereal grains - 0.5* |
| Fluroxypyr | Cereal grains - 0.05 |
| Flurochlorideon | Sunflower (seeds) - 0.1 |
| Flutriafol | Cereal grains, maize (corn), millet, rice, pea, sunflower (seeds) - 0.05 |
| Flucitrinate | Cereal grains - 0.005 |
| Phosalone | Cereal grains, grain legumes - 0.2; soy (beans) - 0.1, rice - 0.3 |
| Foxime | Cereal grains, pea, maize (corn) - 0.05*; sunflower (seeds) - 0.1*; cereal grains upon processing under storage conditions - 0.6 |
| Foramsulfuron | Maize (corn) - 1.0 |

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| Phosphene | Cereal grains - 0.1; grain products, peanut - 0.01; soy (beans) - 0.05* |
| Fluorglycophen | Cereal grains - 0.01 |
| Furothiocarb | Cereal grains, sunflower (seeds), colza (seeds), maize (corn) - 0.02 |
| Cheptenophos | Cereal grains, grain legumes - 0.1* |
| Chizalofop-P-ethyl | Colza (seeds) - 0.05; soy (beans), sunflower (seeds) - 0.1; pea - 0.4 |
| Chloramben | Soy (beans) - 0.25 |
| Chlorobromuron | Cereal grains, maize (corn), soy (beans) - 0.1 |
| Chlorimuron-ethyl | Soy (beans) - 0.05 |
| Chlorinate | Cereal grains - 0.1 |
| Chlormequatchloride | Cereal grains - 0.1 |
| Chlorothalonil | Cereal grains - 0.1 |
| Chlorpyrifos | Maize (corn) - 0.0006*; colza (seeds) - 0.05; cereal grains - 0.01 |
| Chlorsulfoxym 2-amino-4-dimethylamino-6-iso-propylydenaminoxy-1,3,5-triazine-metabolite and preproduct of circular synthesis | Cereal grains, maize (maize) - 0.005 nn |
| Chlorsulfoxym-methyl | Cereal grains, maize (corn) - 0.005 |
| Chlorsulfuron | Cereal grains - 0.01 |
| Chlortoluron | Cereal grains - 0.01* |
| Cyhexatine | Soy (beans, oil) - 0.1* |
| Cymoxanil | Sunflower (seeds, oil) - 0.2 |
| Cyneb | Cereal grains, rice, pea - 0.2 |
| Zinc salt of ethylenbis-dithiocarbamic acid with ethylenethiuram-disulfide (complex), metiram (synonym) | All food products - 0.02 |
| Cypermethrin | Sunflower (seeds) - 0.2; pea - 0.1; cereal grains, soy (beans), maize (corn) - 0.05 |
| Cyproconazole | Cereal grains - 0.05; pea - 0.1 |
| Edil | Soy (beans), sunflower (seeds) - 0.02 |
| Epoxiconazole | Cereal grains - 0.2 |
| Esfenvalerate | Maize (corn) - 0.01*; sunflower (seeds), soy (beans) - 0.02*; pea, cereal grains, colza - 0.1 |
| Ethalfuraline | Sunflower (seeds), soy (beans) - 0.02 |

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| Ethephon | Cereal grains, pea - 0.5* |
| Ethylene thiourea | All plant and food products - 0.02 |
| Ethyl mercuric chloride (granozan) | All food products and operating supplies - 0.005 |
| Etiofencarb | Grain legumes - 0.2*; cereal grains, rice - 0.05* |
| Etirimol | Cereal grains - 0.05 |
| Etrimphos | Sunflower (seeds) - 0.1*; pea, cereal grains (stock in store) - 0.2* |

¹**Permissible values are presented:**

MPL - maximum permissible level, TMPL - temporary maximum permissible level is marked with an asterisk (*)

Abbreviations and conventional symbols: nn - a substance is not normalised in this medium; nr - normalisation of a substance is not required in this medium.

Members of the Customs Union Commission:

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Republic of Belarus**

**in the name of the
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