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Pesticide Controls Division (PCD) Enforcement Programmes for 2017

**(Manual of Procedures for Inspection and Sampling of Plant Protection and
Biocidal Products,**

Investigation of residue breaches,

Inspection of pesticide application equipment,

Review of Cross Compliance and Horticulture Inspection Reports, and

Import Controls)

Version 1.0, Issued on 19 April 2017

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Pesticide Controls Division

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1 Role of the Pesticide Control Division

The Pesticide Controls Division (PCD) acting on behalf of the Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine is *inter alia* responsible for the implementation and enforcement of the following Regulations, insofar as they relate to pesticides: -

- a) European Communities (Pesticide Residues) Regulations 2008, S.I. 565 of 2008 as amended.
- b) The Poisons Act 1961 as amended by the Misuse of Drugs Act 1977.
- c) European Communities (Food and Feed Hygiene) Regulations 2009, S.I. No. 432 of 2009, as amended.
- d) European Communities (Classification, Packaging & Labelling of Plant Protection Products and Biocidal Products) Regulations 2001, S.I. No. 624 of 2001, as amended.
- e) European Union (Biocidal Products) Regulations 2013, S.I. No. 427 of 2013 as amended.
- f) European Communities (Plant Protection Products) Regulations, 2012, S.I. No. 159 of 2012 as amended.
- g) European Communities (Sustainable Use of Pesticides) Regulations, 2012, S.I. No. 155 of 2012.
- h) European Communities (Persistent Organic Pollutants) Regulations, 2010, S.I. No. 235 of 2010.
- i) European Communities (Official Controls on the Import of Food of Non-animal Origin for Pesticide Residues) Regulations 2011, S.I. No. 426 of 2011 as amended.
- j) European Communities (Certain Contaminants in Foodstuffs) Regulations 2010, S.I. No. 218 of 2010.
- k) European Communities (Feed Additives) Regulation 2005, S.I. No. 242 of 2005.
- l) Chemicals Act 2008, as amended by the Chemicals (Amendment) Act 2010.

2 Quality Statement

It is the policy of PCD to achieve and maintain a high quality standard in all aspects of its work undertaken as part of the enforcement programme. Achievement of this high standard is the responsibility of line management working in conjunction with staff assigned.

It is the responsibility of personnel assigned to PCD to familiarize themselves with this Procedures Manual and to implement the procedures described herein. [Section 4, p.7](#) provides details of quality control procedures implemented for routine inspections of plant protection and biocidal products.

PCD is committed to meet the needs of its clients and to ensure that all clients' data (paper and electronic) is stored in a secure manner.

3 Safety Statement

The *Safety Statement for Agricultural Staff on Field Duty Activities*, prepared in the context of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act, 1989, outlines the safety policy of the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM) as it applies to the safe work practises of officers assigned to field inspection and sampling duties.

The particular responsibilities of employees of the DAFM in relation to health and safety are set out in Section 5 of the Safety Statement.

4 Authorised Officers

An ‘authorised officer’ is an officer who has been authorised by the Minister for the purposes of the Regulations listed in [Section 1, p.1](#).

Marketing and Use

Authorised officers, as directed, inspect the premises of wholesalers and retailers of pesticides as well as the premises of end-users to ensure compliance with the provisions of the relevant Regulations.

Each officer assigned to carry out inspections and take samples of plant protection and biocidal products must be appropriately qualified and trained, have a minimum of 18 months work experience in the Regulatory and Enforcement Unit of the PCD and have demonstrated competence in the regulation of pesticides by:-

- a) having a detailed knowledge of the Regulations;
- b) having a good understanding of the Principles of Good Plant Protection Practice (GPPP) (*cf* [Appendix III](#));
- c) being competent to decipher and understand details of the Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) detailed on product labels;
- d) being able to identify and decipher risk and safety information detailed on product labels, and
- e) being able to identify PCS and batch numbers printed on packaging.

A list of officers authorised by the Minister for the purposes of the Regulations and assigned to inspection duties as listed in [Section 1](#) is provided in [Appendix I \(Table A\)](#) to this manual.

Authorised officers assigned to inspection duties should conduct a minimum of 10 routine inspections per annum. In order to ensure maintenance of consistent standards, a proportion (~5%) of the routine inspections conducted by each authorised officer, shall be subjected to quality control checks by another authorised officer who already has competence. The procedure to be followed is detailed in a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP).

The Head of the PCD may in certain circumstances assign other experienced authorized officers to inspection duties as and when the need may arise.

Pesticide Residues

Authorised officers may enter any premises of wholesalers and/or retailers of plant products, designated import control points, and/or the premises of end-users to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Regulations, as relevant.

Each officer assigned to take samples of plant products must be appropriately qualified and trained and have demonstrated competence in the regulation of pesticide residues.

A list of officers authorized by the Minister for the purposes of the pesticide residues regulations, listed in [Section 1](#) is provided in [Appendix I \(Table B\)](#) to this manual.

Pesticide Application Equipment

Authorised officers may enter any premises of end-users to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Regulations, as relevant.

Each officer assigned to inspect and examine pesticide application equipment must be appropriately qualified and trained and have demonstrated competence in the regulation of pesticide application equipment.

A list of officers authorized for the inspection of pesticide application equipment is provided in [Appendix I \(Table C\)](#) to this manual.

5 Types of inspection/sampling

Inspection visits and sampling conducted for the purposes of ensuring compliance with the provisions of the Regulations can be categorized as being of two types: –

- routine inspections/sampling, and
- reactive inspections/sampling.

Under normal circumstances, prior notification of an inspection is not given. Exceptions may be necessary in the case of reactive inspections conducted as a follow-up to MRL breaches and/or illegal use (*cf* [Section 5.2.3](#)), or those arising from cross compliance primary inspections (*cf* [Section 5.2.4](#)), where it is essential to meet the farmer or grower concerned.

5.1 Routine inspections and sampling

Routine inspections and sampling can be divided into 6 sub-categories:-

- routine inspections of pesticide products and pesticide storage;
- routine sampling of pesticide products;
- routine sampling of produce on the market in Ireland (=Annual monitoring/control plan) (see [Section 10.2](#))
- routine cross compliance inspections,
- routine hygiene inspections of primary producers, and
- routine inspections of pesticide application equipment and equipment inspectors

5.1.1 Routine inspections of pesticide products and pesticide storage

Routine inspections involve visits to the premises of wholesale and retail distributors, and end users of plant protection and biocidal products and to the premises of end-users, to establish whether or not the placing on the market, storage and use of the products concerned are in compliance with the Regulations. The programme of inspections is designed to ensure that wholesale premises are inspected at least once every year. Other retailer premises are inspected at least once every four/five years. The programme also requires that a minimum of 30 end-user premises¹ are inspected per annum. Details of the procedures to be followed are provided in [Section 6](#), while details of the inspection programme are provided in [Section 10](#)

¹ End-users in this context means end-users other than applicants under the Basic Payment Scheme, e.g. Golf Clubs

5.1.2 Routine sampling of pesticide products

An annual programme involving sampling and analysis of pesticides is undertaken to ensure compliance with the accepted specification(s) of the products included on the product registers. Sampling is generally undertaken at the premises of wholesale distributors/retailers. The programme reflects the analytical capacity of the laboratory, findings from previous analysis, and the profile of products on the market. Details of the procedures to be followed are provided in [Section 6](#), while details of the inspection programme are provided in [Section 10](#).

5.1.3 Routine sampling of produce on the market in Ireland for pesticide residues

This is undertaken as part an agreed annual monitoring program which the DAFM carries out on behalf of the FSAI. Typically it will involve the taking and analyses of approximately 1,500 samples of produce available on the market in Ireland over the current year. The program is risk based and reflects the importance of various commodities in the diet of both adults and children, and includes both Irish and non-Irish sourced produce.

5.1.4 Routine cross compliance primary inspections

Under the terms of the Basic Payment Scheme an annual programme of farm inspections is carried out by staff from Integrated Controls Division on the holdings of selected applicants, based on risk analysis and targeted inspections. Assessment of the pesticide component of these inspections (SMR10) is completed by PCD personnel, who may require to carry out follow-up inspections in certain circumstances. Details of the procedures to be followed are provided in [Section 6.7.3](#).

5.1.5 Routine hygiene inspections of primary producers

On the basis of risk analysis, officers from Horticulture & Plant Health Division (HPHD) of the DAFM carry out an annual programme of inspections on selected horticultural primary producers. PCD assess the pesticide component of these reports, and may require to carry out follow-up inspections. Details of the procedures to be followed are provided in [Section 6.7.4](#).

5.1.6 Routine inspections of pesticide application equipment and equipment inspectors

An programme of inspections of pesticide application equipment that has already been tested by registered equipment inspectors is undertaken to ensure compliance with the relevant EN standard for such equipment. Inspections usually take place at the premises of the owner of the equipment. In addition, inspections are carried out on registered equipment inspectors to ensure that tests are being carried out in a proper manner and are being recorded on the DAFM database of registered pesticide application equipment. Details of the procedures to be followed are provided in Section 7

5.2 Reactive inspections and sampling

‘Reactive’ inspections (and/or sampling) are undertaken in the following circumstances:-

- as a follow-up to findings of concern obtained during routine inspections (see Section 5.1),
- the importation of certain food of non-animal origin from third countries to ensure compliance with COM Regulation 669/2009 (see [Section 9](#));

- detection of maximum residue level (MRL) breaches involving produce of domestic origin (see [Section 8](#));
- detection of invalid PPP use on produce of domestic origin (see [Section 8](#));
- receipt of allegations of unregistered product being offered for sale and/or used;
- identification of anomalies though analysis of routine samples of PPPs;
- identification of elevated levels of pesticide residues in water courses;
- receipt of allegations of non-compliance with requirements of the sprayer testing programme;

5.2.1 Follow-up to routine inspections of pesticide products and pesticide storage where required

Where, during a routine inspection (*cf* [Section 5.1.1](#)), particular requirements were specified by the inspecting officer (*e.g.* re-labelling, return to supplier, disposal etc.), it may be necessary to carry out a follow-up inspection to ensure that the requirements specified have been complied with. Follow-up inspections may also be required where, on return to headquarters, an officer further investigates specific issues referencing material that was not at his/her disposal during the course of the initial inspection. Procedures to be followed in conducting inspections are provided in [Section 6](#).

5.2.2 Follow-up to results of analyses following sampling of pesticide products

Where a sample of a plant protection or biocidal product taken during routine sampling (*cf* [Section 5.1.2](#)) is found on analysis not to be in compliance with the specification agreed for that particular product, a follow-up inspection and investigation may be conducted. Details of the procedures to be followed in conducting inspections are provided in [Section 6](#).

5.2.3 Follow-up to sampling of pesticide produce following MRL breaches and/or invalid use

Where a breach of an MRL (or evidence of invalid use) in produce of domestic origin is detected, the farmer or grower concerned is identified and an inspection is carried out on the growers' premises. Details of the procedures to be followed in conducting such inspections are provided in [Section 8](#).

5.2.4 Follow-up of cross compliance primary inspections of end users

Cross compliance primary inspections are carried out by officers of Integrated Controls Division (ICD) of the DAFM (*cf* [Section 5.1.4](#)). Inspection forms and worksheets compiled during primary inspections are placed on file. Those files are provided to PCD for assessment by authorised staff. Where, on the basis of the assessments carried out, there are indications that a single payment disallowance may be warranted or where there are indications of an offence under the plant protection or biocidal product Regulations, a follow-up inspection by authorised officers of PCD may be conducted. Details of the procedures to be followed in conducting inspections are provided in [Section 6](#).

5.2.5 Follow-up of hygiene inspections of primary producers

Inspection forms and worksheets compiled by HPHD during primary inspections are forwarded to PCD for assessment by authorised staff. Where, on the basis of the assessments carried out, there are indications of an offence under the plant protection or biocidal product Regulations, a follow-up inspection by authorised officers of PCD may be conducted (details of the procedures to be followed in conducting inspections are provided in [Section 6](#)). Where the grower is in receipt of payment under the BPS, infringements are cross reported to ICD with a recommendation that a penalty be applied. Irrespective of whether or not the grower is in receipt of the BPS, if an offence with regard to the illegal use of PPPs is detected, PCD may deem it necessary to apply one (or more) Fixed Penalty Notices.

5.2.6 Follow-up of pesticide application equipment inspection programme, where required

Where reports are provided alleging non-compliance with the requirements of the sprayer testing programme, an investigation should be instigated. Details of the procedures to be followed in conducting such inspections are provided in [Section 7](#).

5.2.7 Investigation of unregistered product being offered for sale or use

Where reports are provided alleging illegal marketing and or use of PPPs or biocidal products, an investigation is instigated. Details of the procedures to be followed in conducting inspections are provided in [Section 6](#).

6 Inspection procedures for the storage, marketing & use of PPPs/Biocides

6.1 Prior to departing from headquarters

In order to facilitate efficient use of the resources available to carry out inspections, it is necessary that prior to departing to conduct an inspection or a (series of inspections), the inspecting officer ensures that:-

- a detailed itinerary has been prepared reflecting the planned programme of inspections as set out in [Section 10](#) of this Manual and agreed with line management;
- he/she has assembled all supporting documentation, e.g. *inspection report forms, compliance notices, information on previous inspections (if any) etc.*;
- he/she has a current list of approved products together with an up-to-date list of all previously approved products, annotated as relevant to indicate date of *expiry of product registrations* and where appropriate, its *use-by date*;
- for a select list of products, the volumes received in store over a defined time period are known. This list should be sourced from line management, and
- contact details are provided to line management;

6.2 Time of inspection

Routine inspections will normally be undertaken during regular business hours. Inspections or investigations outside of these hours will only occur where experience or information has been

obtained that illegal activity may be taking place, or where it is the only time that the owner of the premises is available or by prior arrangement, where relevant.

6.3 Arrival at premises to be inspected

Inspecting officers must:-

- at all times behave in a courteous and professional manner;
- on arrival at a premises to be inspected, introduce himself or herself, and show his/her identity card to the owner or manager, or where neither is available, to the person in apparent charge;
- explain the purpose of the visit and the nature of the inspection/investigation;
- on request indicate the relevant Regulations under which he/she is carrying out the inspection;
- comply with health and safety and with public liability requirements (where necessary, wear appropriate protective clothing, eye protection, ear muffers, *etc.*) and use personal protection equipment provided by the management of the premises being inspected or PCD, and
- sign a visitor's book in accordance with normal practice, if requested to do so.

6.4 General inspection procedures

Inspections may involve the following as appropriate and necessary:-

- dialogue with the owner, manager, farmer, grower or person in apparent charge, to obtain information required for the purposes of the inspection;
- examination of (and where relevant photographing), plant protection and/or biocidal products on the premises, having particular regard to their packaging and labelling;
- examination of (and where relevant photographing), facilities and equipment used in the storage, handling and use of plant protection and biocidal products, and
- examination of books, documents and records and taking photographs, copies, or extracts from such books, documents or records.

An Inspection Report Form ([Appendix II, Part A](#)) must be completed during each inspection and be signed by the Inspecting Officer. A copy of the completed form must be provided to the owner, manager or person in apparent charge of the premises being inspected, following receipt of his signature on the form to acknowledge receipt of a copy thereof.

Inspecting Officers must maintain a hardcover notebook (field book), in which, for each inspection conducted, the following information is recorded:-

- the name of premises inspected;
- the date of the inspection;
- the reference number of the inspection, and
- the notes taken during the inspection, (cf Sections 6.5 and 6.6.7).

These records should be available for examination on request by supervisory officers within the Regulatory and Enforcement Unit of the PCD.

6.5 Procedures for routine inspections and sampling

Routine inspections may involve investigation and examination of plant protection or biocidal product(s), or both. In addition it may be necessary to take a sample of one or more products.

Each officer in carrying out an inspection, must conduct all investigations and examinations necessary to achieve (as relevant) the objectives set out in [Sections 6.5.1](#) in relation to the:-

- plant protection and biocidal products stored on the premises for distribution and/or for use;
- facilities used for handling and storage of plant protection and biocidal products;
- equipment used for application of plant protection and biocidal products;
- protective clothing and personal protection equipment available for use in handling plant protection and biocidal products;
- in the case of plant protection products, compliance with the Principles of GPPP ([Appendix III](#)), and
- records maintained in relation to purchase, acquisition, distribution, use, disposal or return of plant protection and biocidal products.

Where during a previous inspection of a premises, instructions were issued by the inspecting officer to address particular anomalies identified or minor infringements encountered, particular note should be taken as to whether or not the previous instructions issued have been complied with.

6.5.1 PPP and Biocidal products

For each premises inspected, the objectives in relation to the plant protection and biocidal products found on-site are to:-

- a) establish whether (or not) each product found on the premises is included on the current list of approved/registered products;
- b) establish whether (or not), each product found on the premises is in its original sealed packaging with its original label attached;
- c) establish whether (or not) the label for each product found on the premises bears the PCS/IE BPA number allocated for that product;
- d) Record (following a detailed check of an appropriate number of products²), the following details for each product:-
 - proprietary or brand name;
 - PCS/IE BPA No;

² Where there are fewer than 10 biocidal products on the premises, a check on all products found should be carried out. Otherwise a check should be carried out on a minimum of 10 products. Similarly for PPPs, where there are fewer than 10 PPPs on the premises, a check on all products found should be carried out. Otherwise a check should be carried out on a minimum of 10 products. Where possible, officers should ensure that detailed checks are not repeated on the same products during the course of a tour of inspections

- label version number;
 - other identifying marks, *e.g.* batch number/date of manufacture;
 - where feasible, a comparison with regard to classification, risk and safety phrases, label recommendations and label version numbers, for product supplied in different batches and/or seasons (different batch numbers), having particular regard to recent deliveries, with a view to documenting any changes to the label;
- e) for PPPs establish whether (or not) the label of each product bears the phrase ***‘To avoid risks to man and the environment, comply with the instructions for use’*** or ***‘To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions for use’***
- f) establish (to the extent possible), whether (or not) the label for each product complies with the current approved or accepted label;
- g) record for each product found that is not included on the current list/register of approved products, the following: -
- its proprietary or brand name;
 - its function, *i.e.* the use or uses described on the label;
 - the identity and content of active substance(s) in the product;
 - the type of formulation;
 - the pack type and size(s), and
 - the supplier and primary source of the product (*i.e.* the manufacturer/importer/distributor and contact details for each).
- h) where relevant, establish whether (or not) each product is being used in a proper manner and in accordance with its approved or accepted product label, and for PPPs in accordance with the Principles of GPPP ([Appendix III](#));
- i) establish the extent to which storage facilities used for products are appropriate, and
- j) establish the extent to which records maintained comply with the statutory requirements.

6.5.2 Approval of Pesticide Storage and Display areas

As a result of new regulatory requirements relating to the storage and sale of pesticides, it is now a requirement to inspect both storage facilities and the retail/display area used for the same. A list of Pesticide Store applications awaiting inspection are listed at [Appendix V – Part D, Pesticide Store Applications pending approval – 07/04/2017](#)

6.5.2.1 Store / Retail area assessment

Assessment of premises for compliance with the new regulations should be documented on the relevant ‘Pesticide Store Assessment Form’ ([Appendix II - Part B & C](#)).

The objective of the pesticide store assessment is to establish whether or not the premises meet the criteria for the inclusion of the premises on the register of pesticide stores. Once all criteria are satisfied, notification of inclusion of the premises on the register of pesticide stores can be made using [Appendix II – Part D, Inclusion on Register of Stores](#).

Where a premises fails to meet regulatory requirements, a Compliance Notice should be issued detailing the failings, and indicating an appropriate time frame by which the required works must be completed. It is imperative that the Inspecting Officer liaise with the owners of the premises to ensure that the compliance date is honoured. Fixed Penalty Notices may be issued in respect of failure to comply with deadlines.

6.5.3 *Sampling Plant Protection Products*

Samples should be taken in accordance with the annual programme established at wholesale/distributor or retail level. The lists of the products identified for sampling and analysis (annual programme) are in [Appendix IV, - Parts A, B, C, D, and E](#) to this manual. Where appropriate, samples taken should consist of one or more commercial packs in their original sealed packaging with label attached.

A receipt should be issued for each sample taken (*cf* [Appendix II, Part C](#)). Receipts should have a unique number, be countersigned by the owner, manager or person in apparent charge and a copy of each receipt issued should be placed on the relevant product file.

Where non-compliances arise they should be dealt with in accordance with the appropriate SOP.

6.5.4 *Procedures where anomalies are detected during an inspection*

Where, during an inspection, it is suspected that there has been a failure to comply with the provisions of the Regulations, the following actions should be taken: -

- as relevant, establish if the product is included on the current register of approved plant protection or biocidal products, or if it was previously registered or approved;
- if the product is 'new', (*i.e.* not listed on the current register of approved plant protection or biocidal products), it will be necessary to establish (from the person in apparent charge), the source of the product and the date of its arrival on the premises. This should be confirmed through sight of an invoice or delivery note. A copy of the invoice or delivery docket (photograph) should be retained, and
- if the product is 'old' (*i.e.* listed on the expired registrations and approvals list), contact the Regulatory and Enforcement Unit of the Division to establish the reason for the withdrawal of registration or approval.

Where appropriate, contact a senior officer in the Regulatory and Enforcement Unit for direction as to the action to be taken where:-

- an illegal plant protection or biocidal product is discovered;
- an incorrectly packaged or labelled plant protection or biocidal product is discovered;
- there is evidence of illegal or improper use of a plant protection or biocidal product;
- records maintained in relation to plant protection or biocidal products are inadequate;
- the storage, retail display area and handling facilities for plant protection products are inadequate, or
- other situations where direction is required.

It may be necessary to obtain direction from the Head of PCD to determine an appropriate course of action.

6.5.5 Procedures on return to headquarters

On return to headquarters the first carbon copy (yellow) of each inspection report form completed must be submitted to the appropriate supervisory officer within the Regulatory and Enforcement Unit together with a brief report of the number of inspections carried out, the number compliant, the number non-compliant (including the issues raised) and highlighting any other specific issues that may have arisen during the course of the inspections. Notes taken during inspections conducted must be retained and be made available to line management where requested.

It is the responsibility of the inspecting officer on return to HQ to update the inspection database to include details of each inspection conducted and the findings obtained. Details of any samples taken must be recorded on the relevant database.

Where appropriate and in the case of a 'first offence', a warning letter should be drafted and submitted for approval at Head of Division level. Follow-up requirements identified should be highlighted to the relevant line manager for incorporation into the inspection plan as necessary (*cf* [Section 10](#)).

As a general rule, it should be sufficient to provide direction (or identify remedial actions to be carried out), under Section 7 of the Inspection Report Form, e.g. UK registered product - return 20 x 5L of product X to supplier; consign 10 x 500g Product Y for hazardous waste destruction via registered hazardous waste contractor, etc. A Compliance Notice (Section 6) should only be issued where the business concerned has failed to follow direction provided at the time of a previous inspection, or has failed to complete remedial actions within the time frame allotted for such works. Where a Compliance Notice is issued, the recipient should be made aware of the financial and legal repercussions which may follow from a failure to comply with meeting the deadline for the actions listed.

6.6 Procedures for sampling of primary produce for pesticide residues

The following SOP shall apply for sampling fruit and vegetables for the pesticide residue control programme:-

1. Samples of food of plant origin, taken as part of the pesticide residue control programme, must be taken by officers of the DAFM who are authorised under the terms of the pesticide residue regulations applying at the time of sampling.
2. Samples of food of plant origin will be sampled in accordance with the requirements of the residue control programme agreed between DAFM and the Food Safety Authority of Ireland (FSAI) as part of the Service Contract between both organisations.
3. All samples of food of plant origin must be taken in accordance with the requirements of Directive 2002/63/EC.
4. When samples are being taken, the sampling officer will comply with the Health, Safety and Hygiene procedures in place at the location of sampling.
5. Sample Types – there are three types of sample that may be taken:
 - 5.1. A routine sample is one that is taken to fulfil the requirements of the pesticide residue control programme. A routine sample consists of a sample that is taken by the sampling officer and returned to the laboratory for analysis.
 - 5.2. A targeted sample is taken when there is a suspicion, or when information has become available, which indicates that one or more pesticide residues may be present in a food at levels in excess of an MRL, e.g. on the basis of residues detected in a routine sample. Such a sample is taken in the same manner as a

routine sample, but there is a procedure in place to ensure that it will be analysed quickly following its receipt in the laboratory.

- 5.3 A statutory sample is one that is taken with a view to taking statutory action against the owner or person in apparent charge of the food consignment. When a statutory sample is taken, a sufficient number of samples are taken to provide a sample for the laboratory, and for each person/organisation/company against which statutory action is being considered. When a statutory sample has been taken, the produce from which the sample is taken is designated as 'Controlled Product', by way of a Compliance Notice, directing the owner or person in apparent charge to retain the controlled product on the premises pending confirmation of the results of analysis.
6. All samples taken for analysis shall be fastened with a tamper proof seal to ensure the integrity of the sample from the time of sampling to its receipt in the laboratory. The sample seals are numbered and are colour-coded according to the type of sample taken, viz.:
 - Green – routine sample
 - Yellow – targeted sample
 - Red – statutory sample
7. Management at the premises at which sampling is carried out should be afforded the option of receiving a duplicate sample of each sample taken. In the case of a statutory sample, management will be provided with a duplicate sample for each statutory sample taken.
8. The sampling officer will be responsible for ensuring that all of the relevant sample information is recorded at the time of sampling. This should include both written and photographic records.
 - 8.1. A sample receipt should be issued in respect of each sample or batch of samples taken at a premise. A copy of the sample receipt should be given to management of the premise. A copy should be retained by the sampling officer.
 - 8.2. To ensure traceability of the sample, a photograph (or photographs) of labelling information should be taken for every sample, whether the produce is of foreign or domestic origin. It should be ensured that the sample number is correctly attributed to the correct photograph. This should be done by holding the plastic seal up beside the information on the packaging as the photograph is taken, so that the seal number is clearly visible along with the traceability information in the photograph.
 - 8.3. Contemporaneous notes should be made in a hardback notebook.
9. The sampling officer is responsible for entering the sample data into the sample reception book and the laboratory database on his/her return to the laboratory.
10. The sampling officer is responsible for uploading the photograph(s) of each sample into the laboratory computer network, and naming each such image according to the laboratory sample number, on his/her return to the laboratory.
11. The list of wholesale premises involved in the sale of fruit and vegetables, and at which sampling is routinely carried out, should be revised as new information comes to light, and at least every three years.

- 12 When a statutory sample has been taken, the produce from which the sample is taken is designated as 'Controlled Product', by way of a Compliance Notice, directing the owner or person in apparent charge to retain the controlled product on the premises pending confirmation of the results of analysis.

6.7 Procedures for reactive inspections and sampling of pesticide formulations

Each officer that carries out a reactive inspection must conduct all investigations and examinations necessary to achieve the objectives set out in [Sections 6.5.1](#) through [6.5.5](#) in relation to:-

- plant protection and biocidal products stored on the premises for distribution and/or for use;
- facilities used for handling and storage of plant protection and biocidal products;
- equipment used for application of plant protection and biocidal products;
- protective clothing and personal protection equipment available for use in handling plant protection and biocidal products, in accordance with the requirements specified on approved product labels;
- in the case of plant protection products, compliance with the Principles of GPPP ([Appendix III](#)), and
- records maintained in relation to purchase, acquisition, distribution, use, disposal or return of plant protection and biocidal products.

6.7.1 Parallel trade permit audits

A Parallel trade permit is issued in response to an application from an applicant to place on the market or use a plant protection product that is authorised in another Member State and which is identical to a product already on the market in Ireland. The permit is generally issued with a number of terms and conditions that the permit holder must comply with.

The purpose of the parallel trade permit audit is to establish whether, or not, the product imported is the actual product described in the supporting documentation provided with the application.

Inspecting officers should have with them:-

- details of the product being imported (provided by applicant at time of application);
- a contact name at the premises which is the primary distribution point for the product, and
- details of the permit issued and the proposed conditions of approval.

During the course of this inspection the officer should:-

- record the quantity of product in the consignment;
- record all batch numbers and/or any other distinguishing marks;
- check that the original label is identical to the label submitted with the documentation supporting the application made;
- take a sample of the product at random³ from the consignment. The package or packages selected should bear the approved label.. A receipt should be issued for each sample taken.

³ In the case of bulk consignments, specific instructions as to the sampling procedures to be followed must be obtained from the Enforcement Officer in the Regulatory and Enforcement Unit.

Each receipt should be countersigned by the owner, manager or person in apparent charge and a copy of each such receipt should be placed on the application file, and

- if appropriate take a copy, photograph or extract from any other relevant documentation that may be available.

On collection of this information the permit holder should be visited and requested to provide corroborative information relating to the product(s) being audited. This information should include copies of order dockets, invoices, delivery dockets etc. Any other relevant information relating to the origin of the product should also be provided.

NB: Given that this information is commercially sensitive, particular attention should be given to the confidentiality of the documentation received. After assessment and where compliance has been established, confidential documentation should be either returned to its owner or shredded.

On return to headquarters the information collected during the inspections should be recorded on the application file, and be signed and dated by the Inspecting Officer.

The sample of product taken must be uniquely numbered (application number and receipt number), and forwarded by the Inspecting Officer to the formulation laboratory for analyses. The results of the analyses should be provided to the Inspecting Officer and cc'd to the Enforcement Officer.

The label on the product sample should be subjected to a full label compliance check to ensure that it is the approved label and is in compliance with the conditions of the permit issued.

The Enforcement Officer should, on the basis of the checks conducted, the information obtained and insofar as is possible, establish the authenticity of the product being placed on the market and its compliance with the terms and conditions of its permit.

The products selected for examination in 2017 are listed in [Appendix IV – Part D, Parallel Trade Permit – Audit programme 2017](#)

6.7.2 Investigation of unregistered pesticides being offered for sale or use

Where an inspection is triggered by a complaint received (*i.e.* an allegation of placing on the market of an unregistered plant protection product), it is important that as much information as possible be collected before conducting the inspection of the premises concerned. It is equally important that the inspection take place as soon as possible following receipt of the complaint.

During the course of the inspection, the inspecting officer must seek to establish the facts of the case, and avoid making accusations based on hearsay. The plant protection or biocidal product which was the subject of the complaint (and at the discretion of the inspecting officer, other plant protection and biocidal products on the premises being inspected), should be checked to determine their registration status. Where unregistered products are found, the inspecting officer should seek to establish the origin of the products by examination of invoices and/or delivery dockets. Where relevant, the importer of the product(s) should be identified and a follow-up inspection of the importer's premises should be conducted.

When the investigation is complete, a report should be prepared, outlining the facts of the investigation and proposing any follow-up measures to be taken. This report should then be submitted through line management for consideration and possible further action where appropriate.

6.7.3 *User inspections arising from cross compliance primary inspections*

Where an inspection arises from a cross compliance primary inspection, the inspecting officer should have with him/her a copy of the documentation completed during the primary inspection (*i.e.* completed Part 1 of the inspection report form for SMR10 and worksheets), as well as any other relevant information, *e.g.* details of the crops grown during the current year and in previous years, maps, etc.

The officer shall make an appointment with the herd owner concerned. During the inspection the officer should;

- attempt to discover the cause of the suspected infringement;
- inspect the herd owner's pesticide store;
- inspect the plant protection products contained therein to determine that the products are appropriate for enterprises being carried out on the holding. (*Particular emphasis should be placed on older products that may have label recommendations that have changed, i.e. the current product label may not carry such a recommendation*);
- examine records relating to the application of plant protection products to the crop in question, and
- interview the grower regarding the records kept and procedures used for the application of plant protection products.

Where the specific issues that were identified during assessment of the primary inspection report could not be resolved during the visit, the inspecting officer should consult with line management as to the further action to be taken.

On return to headquarters, a report should be prepared outlining the facts of the inspection and proposing any follow-up measures to be taken. This report should be submitted through line management for approval.

Once the report has been obtained, Part 2 of the IRF for SMR10 should be completed and returned to the appropriate local office.

6.7.4 *User inspections arising from hygiene inspections of primary producers*

Where PCD carry out a follow-up inspection arising from an initial hygiene inspection carried out by HPHD, the inspecting officer should have with him/her a copy of the documentation completed during the primary inspection as well as any other relevant information, *e.g.* details of the crops grown during the current year and in previous years, etc.

The officer shall make an appointment with the primary producer concerned. During the inspection the officer should:-

- attempt to discover the cause of the suspected infringement;
- inspect the producer's pesticide store;
- inspect the plant protection products contained therein to determine that the products are appropriate for enterprises being carried out on the holding. (*Particular emphasis should be placed on older products that may have label recommendations that have changed, i.e. the current product label may not carry such a recommendation*);
- examine records relating to the application of plant protection products to the crop in question, and

- interview the grower regarding the records kept and procedures used for the application of plant protection products.

Where the specific issues that were identified during assessment of the primary inspection report could not be resolved during the visit, the inspecting officer should consult with line management as to the further action to be taken.

On return to headquarters, a report should be prepared outlining the facts of the inspection and proposing any follow-up measures to be taken. This report should be submitted through line management for approval.

Where the grower is in receipt of payment under the BPS, infringements are cross reported to ICD with a recommendation that a penalty be applied. Irrespective of whether or not the grower is in receipt of the BPS, if an offence with regard to the illegal use of PPPs is detected, PCD may deem it necessary to apply one (or more) Fixed Penalty Notices. Depending on the severity of the irregularities detected, these can relate to the ‘inspection’ *per se*, or can reflect the number of breaches identified e.g. 3 breaches = 3 x €250.

6.7.5 *User inspections other than cross compliance or hygiene inspections*

These are unplanned, and arise from information received from a third party, or where PCD are consulted as part of a larger ‘task force’ dealing with pesticide related issues, e.g. where residues of pesticides are found at levels giving cause for concern in water courses. In this instance there may be need to consult with other Divisions within the DAFM to identify individuals who may or may not be responsible for the breaches detected. Actions by the PCD can vary from ‘information awareness activities’ such as articles in the local and national press, farm inspections, cross-reporting, issuing of Fixed Penalty Notices, and ultimately prosecution.

6.7.6 *Follow-up to formulation analysis*

Where a plant protection product or biocidal product is analysed by the Pesticide Formulation Laboratory and is found not to be in compliance with the specification approved for that particular product, certain follow-up actions are required.

In such instances, the sampling officer must assemble the following information:

- product name and PCS number / IE BPA number;
- where and when the sample was taken;
- batch number of the sample taken;
- analytical results obtained, and
- approved product specification.

The sampling officer should provide, to the authorization holder, details of the non-compliance detected. The authorization holder should be requested to provide:-

- i) any quality control data relevant to the batch sampled;
- ii) distribution details of the batch, and
- iii) an explanation for the non-compliance.

On receipt of this information, the file must be passed to senior management for decision as to the appropriate action to be taken.

6.7.7 *Follow-up to routine inspections, where required*

Where it was necessary to issue specific instructions in relation to non-compliances detected (*cf* [Section 6.5.4](#)) during a routine inspection, a follow-up inspection may be required to check that the instructions issued have been complied with.

A follow-up inspection may also be required where, on return to headquarters, an officer further investigates specific issues by referencing material that was not at his/her disposal during the course of the initial inspection and concludes that there may be a serious irregularity on the premises or that an offence may have been committed.

Notwithstanding inspections conducted in relation to the above, all retail outlets where specific instructions were issued should be re-inspected after an appropriate period.

6.7.8 *Targeted biocidal outlet inspections*

A number of outlets have been listed for targeted inspection specifically with regard to the marketing and use of biocidal products ([Appendix V – Part C](#)). The outlets selected can be categorised as follows, Wholesalers, Retailers, and End users of biocidal products.

Selected outlets, should be inspected to ensure that all biocidal products that are being offered for sale or being used on the premises are notified or authorized, and in compliance with biocide regulations.

6.7.9 *Waste Packaging / Collection Inspections.*

Following the publication of the Good Practice Guide for Empty Pesticide Containers (developed jointly by the EPA and the DAFM in 2012) and the classification of PPP containers managed in accordance with the Guide as ‘*non-hazardous waste*’ a number of designated ‘bring centres’ may be visited in 2017 to ensure compliance with the Guidance.

During the course of such an inspection, an authorised officer shall carry out checks to ensure that all containers presented for disposal have been rinsed and there is no evidence of the remnants of the formulation present in the container. Details of the containers checked together with the details of the person submitting the containers should be recorded.

In case of suspicion of non-compliance the container should be taken for analysis.

A calendar of ‘bring centres’ and dates arranged for 2017 collections can be found at <http://www.farmplastics.ie/bring-centre-calendar/>

6.7.10 *Pesticide residues in water.*

As a result of MRL exceedances for some pesticides found in water samples taken and analysed on behalf of local authorities, further investigations and awareness-raising visits will be carried out in 2017.

7 Inspection of tested Pesticide Application Equipment and checks on Equipment Inspectors

7.1 Inspection of Pesticide Application Equipment

Since the 26 November 2016, all boom sprayers greater than 3m that are more than 5 years old and all blast and orchard sprayers must be tested at least once by a registered Pesticide Application Equipment Inspector (EI). The interval between inspections must not exceed 5 years until 2020 and must not exceed 3 years thereafter. In order to ensure that all registered inspectors are applying a uniform standard to the test protocol (Test conducted according to EN-13790(1)), individuals providing this service are subject to inspection by DAFM inspectors.

7.1.1 Prior to departing from headquarters,

The inspecting officer should carry out a desktop review of the equipment selected for examination at [Appendix V – Part G, - Tested Pesticide Application Equipment identified for follow-up checks](#) to identify any potential inconsistencies / irregularities in the reports submitted.

- The owner and location of the tested equipment should be identified
- Details of the test carried out (pdf print out)

A detailed itinerary of the planned inspections should be submitted to line management for approval

7.1.2 Procedures for examination of equipment that has been tested

The inspecting officer should record the following information for all PAE inspected

- Date and location of inspection
- Number on sprayer label and date of inspection recorded
- Sprayer serial number
- Pump serial number
- Record details of all observations from a visual examination.

Where warranted, a full re-test may be carried out by the authorised officer using appropriate equipment.

7.2 Procedures for Equipment Inspector checks

The DAFM inspector should satisfy him/herself that the test results submitted (on-line) by the EI pass scrutiny, and are appropriate for the age of machine under test. Subsequently, and subject to any clarifications requested by the DAFM inspector, the EI may be contacted and an arrangement made for the DAFM inspector to attend and observe an inspection(s) taking place. Sanctions available to the DAFM inspector whereby an EI is found not to be applying the appropriate test standard may include removal from the list of registered EIs.

7.2.1 Prior to departing from headquarters,

The inspecting officer should carry out a desktop review of the results of equipment tested by the equipment inspector for examination to identify any potential inconsistencies / irregularities in the reports submitted.

A detailed itinerary of the planned inspections should be submitted to line management for approval

The inspecting officer should record the following for each approved equipment inspector visited,

- Name of Equipment Inspector
- Date and location of the inspection
- Where appropriate see and validate hard copies of tests that have not been recorded on the on-line database

In addition, the inspector should satisfy themselves that the equipment inspector has at his disposal the full range of equipment required to do an inspection. Valid calibration certificates for any test equipment used should also be sought for examination.

8 Inspection procedures – residue breach investigation

8.1 Focus of inspection

Where residue breaches (breaches of MRLs and/or evidence of invalid use) in produce of domestic origin are detected, the farmer or grower that produced the consignment is identified and an inspection is carried out on his / her premises. The purpose of the inspection is to determine the cause of the MRL breach(s) and/or invalid use(s) and to ensure that strategies are put in place to eliminate / minimise the risk of any future such occurrences.

8.2 Prior to departing from headquarters

The Enforcement Officer will be notified of a residue breach by the Pesticide Residues Laboratory - see 'MRL Breach Notification Form'.

To facilitate efficient use of available resources the inspecting officer should ensure that he/she has collated the following documentation prior to departing HQ:-

- A copy of the residue breach notification form, will detail the following information:
 - commodity;
 - sampling date;
 - identity and quantity of residue detected;
 - type of breach, (invalid use/MRL breach);
 - MRL for the compound concerned, and
 - other residues detected in the sample.
- grower name and contact details (obtained from contacts in the wholesale facility);
- a copy of photograph(s) taken of the produce at sampling,
- details of any previous residue breaches involving the grower extracted from the relevant inspections database, residues database and central residue breaches file,
- up-to-date lists of plant protection and biocidal products both currently approved, and previously approved, annotated as relevant to indicate date of expiry of registration and use-by date where specified,
- up-to-date lists of plant protection products for use on the crop in question, including off-label approvals, both currently approved and previously approved (including off-label approvals),
- up-to-date lists of plant protection products containing the active substance detected in the sample and giving rise to the residue breach, both currently approved and previously approved,
- if feasible, copies of the labels for all products containing the substance detected,
- any other supporting documentation, including DAFM CCS & BPS records and maps for the grower (if available).

8.3 Time of inspection

Inspections will normally be undertaken during usual business hours by arrangement with the grower concerned. The initial contact with the grower, should seek to establish a mutually agreeable date and time for an 'on-farm' visit. Other than to identify the produce concerned and the date and location of sampling, no details of the specific residue breach should be discussed. The objective of the investigation is to establish the cause of the residue breach and to ensure that strategies are put in place to eliminate or minimize the risk of a repeat breach occurring.

Inspections or investigations outside of normal business hours may occur where experience or information indicates that an illegal activity may be taking place, or by prior arrangement with the grower/owner of the premises, where relevant.

8.4 Arrival at premises to be inspected

Inspecting officers must:-

- at all times behave in a courteous and professional manner,
- on arrival at a premises to be inspected, introduce himself/herself, show his/her identity card to the grower (or his/her representative) and indicate the purpose of the visit,
- explain the purpose of the visit and the nature of the inspection/investigation,
- on request indicate the relevant Regulations under which he/she is carrying out the inspection,
- comply with health and safety and with public liability requirements (where necessary, wear appropriate protective clothing, eye protection, ear muffers, *etc*) and use personal protection equipment provided by the management of the premises being inspected, and
- sign a visitor's book if requested to do so.

8.5 Conducting the inspection

The general procedures laid down in [Section 6.4](#) should be followed, as appropriate.

In addition, and where appropriate, details of the growers BPS, AEOS, GLAS, Herd or Flock Number(s) should be recorded.

Where, during a previous inspection of premises, a notice was issued by an inspecting officer to address particular deficiencies or anomalies identified or minor infringements encountered, particular note should be taken as to whether or not the previous instructions have been complied with.

8.5.1 Confirmation of source of produce

The grower or his/her representative should be asked to confirm that he or she produced and supplied the produce that was sampled and tested, as detailed on the Residue Breach notification sheet (and accompanying photograph - if available). Where the grower or his/her representative did not grow the produce, documentary evidence should be sought to establish the source of the produce.

8.5.2 *Determination of GAP followed by grower*

The grower or his/her representative should be interviewed in depth to determine the probable cause of the residue breach. A detailed account of crop agronomy should be obtained – supported by documentary evidence if possible.

8.5.3 *Examination of pesticide usage records*

An examination of records relating to the application of plant protection products to the crop in question should be carried out. The grower should always be asked if plant protection products, which were not recorded in the records, were applied to the crop.

The inspecting officer should establish the extent to which records maintained comply with the statutory requirements [depending on the volume and complexity of the records provided, it may be more appropriate to take copies of the records for further examination]. The legibility of pesticide usage records can sometimes be a problem, and such issues should be clarified prior to leaving the premises.

8.5.4 *Examination of pesticide store(s)*

An inspection of the pesticide store and audit of the plant protection products therein should then be carried out to ensure that the plant protection products are appropriate for the enterprise being inspected. Particular emphasis should be placed on older products that may have label recommendations that have changed (*i.e.* the current product label may not continue to carry such a recommendation due to changes in the authorisation).

During the inspection of the pesticide store(s), the inspecting officer should:

- a) establish the extent to which storage facilities used for plant protection and/or biocidal products are appropriate for their intended purpose;
- b) establish whether, or not, each plant protection product found on the premises is included on the current lists of registered products;
- c) establish whether, or not, each plant protection product found on the premises is in its original packaging with approved label attached;
- d) establish whether, or not, the label for each plant protection product found on the premises bears the PCS number allocated for that product;
- e) for each plant protection product found that is not included on the current register, record the following: -
 - proprietary or brand name;
 - registration number;
 - function *i.e.* the use or uses described on the label;
 - identity and content of active substances in the product;
 - type of formulation;
 - pack type and size(s), and quantity contained in the pack;
 - registration expiry date/use-by date;
 - supplier and primary source of the product (*i.e.* the manufacturer/importer/distributor and contact details for each);

f) for each plant protection product confirmed never to have been included on the list of registered products, record the following:-

- proprietary or brand name;
- registration number and country of origin;
- function *i.e.* the use or uses described on the label;
- identity and content of active substances in the product;
- type of formulation;
- pack type and size(s), and quantity contained in the pack;
- supplier and primary source of the product (i.e. the manufacturer/importer/distributor and contact details for each).

Where appropriate, issue a Compliance Notice requiring the safe disposal with documentary evidence of same, and follow up with an inspection of the supplier of the product in question.

The grower or representative should always be asked if there are other pesticide stores on the holding, and if there are pesticides on the holding that are not in the store(s) inspected. Any such other stores and/or pesticides should be inspected.

8.5.5 *Sampling*

Where appropriate, the officer may take a sample from the crop. The sample taken should be representative of the crop, be divided into two parts, sealed and labelled – one of the samples should be offered to the grower. The sample retained by the sampling officer should be logged into the Pesticide Control Laboratory by the sampling officer for analysis as a ‘Targeted Sample’.

8.5.6 *Conclusion of inspection*

The specific non-compliances found during the inspection should be outlined to the grower or representative. The grower (or his/her representative) should be informed of the serious nature/consequences of residue breaches, and that some or all of the following actions may be taken:

- an official warning letter may be issued to the grower by the DAFM;
- produce **will** be targeted for further sampling and analysis;
- that the detection of residue breaches can lead to statutory action which may result in the application of an administrative fine, destruction of produce concerned and/or prosecution;
- that the residue breach may be reported to other relevant Divisions under the DAFM cross-reporting arrangements.

8.6 Procedures on return to headquarters

On return to headquarters, a report should be prepared outlining the results of the investigation and listing any follow-up measures to be taken by the grower. The relevant inspection database should be updated with the details of the inspection.

Where a warning letter is to be issued to a grower (or his/her representative) following a Residue Breach Investigation, a draft should be prepared and submitted for approval and issuing at Head of Division level. The letter will require the grower to acknowledge receipt of the letter and noting of its contents.

In the case of a second or subsequent offence by a grower, a recommendation should be made for immediate statutory sampling and testing of the grower's produce with a view to initiating statutory proceedings against the grower. In this case, a warning letter is sent only if the outcome of the testing of the statutory sample is such that it is decided not to initiate a prosecution.

A copy of the report, the warning letter and letter of acknowledgement from the grower (if received) should be placed on the Central Residue Breach File.

Where appropriate, the breach should be reported to other relevant Divisions under the DAFM cross-reporting arrangements.

8.7 Follow-up to Residue Breach inspections

A follow-up inspection may also be required where, on return to headquarters, an officer further investigates specific issues by referencing material that was not at his/her disposal during the course of the initial inspection and concludes that a serious irregularity may be taking place on the premises, or that an offence may have been committed.

Further follow-up may be necessary, where the actions specified in the 'Warning letter' have not been confirmed or complied with by the grower.

8.8 Disposal of non-compliant food of plant origin

The MRL Breach 'Decision Making' document directs that where a statutory sample exceeds an MRL, the produce should be destroyed. The SOP for the disposal of seized food of plant origin, confirmed to contain pesticide residues in excess of MRLs, is as follows:

1. On receipt of written confirmation of the results of analysis indicating that the statutory sample exceeds the MRL, an authorised officer should return to the premises on which the controlled product was retained.
2. The authorised officer should inform the owner or person in apparent charge of the results of testing of the statutory sample, and direct the owner or person in apparent charge to dispose of the controlled product in the presence of the authorised officer, so that the controlled product is prevented from being used for human or animal consumption. Such direction should be given in writing, using a Compliance Notice (*cf* [Appendix II – Part H](#)).
3. The authorised officer should observe the disposal of the controlled product. When the controlled produce is being disposed of, the authorised officer should comply with the Health and Safety procedures in place at the premises.
4. In most cases, the dumping of the controlled product into a rubbish skip with consequent damage to the product and packaging is satisfactory to render the produce unfit for human consumption. In the case of large quantities of bulk commodities (e.g. grain), senior management in the Division should be consulted as to the most appropriate means of disposal, on a case-by-case basis.

5. On return to HQ a brief report of the supervised disposal should be prepared and submitted to the Enforcement Officer in the Regulatory and Enforcement Unit, and a copy of this report and of the Compliance Notice retained on the central Residues Breach file.

9 Sampling procedures – import controls at Designated Points of Entry (DPE)

Background

Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 on official food and feed controls, provides for the drawing up of specific rules to govern the importation into the EU, of certain food and feed products that may present additional risks to the food chain. These rules, and the specific food and feed products involved, are set out in EU Commission Regulation 669/2009.

In compliance with the above Regulation the PCD are required to conduct additional checks according to a frequency established in the Regulation. The list of products and countries of relevance are amended on a quarterly basis - products and/or countries can be added or deleted, and the frequency of sampling and analysis can be increased or reduced.

9.1 Designated points of entry

Dublin Port and Dublin Airport are the designated points of entry (DPE) to Ireland for the purposes of this Regulation. The DAFM border inspection post (BIP) for Dublin Port is located at the Port Warehouse Facility, Unit H3, Tolka Quay Rd (formerly Crosbies Yard), and is the location for the physical examination and sampling of produce in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EC) No. 669/2009. Special arrangements are in place for produce being imported through Dublin airport which allows for the onward transportation of sampled consignments to the facilities of the importer, where they remain under Customs Control until the results of the analysis become available.

9.2 Procedure

Importers or their agents are required to give adequate prior notification of the importation of produce listed in Annex I to Reg. 669/2009 (as amended), to the PCD of the DAFM. For this purpose, and for each consignment being imported, they are required to complete Part I of the Common Entry Document (CED) ([Appendix II – Part J](#)) and submit it to PCD at least 1 day prior to the arrival of the consignment. [All communications in regard to Import Controls should be forwarded electronically to pcs_icon@agriculture.gov.ie. Regular Information Notes are uploaded to the PCS website detailing the procedures to be followed, and the commodities currently subject to Import Controls]. On receipt of a CED Part 1, PCD (taking into account the frequency established in the Regulation) will decide as to whether or not the consignment should be subjected to sampling and analysis.

All consignments receive a *documentary check*, and if found to be in order, Part II of the CED form is completed, stamped, scanned and forwarded via e-mail to the relevant customs personnel and copied to the importer or their agent. Completion of the CED Part II allows the produce to enter into free circulation and discharges PCD of its responsibilities with regard to pesticide residues.

The procedure for dealing with consignments selected for *sampling/identity/physical checks*, varies with the DPE.

- Dublin Airport - consignments selected for sampling are notified to the customs authorities, and cc'd to the importer and or agent. Consignments are sampled in the cargo hall, and subsequently allowed to travel to the importers facility where they are isolated from the main bulk of produce, and held under appropriate conditions to preserve product

quality. [A Temporary Agreement is signed annually between each importer, their customs agent, the DAFM and the Customs authorities to facilitate this arrangement – see template Appendix XXXX].

Dublin Port – consignments selected for sampling are notified to the Customs authorities who stipulate a minimum of 48 hours notice of intent to sample before they will release the consignment and allow it to be transferred to the BIP. On arrival at the BIP, the consignment (usually a container) is sampled, according to the relevant protocol. The sampling officer then directs that the container is returned to the Customs compound, where it remains until the results of the analysis become available.

9.3 Sampling of the consignment

Sampling of consignments is carried out in accordance with the ‘targeted’ sampling procedure as outlined at [6.6 Sampling of primary produce](#).

9.4 Results

9.4.1 Release

On receipt of an ‘acceptable’ result from the Pesticide Control Laboratory, Part II of the CED form is completed by the PCD, scanned and returned via e-mail to the Customs authorities and copied to the importer or his agent. With respect to pesticide residues and the requirements of EU Reg. No. 669 of 2009, the consignment can now be released by Customs and allowed to enter the jurisdiction and be placed on the market.

9.4.2 Detention

Where subject to the results of residue analysis a consignment is considered ‘unacceptable’, a letter of Detention ([Appendix II – Part K - Detention Notice](#)) is issued to the importer detailing the residues detected, indicating that the consignment is officially detained, and outlining the options available to the importer to progress the matter further, i.e. destruction at the importers expense, or re-export to a third country. Where the option for destruction is availed off, PCD follow-up with the importer, and subsequently complete Part 3 of the CED which is forwarded to Customs..

10 Programmes for 2017

10.1 Storage Marketing & use

10.1.1 Formulation analyses 2017

The function of the Pesticide Formulation Laboratory is to analyse commercially available formulations sampled on the basis of an agreed programme of sampling. Sampling generally takes place at the premises of authorisation holders/wholesale distributors/retailers. The target number of samples to be analysed for 2017 is **160**. The identity of formulated products to be analysed during 2017 are set out in [Appendix IV – Parts A, B, C, D and E](#) and are broken down as follows;

Part A - Products analysed during 2015 and found to be outside specification.

Part B - Plant protection products identified from the 2015 import return figures (latest available) and market intelligence, as being amongst the highest volume/area treated, used. Products found to have had no adverse analytical findings having been on this list for the previous three consecutive years have been excluded from this category but are included in Part E

Part C - Targeted biocide formulations (PT8, PT14, PT 18 –product types)

Part D - Parallel trade permit Audit programme 2017.

Part E - List of Plant Protection Products available for sampling, indicating where relevant, last sampling date.

Where available, samples of each of the products listed in Parts A, B and C will be taken for analyses during 2017. The remaining samples required to complete the analyses programme will be taken from the products listed in Part D.

10.1.2 Inspection programme 2017

The outlets to be inspected are those included in [Appendix V, Parts A-F](#) and have been selected and prioritised on the following basis: -

10.1.2.1 Retail Inspections

A target of ~250⁴ inspections is being established for 2017.

- Outlets identified for ‘follow-up’ actions – *i.e.* outlets inspected during 2016 that had infringements that require follow-up. (cf [Appendix V – Part A](#)).
- Wholesalers/distributors of pesticides (cf [Appendix V – Part B](#));
- Outlets targeted specifically for biocidal products. These targeted outlets include wholesalers, retailers and end users of biocidal products (cf [Appendix V – Part C](#));
- Outlets that have made applications for inclusion on the register of Pesticide Stores (PPP) (cf [Appendix V – Part D, Pesticide Store Applications pending approval – 01/04/2017](#))
- Outlets previously listed on PCD database and for which no application for store approval has been received, (cf [Appendix V – Part E](#));

Priority should be given to outlets listed in Parts A, B, and C with the balance of the required number of outlets for inspection being taken from Part D.

⁴ Follow-up inspections that may be required as a result of information received or inspections carried out will be additional to those already identified and cannot be quantified at this stage.

10.1.2.2 User Inspections

A target of ~30⁵ end user inspections of entities outside of the BPS, is established for 2017.

- End user inspections e.g. golf clubs, landscapers, etc. (cf [Appendix V – Part F](#));
- Growers and FBO's cross-reported from other Divisions of the DAFM.

10.1.2.2.1 Integrated Controls

Over 1,300 cross compliance inspections of potential end-users of pesticides are conducted under the BPS in accordance with arrangements made by Integrated Control Division for 2017. Completed inspection report forms (Part 1) and the accompanying worksheets (cf [Appendix II, Part N](#)) will be examined by PCD, who complete the remaining elements of the inspection forms (Part 2), taking account of: -

- product registration status;
- approved product labels;
- the results of the residue monitoring and violation investigation programmes;
- the results of analyses of samples of plant protection and biocidal products;
- inspections conducted, where deemed necessary (cf [Section 5.2.3](#)); and
- any other relevant information available
- are IPM records being maintained.

10.1.2.2.2 HPHD

Approximately 20 inspections carried out by Horticulture and Plant Health Division (HPHD) will require assessment of pesticide records in a similar manner to those assessed for Integrated Controls Division.

10.1.2.2.3 Reviews

Following notification of a financial sanction by ICD in relation to pesticide irregularities, an appeal can be lodged by the herd owner. These appeals are forwarded to the PCD Enforcement Officer for consideration. Depending on the case made by the applicant, the sanction can be removed, reduced or increased. In consideration of the appeal, the Enforcement Officer may seek additional information including copies of invoices for all pesticides purchased and used. The Enforcement Officer may be asked to carry out similar reviews on behalf of HPHD.

10.1.3 Desk Audits – Biocide Notifications – Article 95 and CLP compliance

To establish compliance with Article 95 requirements and with CLP, an examination of 5% (112 product files) of notified biocide products (2222) will be carried out. The products will be selected from the Biocidal Product Register starting with the first product alphabetically and every 20th product thereafter. The selected products can be found at [Appendix IV – Part F, Article 95 / CLP Compliance – Desk Audit programme 2017](#)

Following confirmation of compliance with Article 95 and CLP requirements, the Pesticide Registration System (PRS) database should be updated to reflect the findings of each product review.

10.2 Pesticide Residues

The purpose of the monitoring programme is to:

- control the use of pesticides in feed and food commodities, and
- protect the consumer from being exposed to unacceptable residues of pesticide in food.

10.2.1 Targeted samples for pesticide residue analysis

Targeted samples for pesticide residue analyses are provided in [Appendix V, Part G](#).

10.2.2 Pesticide residue control programme for 2017

The pesticide residue control programme is agreed with the FSAI and includes sampling of fruit, vegetables, cereals and food of animal origin, including processed produce. The products and number of samples listed in the multi-annual EU co-ordinated monitoring programme are incorporated into the national monitoring programme and are highlighted in bold in [Table 1, p.35](#) below.

10.2.3 Import controls

Requests for sampling and or clearance of produce imported from third countries and subjected to controls as set out in EU Commission Regulation 669/2009 should be processed in an efficient manner with final outcomes/decisions issued in a timely manner.

10.3 Pesticide Application Equipment

The purpose of this monitoring programme is to

- ensure that there is consistency across all registered Equipment Inspectors when carrying out a test on a sprayer and
- to ensure that the tests being carried out meet the requirement of EN ISO 16122.

Sprayers identified for follow-up checks are identified in [Appendix V – Part G, - Tested Pesticide Application Equipment identified for follow-up checks](#)

Equipment inspectors identified for follow-up checks are listed in [Appendix V – Part H, - Equipment Inspectors identified for follow-up checks](#).

Table 1: Monitoring Programme for Pesticide Residues for 2017

Commodity type	Detail of 2017 sampling programme	Total no. of samples for analysis in 2017
Citrus	Include 30 oranges [EU-12] , 10 grapefruit, 50 mandarins/hybrids, 15 Other citrus	105
Pome fruit	Include at least 60 apples, and 35 pears [EU-12]	95
Stone fruit	Include 15 peaches/nectarines, 10 Other stone fruit	25
Berries and small fruit	Include 25 table grapes, 30 strawberries, 10 other berries	65
Miscellaneous fruit	Include 15 bananas, of 5 pomegranate, 5 papaya, 12 Kiwi fruit [12-EU] , 28 other assorted fruits	65
Potatoes	Include 30 Potatoes [EU-12]	30
Root and Tuber vegetables	15 carrots [EU-12] , 10 Tropical tubers– sweet potatoes, yam, 20 other roots	45
Bulb vegetables	Include 5 garlic, shallots, spring onions, 12 Onions [EU-12]	17
Fruiting vegetables	Include 15 tomatoes, 15 peppers, 10 aubergines, 10 cucumbers, 10 courgettes, 5 inedible peel, 5 squash	70
Brassica vegetables	Include 7 broccoli, 12 cauliflowers [EU-12] , 10 head cabbage, 8 kale, 5 others	42
Leaf vegetables	Include 25 lettuce, 10 spinach, 5 chard, 5 herbs, 5 other leafy veg,	50
Legume vegetables	Include 10 beans + pods, 5 beans w/o pods, 10 peas + pods, 5 peas without pods	30
Stem vegetables	Include at least, 5 celery, 5 leeks, 5 other stem veg. – asparagus, artichoke, rhubarb	15
Vegetable oil	Include 5 Olive oil, 5 Vegetable oils (soya, rapeseed)	10
Fungi	Include 15 mushroom	15
Pulses	Include 12 Beans [EU-12]	12
Tea	Include 5 Tea	5
Processed food	Include 10 orange juice, 10 wine, 5 other juices, 5 other processed or tinned fruit and vegetables	30
Cereals	Include 18 barley, 20 oats, 15 Rice [EU-12] , 12 Rye [EU-12] , 35 wheat	100
Food of animal origin		394
Animal fat samples	Samples taken under Directive 96/23. - 310 Kidney fats	310
Milk	Samples taken under Directive 96/23 – 62 milk	62
Eggs	Samples taken under Directive 96/23 - 11 eggs	11
Honey	Samples taken under Directive 96/23 – 11 honey	11
Ham	Samples taken under Directive 96/23 – 0 ham	0
Butter	Samples taken under Directive 96/23 – 0 butter	0
Baby Food	34 infant and follow-on formula, 10 food for babies/young children [EU-10] , 10 processed cereal based	54
Targeted	Based on RASFF notifications, Regulation 699/2009 and follow-up to breaches in 2015	20
669/2009	100 import controls	100

11 Appendix I – Authorised Officers

Table A: Officers assigned to enforcement of the Regulations relating to Marketing & Use of PPPs and Biocides

Name of Officer	Date Authorised	Competence Maintained
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]		
[REDACTED]		
[REDACTED]		
[REDACTED]		
[REDACTED]		

Table B: Officers assigned to enforcement of the Regulations relating to Pesticide Residues

Name of Officer
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]


Table C: Officers assigned to enforcement of the Regulations relating to Pesticide Application Equipment

Name of Officer
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]


12 Appendix II – Inspection Forms

12.1 Appendix II - Outlet Inspection Report Forms

12.1.1 Appendix II – Part A, Outlet Inspection Report Form


	Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine, Pesticide Control Division, Backweston Laboratory Campus, Celbridge, Co. Kildare.	Tel: 01-615 7552 Fax: 01-615 7575 e-mail: pcs@agriculture.gov.ie Web: www.pcs.agriculture.gov.ie
Wholesale /Retail Outlet Inspection Report Form		IN No.
In accordance with Regulations relating to Pesticides as listed at www.pcs.agriculture.gov.ie/legislation		
1: Name and address of Outlet		Outlet Reg. No.
Person in apparent charge or control of Pesticides		PA / PD No.
Other trained staffed		
Premises: - compliance with regulatory requirements		
2: Storage Area:		
In compliance with store registration criteria	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Store Assessment Report No: Date:
Comments on storage area:		
.....		
3: Store Management:		
Segregation – food/food	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Internal Signage/ Safety/Storage adequate
Security	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Product segregation
Product packaging & labels in good condition	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Stock control / rotation practiced
Safety data sheets / safety statement available	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Records
4: Retail Area:		
In compliance with retail area registration criteria		
Segregation – food/food	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	All product in approved packaging
Correct product segregation	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Product display appropriate
Comments on retail area:		
.....		
5: Pesticide Products:- compliance with regulatory requirements		
Un-approved product(s)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Un-approved product packaging
Un-approved product labelling	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Un-approved product labelling
If "Yes" please specify		
.....		
6: Compliance Notice issued – Yes / No		
Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		CN No:
7: Required to be done		
I, in accordance with the powers conferred on me as an authorised officer under Regulations relating to pesticides hereby give notice to you, being the owner / person in apparent charge or control of the premises /pesticides referred to in this notice, require the following things to be done, at the expense of the owner so as to ensure compliance with pesticide Regulations.		
.....		
.....		
.....		
Documentation confirming the completion of actions required must be provided to the PCD <input type="checkbox"/> by date		
PCD Use Only:		
Inspection conducted by:	Follow up by Inspecting Officer due	
Date:	Official Stamp	Inspection completion date:
Copy of this inspection report received by:		Supervisory check:

12.1.1 Appendix II – Part B, Retail Area Assessment Form

	Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine, Pesticide Control Division, Backweston Laboratory Campus, Celbridge, Co. Kildare.	Tel: 01-615 7552 Fax: 01-615 7575 e-mail: pesticideregisters@agriculture.gov.ie Web: www.pca.agriculture.gov.ie									
Pesticide Retail Area Assessment Form		Report No.									
In accordance with Regulations relating to Pesticides as listed at www.pca.agriculture.gov.ie/legislation											
1: Outlet Name Outlet Reg. No. First Approved: Address 1 Tel: Address 2 E-mail: Town/City Web: County Post Code OFS: Person in apparent charge or control of Pesticides PA / PD No.											
2: General: Estimated volume of PVP stock in display area (kg/l) – Amateur Use Products Professional Use Products											
	<table border="0" style="width:100%;"> <tr> <td style="width:20%;"></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>Yes</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>No</u></td> <td style="width:20%;"></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>Yes</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>No</u></td> <td style="width:20%;"></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>Yes</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>No</u></td> </tr> </table>		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>			
Entrance / Exit to open air	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Food / Food items separated	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Safe Storage	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Residential accommodation above area *	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Product MSDS sheets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Premises securely locked out of business hours	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PVPs classified as T or T+ present	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Safety Statement (pesticide area referenced)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
3: Building structure/fitting											
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Floor impermeable and free of cracks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Easily cleaned – resistant to chemical attack	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Internal drain (s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Anti-slip surface	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	External doors / Windows compliant	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Emergency exits clear	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Alarm Systems – Intrusion / Fire:											
Monitored and serviced Systems (Professional Use Products only)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fire points adjacent to each exit	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Shelving / Display Cabinets / Counters:											
Corrosion resistant/impermeable	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted area available	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Decontamination / Sanitary facilities:											
Emergency Eye Wash	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Running / Potable water available	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sanitary facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Signage:											
Signage in display and sales area	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pesticide Store/Authorized Staff/No Smoking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	First Aid	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
In case of Emergency dial 112 / 999	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Warning Sign - ES3378 (i) Mark)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Washing and toilet facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
4: Operational process											
Stock rotation practiced (FIFO)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Flammable products away from heat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Product returns checked	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
All products in original containers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Products not displayed in direct sunlight	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Clean-up materials	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Floor area uncluttered / signage visible	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Damaged / obsolete product isolated and safe	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Product segregation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Containers / packages on floor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Regular inspection of stocks for leaks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Training / Records											
Trained & registered personnel on site	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Certified advisor available	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Records – Goods in	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Registration numbers:						Records - Goods out	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
5: Comments:											
6: Compliance: Retail area in compliance with regulatory requirements: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>											
Compliance Notice issued – Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> C/N No: Inspection Report No:											
P.C.D. Use Only											
Inspection conducted by:		Linked Store Assessment Report No.									
Date:	Official Stamp	Follow up by Inspecting Officer due									
Copy of this assessment report received by:		Inspection completion date									
		Supervisory check									

*Note - Exemptions in place

12.1.1 Appendix II – Part C, Store Area Assessment Form

	Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine, Pesticide Control Division, Backweston Laboratory Campus, Celbridge, Co. Kildare.	Tel: 01-615 7552 Fax: 01-615 7575 e-mail: pesticidesregister@agriculture.gov.ie Web: www.pcd.agriculture.gov.ie	
Pesticide Store Assessment Form		Report No.	
In accordance with Regulations relating to Pesticides as listed at www.pca.agriculture.gov.ie/legislation			
1: Outlet Name		Outlet Reg. No. First Approved:	
Address 1		Tel:	
Address 2		E-mail:	
Town/City		Web:	
County: Post Code		GPS:	
Person in apparent charge or control of Pesticides		PA / PD No.	
2: Location: Store Category – A (<50,000 L) <input type="checkbox"/> B (>5000 L and <50,000 L) <input type="checkbox"/> C (>1,000 L and <5,000 L) <input type="checkbox"/> D (>1000 L) <input type="checkbox"/>			
	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Store in ESA	<input type="checkbox"/>	Known risk of flood event on site <input type="checkbox"/>	Estimated stock in store (kg/L)
Dedicated store	<input type="checkbox"/>	All PVPs stored within store <input type="checkbox"/>	Distance to adjacent buildings (m)
Entrance / Exit to open air	<input type="checkbox"/>	Residential area over store <input type="checkbox"/>	Distance to nearest adjacent drain / stream / river (m)
Access available on two sides for emergency services (Cat A & B)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Store inside larger building. Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
3: Store construction			
Floor:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Anti-slip surface	<input type="checkbox"/>	Easily cleaned – resistant to chemical attack <input type="checkbox"/>	Internal drain (s) <input type="checkbox"/>
		Floor impermeable and free of cracks – joints sealed <input type="checkbox"/>	
Walls:			
Walls impermeable material and crack free to height of banding	<input type="checkbox"/>	Walls to full height of underside of roof <input type="checkbox"/>	Fire resistant internal walls <input type="checkbox"/>
Roofs:			
Roofs of impermeable material	<input type="checkbox"/>	Translucent panels / Smoke vents <input type="checkbox"/>	Internal downpipes sealed above band or External Downpipes <input type="checkbox"/>
Band: - (to lowest level) - impermeable and free of cracks / joints sealed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Band Capacity:	Max Store Capacity (band requirement of 120%)	(band requirement of 100%)	
Windows / Doors:			
Windows shaded and barred (external doors open up / side / out and are lockable when not in use)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fire exits open outwards to open air / panic bolts <input type="checkbox"/>	Emergency exits clear <input type="checkbox"/>
Lighting / Heating / Ventilation:			
Emergency lighting (A & B stores)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Frost proof compartment <input type="checkbox"/>	Electrical fittings compliant <input type="checkbox"/>
Adequate High level ventilation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Low level ventilation above banding <input type="checkbox"/>	Adequate lighting <input type="checkbox"/>
Shelving / Racking:			
Corrosion resistant/impermeable	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Decontamination / Sanitary facilities:			
Eye Wash/ Shower facilities at near store entrance and within band area (Professional use products)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Running / Potable water available <input type="checkbox"/>
Sanitary facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Alarm Systems – Intrusion / Fire: (Cat – A & B)			
Monitored and serviced Systems	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fire points adjacent to each exit <input type="checkbox"/>	
Signage:			
Signage at entrance to store	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pesticide Store/Authorized Staff/No Smoking <input type="checkbox"/>	Warning Sign - 183378 (1 mark) <input type="checkbox"/>
In case of Emergency dial 112 / 999	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4: Compliance: Store in compliance with regulatory requirements: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>			
Compliance Notice issued – Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		C/N Nec:	Inspection Report Nec:
PCD Use Only			
Inspection conducted by:		Store Assessment Report No.	
Date:	Official Stamp	Follow up by Inspecting Officer due	
Copy of this Assessment report received by:		Inspection completion date	
		Supervisory check	

12.1.1 Appendix II – Part D, Inclusion on Register of Stores



VAT. Reg. IE4773188 Q

Tel:(General) ++353 1 615 7552
Fax: ++353 1 615 7575

Pesticide Control Division
Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine
Backweston Campus
Young's Cross
Celbridge
Co. Kildare
Ireland

Email: pesticideregisters@agriculture.gov.ie
Web: www.pcs.agriculture.gov.ie

Inclusion of a premises on the Register of Pesticide Stores in Ireland.

Registration No. – PQ xxxxx

Name of premises:			
Address 1:			
Address 2:			
Town / City:			
County:			
Post Code:		GPS:	
Contact Name 1:		PD No.:	
Telephone:		Email:	
Contact Name 2:		PD No.:	
Telephone:		Email:	

Pesticide Store / Retail area Registration Criteria:

Business Premises Type:	Wholesale:	<input type="checkbox"/>	Retail:	<input type="checkbox"/>
Product Types stored:	PPP:	<input type="checkbox"/>	Biocides:	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Professional Use Products:	<input type="checkbox"/>	Professional Use Products:	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Amateur Use Products:	<input type="checkbox"/>	Amateur Use Products:	<input type="checkbox"/>
Product storage:	Year Round storage:	<input type="checkbox"/>	Seasonal Storage:	<input type="checkbox"/>
Retail area:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Retail Area Assessment Report No:		
Pesticide Store:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Store Area Assessment Report No:		
Environmentally Sensitive Area	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>			
Bund capacity (m ³)				
Store capacity:				

Date of first issue: _____

Signed: _____
Authorized Officer

Date: _____

12.2 Appendix II – Part E, Product Sample Receipt

Pesticide Registration & Control Division,
Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine,
Backweston Campus,
Celbridge,
Co. Kildare
Tel: 01-615 7552
Fax: 01-615 7575
e-mail: pcs@agriculture.gov.ie
web: www.pcs.agriculture.gov.ie

Receipt No: _____

Product Sample Receipt

In accordance with Regulations relating to Pesticides as listed at www.pcs.agriculture.gov.ie the product(s) listed below has/have been taken by a duly authorized officer at the premises of

<u>Product Name</u>	<u>PCS No. / Reg. No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Batch No.</u>	<u>Comment</u>

Authorised Officer: _____

Owner /

Person in Apparent Charge: _____

Official Stamp

Date: _____

12.5 Appendix II – Part H, Compliance Notice for plant produce



Notice no. : R

- European Communities (Pesticide Residues) Regulations, 2008
 European Communities (Food And Feed Hygiene) Regulations 2009
 Food Safety Authority of Ireland Act, 1999

1. Details of Controlled Product

Owner / Person in apparent charge of the controlled Product:

Address:

Sample Number: _____ Sample Date: ____ / ____ / ____ Sampling Time: _____

Commodity: _____ Brand Name: _____ Lot Size: _____

Sampling Location: _____

Name and Address of Grower / Packer: _____

2. Retention of Controlled Product

I, being an authorised officer for the purposes of the Regulations, in accordance with the powers conferred on me by the Regulations cited above, hereby give notice to you, being the owner/person in apparent charge or control of the controlled product referred to in Section 1 of this notice, that I have seized the said controlled product and that it must be retained by you on these premises pending confirmation of the results of analyses for residues.

Signature of authorised officer: Official stamp

Signature of Person on whom the notice was served: Date served: ____ / ____ / ____

3. Acknowledgement of Receipt of Sealed Sub-sample

Name and status of person receiving sample (Block Capitals):

Signature: Date Received: ____ / ____ / ____

4. Release / Disposal of Controlled Product

I, being an authorised officer for the purposes of the Regulations, in accordance with the powers conferred on me by the regulation cited above, hereby give notice to you, being the owner/person in apparent charge or control of the controlled product referred to in Section 1 of this notice, following confirmation of the results of analysis for residues, that

- I hereby release the said controlled product from the retention order in Section 2 of this notice /
- the said controlled product be disposed of by you or on your behalf, at the expense of the owner so as to prevent the said controlled product being used for human or animal consumption, in my presence /
- I intend to apply to the district Court in which this notice has been served, for an order directing that said controlled product be disposed of in a manner that will prevent its being used for human or animal consumption (Delete as appropriate)

Signature of authorised officer Official stamp:

Date : ____ / ____ / ____

12.6 Appendix II – Part I, Fixed Payment Notice



Department of Agriculture Food and the Marine
Pesticide Control Division
Backweston Laboratory Campus
Celbridge, Co. Kildare, Ireland
T: 01-615 7552
F: 01-615 7575
E: pcs@agriculture.gov.ie
W: www.pcs.agriculture.gov.ie

Fixed Payment Notice

FPN No: _____

This fixed payment notice is being issued in respect of an alleged offence under the

- European Communities (Pesticide Residues) Regulations 2008, S.I. 565 of 2008
- European Communities (Plant Protection Products) Regulations, 2012, S.I. No. 159 of 2012
- European Communities (Sustainable Use of Pesticides) Regulations 2012, S.I. No. 155 of 2012

Company Name / Individual _____

Address _____

It is alleged that you contravened the provisions of the relevant Regulations (marked above), specifically Regulation _____ of those Regulations insofar as

on the _____ at _____

by _____

In accordance with;

- Regulation 10 of the European Communities (Pesticide Residues) Regulations, 2008, S.I. No. 565 of 2008
- Regulation 27 of the European Communities (Plant Protection Products) Regulations, 2012, S.I. No. 159 of 2012
- Regulation 24 of the European Communities (Sustainable Use of Pesticides) Regulations, 2012, S.I. No. 155 of 2012

you are hereby served with this fixed payment notice requesting you to make a payment of €250.00 to the Minister for Agriculture Food and the Marine within twenty eight days from the date of this notice.

A prosecution in respect of the alleged contravention will not be instituted during the said period and if the payment specified in this notice is paid during that period, a prosecution in respect of this particular offence will not be initiated at any time.

Official Stamp

Signed _____

Authorised Officer: _____

Date of this Notice: _____

IMPORTANT: This non-refundable payment may be made by cheque, EFT or debit card. Payment will be acknowledged.

Details of payment procedure is attached to this Notice. Please quote the FPN No. at the top of this page in any correspondence in relation to this notice.

12.7 Appendix II – Part J, CED forms

ANNEX II
COMMON ENTRY DOCUMENT (CED)

EUROPEAN UNION		Common Entry Document (CED)	
Part I: Details of dispatched consignment	I.1. Consignor Name Address Country + ISO code	I.2. CED reference number PCD /17	
	I.3. Consignee Name Address Postal Code Country + ISO code	DPE	
		DPE Unit No.	
	I.7. Importer Name Address Postal Code Country + ISO code	I.4. Person responsible for the consignment Name Address	
		I.5. Country + ISO code of origin	I.6. Country from where consigned + ISO code
	I.9. Arrival at DPE (estimated date and time) Date Time	I.8. Place of destination Name Address Postal Code Country + ISO code	
		I.11. Means of transport Aeroplane <input type="checkbox"/> Ship <input type="checkbox"/> Railway wagon <input type="checkbox"/> Road Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> Identification: Documentary references:	
	I.12. Description of commodity	I.10. Documents Number Date of Issue	
		I.13. Commodity code	I.14. Gross and net weight
			I.15. Number of packages
	I.16. Temperature Ambient <input type="checkbox"/> Chilled <input type="checkbox"/> Frozen <input type="checkbox"/>		I.17. Type of packages
	I.18. Commodity intended for Human consumption <input type="checkbox"/> Further process <input type="checkbox"/> Feedingstuff <input type="checkbox"/>		
	I.19. Seal number and container number		
	I.20. For transfer to <input type="checkbox"/> Control point Control point unit N°		I.21.
	I.22. For import <input type="checkbox"/>		I.23.
I.24. Means of transport to Control Point Railway wagon <input type="checkbox"/> Registered No. Aeroplane <input type="checkbox"/> Flight No. Ship <input type="checkbox"/> Name Road Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> Plate No.			
I.25. Declaration I, the undersigned person responsible for the consignment detailed above, certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the statements made in Part I of this document are true and complete and I agree to comply with the legal requirements of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004, including payment for official controls, and consequent official measures in case of non-compliance with the feed and food law.	Place and date of declaration Name of signatory Signature		

EN

EN

EUROPEAN UNION

Common Entry Document (CED)

Part II: Decision on consignment	II.1. CED Reference Number PCD 117	II.2. Customs Document Reference 17IEDU
	II.3. Documentary Check Satisfactory <input type="checkbox"/> Not Satisfactory <input type="checkbox"/>	II.4. Consignment selected for physical checks Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
	II.5. ACCEPTABLE for transfer <input type="checkbox"/> Control point Control point unit No Consignment authorised for onward transportation (pending results of laboratory tests) – consignment not to be released <input type="checkbox"/>	
	II.6. NOT ACCEPTABLE <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Re-dispatching <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Destruction <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Transformation <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Use for other purpose <input type="checkbox"/>	II.7. Details of Controlled Destinations (II.6) Approval no (where relevant) Address Postal Code
	II.8. Full identification of DPE and official stamp <input type="checkbox"/> DPE Stamp DPE Unit N°	II.9. Official Inspector I, the undersigned official inspector of the DPE, certify that the checks on the consignment have been carried out in accordance with Union requirements. Name (in capital) Date Signature
	/	II.11. Identity check Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactory <input type="checkbox"/> Not Satisfactory <input type="checkbox"/>
	II.12. Physical check Satisfactory <input type="checkbox"/> Not Satisfactory <input type="checkbox"/>	II.13. Laboratory Tests Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Tested for: Results: Satisfactory <input type="checkbox"/> Not Satisfactory <input type="checkbox"/>
	II.14. ACCEPTABLE for release for free circulation <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Human consumption <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Further process <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Feedingstuff <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Other <input type="checkbox"/>	/
	II.16. NOT ACCEPTABLE <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Re-dispatching <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Destruction <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Transformation <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Use for other purpose <input type="checkbox"/>	II.17. Reason for refusal 1. Absence/invalid certificate (if applicable) <input type="checkbox"/> 2. ID: Mismatch with documents <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Physical hygiene failure <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Chemical contamination <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Microbiological contamination <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Other <input type="checkbox"/>
	II.18. Details of controlled Destinations (II.16) Approval No (where relevant) Address Postal Code	
	II.19. Consignment resealed New seal No.	
	II.20. Full identification of DPE/Control Point and official stamp Stamp	II.21. Official Inspector I, the undersigned official inspector of the DPE/Control Point, certify that the checks on the consignment have been carried out in accordance with Union requirements Name (in capital) Date Signature

Part III: Control	III.1. Details on re-dispatching				
	Means of transport No.				
	Railway wagon <input type="checkbox"/>	Aeroplane <input type="checkbox"/>	Ship <input type="checkbox"/>	Road vehicle <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Country of destination:		+ ISO code		
Date					
III.2. Follow up					
		Local Competent Authority Unit <input type="checkbox"/>			
Arrival of the consignment	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Correspondence of the consignment	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
III.3. Official inspector					
Name (In capital)		Unit N°			
Address		Signature			
Date		Stamp			

Notes for guidance for the CED

- General:** Complete the common entry document in capital letters. Notes are shown against the relevant box number.
- Part I** This Part is to be completed by the feed and food business operator or their representative, unless otherwise indicated.
- Box I.1.** Consignor: name and full address of the natural or legal person (feed and food business operator) dispatching the consignment. Information concerning telephone and fax numbers or an e-mail address is recommended.
- Box I.2.** Information related to the CED reference number shall be provided by the competent authority of the designated point of entry (DPE). The feed and food business operator shall indicate the designated point of entry to which the consignment shall arrive.
- Box I.3.** Consignee: name and full address of the natural or legal person (feed and food business operator) to whom the consignment is destined. Information on telephone and fax numbers or an e-mail address is recommended.
- Box I.4.** The person responsible for the consignment: the person (feed and food business operator or their representative or the person making the declaration on their behalf) who is in charge of the consignment when it is presented at the DPE and who makes the necessary declarations to the competent authority at the DPE on behalf of the importer. Insert the name and full address. Information on telephone and fax numbers or an e-mail address is recommended.
- Box I.5.** Country of origin: this refers to the third country where the commodity is originating from, grown, harvested or produced.
- Box I.6.** Country from where consigned: this refers to the third country where the consignment was placed aboard the means of final transport for the journey to the Union.
- Box I.7.** Importer: name and full address. Information on telephone and fax numbers or an e-mail address is recommended.

- Box I.8. Place of destination: delivery address in the Union. Information on telephone and fax numbers or an e-mail address is recommended.
- Box I.9. Arrival at DPE: insert the estimated date on which the consignment is expected to arrive at the DPE.
- Box I.10. Documents: insert the date of issue and the number of official documents accompanying the consignment, as appropriate.
- Box I.11. Give full details of the means of arrival transport: for aircrafts the flight number, for vessels the ship name, for road vehicles the registration number plate with trailer number if appropriate, for railway vehicles the train identity and wagon number.
Documentary references: number of airway bill, bill of lading or commercial number for railway or road vehicle.
- Box I.12. Description of the commodity: provide a detailed description of the commodity (including for feed the type of feed).
- Box I.13. Commodity code: use the code identifying the commodity as listed in Annex I (including the TARIC sub-division, if applicable).
- Box I.14. Gross weight: overall weight in kg. This is defined as the aggregate mass of the products and of the immediate containers and all their packaging, but excluding transport containers and other transport equipment.
Net weight: weight of actual product in kg, excluding packaging. This is defined as the mass of the products themselves without immediate containers or any packaging.
- Box I.15. Number of packages.
- Box I.16. Temperature: tick the appropriate mode of transport/storage temperature.
- Box I.17. Type of packages: identify the type of packaging of products.
- Box I.18. Commodity intended for: tick the appropriate box depending on whether the commodity is destined for human consumption without prior sorting or other physical treatment (in this case tick 'human consumption') or is intended for human consumption after such treatment (tick 'further process' in this case), or is intended for use as 'feedingstuff' (in this case tick 'feedingstuffs').
- Box I.19. Give all seal and container identification numbers where relevant.
- Box I.20. Transfer to a control point: During the transitional period provided for in Article 19(1), the DPE shall tick this box to allow transfer to another control point.
- Box I.21. Not applicable.
- Box I.22. For import: this box is to be ticked where the consignment is intended for importation into the Union (Article 8).

Box I.23. Not applicable.

Box I.24. Tick the appropriate means of transport.

Part II This Part is to be completed by the competent authority.

Box II.1. Use the same reference number as in Box I.2.

Box II.2. For use by customs services, if necessary.

Box II.3. Documentary check: to be completed for all consignments.

Box II.4. The competent authority of the DPE shall indicate whether the consignment is selected for physical checks, which during the transitional period provided for in Article 19(1) may be carried out at a different control point.

Box II.5. The competent authority of the DPE shall indicate, during the transitional period provided for in Article 19(1), following a satisfactory documentary check, to which control point the consignment may be transported in order for identity and physical checks to be carried out.

The competent authority of the DPE shall also indicate if the consignment is authorised for the onward transportation provided for in Article 8. Onward transportation can only be authorised if the identity checks have been carried out at the DPE and if their result is satisfactory. Box II.11 shall therefore be filled in at the same time as onward transportation is authorised, while Box II.12 shall be filled in once the results of laboratory tests are available.

Box II.6. Indicate clearly the action to be taken in the case of rejection of the consignment due to the unsatisfactory outcome of the documentary checks. The address of the establishment of destination in case of 'Re-dispatching', 'Destruction', 'Transformation' and 'Use for other purpose' must be entered in Box II.7.

Box II.7. Give as appropriate approval number and address (or ship name and port) for all destinations where further control of the consignment is required, for example for Box II.6, 'Re-dispatching', 'Destruction', 'Transformation' or 'Use for other purpose'.

Box II.8. Put the official stamp of the competent authority of the DPE here.

Box II.9. Signature of the responsible official of the competent authority of the DPE.

Box II.10. Not applicable.

Box II.11. The competent authority of the DPE or, during the transitional period provided for in Article 19(1), the competent authority of the control point, shall indicate the results of the identity checks here.

Box II.12. The competent authority of the DPE or, during the transitional period provided for in Article 19(1), the competent authority of the control point, shall indicate the results of the physical checks here.

- Box II.13. The competent authority of the DPE or, during the transitional period provided for in Article 19(1), the competent authority of the control point, shall indicate the results of the laboratory test here. Complete this box with the category of substance or pathogen for which a laboratory test has been carried out.
- Box II.14. This box is to be used for all consignments to be released for free circulation within the Union.
- Box II.15. Not applicable.
- Box II.16. Indicate clearly the action to be taken in the case of rejection of the consignment due to the unsatisfactory outcome of the identity or physical checks. The address of the establishment of destination in case of 'Re-dispatching', 'Destruction', 'Transformation' and 'Use for other purpose' must be entered in Box II.18.
- Box II.17. Reasons for refusal: use, as appropriate, to add relevant information. Tick the appropriate box.
- Box II.18. Give, as appropriate, the approval number and address (or ship name and port) for all destinations where further control of the consignment is required, for example, for Box II.16, 'Re-dispatching', 'Destruction', 'Transformation' or 'Use for other purpose'.
- Box II.19. Use this box when the original seal recorded on a consignment is destroyed on opening the container. A consolidated list of all seals that have been used for this purpose must be kept.
- Box II.20. Put the official stamp of the competent authority of the DPE here or, during the transitional period provided for in Article 19(1), of the competent authority of the control point.
- Box II.21. Signature of the responsible official of the competent authority of the DPE or, during the transitional period provided for in Article 19(1), of the competent authority of the control point.

Part III This Part is to be completed by the competent authority.

- Box III.1. Details on re-dispatching: the competent authority of the DPE or, during the transitional period provided for in Article 19(1), the competent authority of the control point, shall indicate the means of transport used, its identification details, the country of destination and the date of re-dispatching, as soon as they are known.
- Box III.2. Follow-up: indicate the Local Competent Authority Unit responsible, as appropriate, for the supervision in case of 'Destruction', 'Transformation' or 'Use for other purpose' of the consignment. That authority shall report the result of the arrival of the consignment and the correspondence of the consignment in this box.

Box III.3. Signature of the responsible official for the competent authority of the DPE or, during the transitional period provided for in Article 19(1), the responsible official for the control point, in case of 'Re-dispatching'. Signature of the responsible official for the local competent authority in case of 'Destruction', 'Transformation' or 'Use for other purpose'.

DAFEM 2017

12.8 Appendix II – Part K, Detention Form



VAT. Reg. IE4773186 Q

Telephone: 353 1 615 7552
Fax: 353 1 615 7575

Pesticide Controls Division
DAFM Laboratories
Backweston Campus
Celbridge | Co. Kildare
IRELAND

Email: pcs@agriculture.gov.ie
Web: www.pcs.agriculture.gov.ie

Letter of Detention

Date XXXXXXXX



Re: SAD XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX -commodity code 0708 1000 40 (mangetout)

Dear XXXXXXXX

A sample of **Mangetout** being imported into Ireland from Kenya as part of a consignment of 'Fresh Vegetables' (sample no. XXXX4, **Airway Bill XXX XXXXX**) was taken on 26 November, 2014 by an authorised officer of the Pesticide Controls Division (PCD) of the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM), to comply with the requirements of Import Controls Regulation EU (No.) 889/2008, re pesticide residues - CED Ref: PCD XXX-XX

Sample details		Box Identifiers
Commodity	Mangetout	XXXXXXXXXX
Origin	Kenya	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Brand Names	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX
Address	XXXXXXXXXXXX	Kenya
	XXXXXX	
	Kenya	

Analysis of the above sample confirmed the presence of the following pesticide residues.

Laboratory sample number	Sample reference	Type	Residue detected (mg/kg)		MRL (mg/kg)
XXXXX	XXXXX	Mangetout	azoxystrobin	0.062	3.0
			chlorpyrifos	0.029	0.05
			famoxadone	0.010	0.02
			profenofos	0.020	0.01
			dimethoate	0.048	0.02

This commodity fails to comply with the Regulations (396/2005 concerning MRLs in or on food), and cannot be imported into the European Union. As a consequence the consignment must be either destroyed (Article 19 882/2004), or re-exported to a destination outside the EU (Article 21 882/2004) at your expense.

Please indicate at your earliest convenience your intentions so that the appropriate arrangements can be put in place.

Yours sincerely

Enforcement Officer
Pesticide Controls Division

12.9 Appendix II – Part N, SMR 9 forms

12.9.1.1 Appendix II – Part N, SMR 10 Part 1

PESTICIDE INSPECTION REPORT FORM Part 1 (Control Report Part 2)		PPP IRF '17	SMR10
Inspecting Officer(s) Signatures & AGR Codes:		Date:	Ver. 07/04/2017
Applicant's Name:		Herd number:	
PART 1		Result/Weighting Options: NA,CL,2,4,8,11,31,51	
Category of activities undertaken on the holding			A/B/C/D
Products Present or used on the holding			
Are Plant Protection or Biocidal Products present on the holding or have Plant Protection or Biocidal Products been used on the holding within the last 12 months			Y/N/NO
Plant Protection and Biocidal Products			Final Result
Section 1 Storage of Plant Protection and Biocidal Products			
1A	Are plant protection and biocidal products segregated from food and feed.		
1B	Are storage facilities used dedicated to storage of chemicals.		
1C	Are the storage facilities enclosed, secure and constructed such that leakages and spillages are retained within the store (e.g. bunding or floor sloped inwards).		
1D	Is a warning sign displayed at the entrance to the store.		
1E	Are powders stored separately from or above liquids.		
1F	Are plant protection and biocidal products stored in their original containers, and/or in good condition and/or with labels attached.		
Result for Section 1			S1 F Result
Section 2 Handling of Plant Protection and Biocidal Products			
2A	Are scales (and a check-weight) and are graduated measures (e.g. jugs) designated solely for weighing / measuring plant protection and biocidal products available.		
2B	Are facilities for soaking up small spillages or leakages available (e.g. bucket of sand or peat).		
2C	Are protective clothing and equipment available and properly maintained.		
2D	Is there evidence that the sprayer has been filled from a watercourse and/or buffer zones as per the product label have not been adhered to		
Result for Section 2			S2 F Result
Section 3 Maintenance of Records on Plant Protection and Biocidal Products			
3A	Are required records of purchases, acquisitions, use and disposal (or return) of plant protection and biocidal products available.		
Result for Section 3			S3 F Result
Is Ext., Sev., Per., Reoccure. or Intent being applied at this inspection		Interim/Final Sum of Section Weightings	
Interim/Final Result CL, CLT, % SANCTION			
SUPERVISING OFFICER		AGR Code	Date:

PESTICIDE INSPECTION REPORT FORM Part 2		PPP IRF'17	SMR10
Applicant's Name		Ver. 1 (07/03/2017)	
		Herd number:	
PART 2 [to be completed by PCD staff only]		Result/Weighting Options - NA, CL, 2, 4, 8, 11, 31, 51	
Section 3 - Maintenance of Records on Plant Protection and Biocidal Products			
3B	Are records provided complete?		
Result for Section 3			S3 F Result
Section 4 - Checks to ensure that application equipment used is suitable and is properly calibrated			
4A	Has the application equipment used, been calibrated within the last 12 months?		
Result for Section 4			S4 F Result
Section 5 - Checks to ensure that the Plant Protection and Biocidal Products stored and used are compliant with the conditions of their registration, and are appropriate for the crops grown			
5A	Are all products stored and used compliant with the conditions of their registration, and registered in IE at the time of acquisition?		
5B	Were all products used, appropriate for the crops grown and enterprises on the holding?		
Result for Section 5			S5 F Result
Section 6 - Checks to ensure that the Plant Protection and Biocidal Products used and the timing and numbers of applications/treatments reflect approved label instructions.			
6A	Are the results of – · residue monitoring, or · analyses of samples taken, consistent with use of products in accordance with approved label instructions?		
Result for Section 6			S6 F Result
Section 7 - Checks to ensure that the Principles of Good Plant Protection Practice (GPPP) have been followed			
7A	Are inspection findings indicative of use in accordance with the Principles of GPPP?		
Result for Section 7			S7 F Result
Is Ext., Sev., Per., Reoccrr. or Intent being applied at this inspection		Overall Sum of Section Weightings	
		Overall Result CL, CLT, % Sanction	
Authorized Officer, Pesticide Control Division			Date:

Herd No: _____ **Pesticide Application Record** Year _____

SMR 10 - Plant Protection Products (PPPs) & Biocides

Name: _____

To be completed during each inspection in relation to SMR 10 (Plant Protection and Biocidal Products)

1 For application equipment, record

Make	Model	Serial Number	Year of manufacture	Sprayer Test Cert No.	Date sprayer last calibrated	Calibrated by whom

2 How and where does the applicant fill and wash the sprayer(s)?

3 Is the applicant a registered Professional User (PU) Yes No

State PU No. _____

(Attach photo or copy of training certificate/qualification to file for verification by PCD)

4 Is the application of plant protection or biocidal products undertaken by a contractor / third party? Yes No

If Yes – please state name and address; _____

State Contractor PU No. _____

Who provides the chemicals (applicant or contractor); _____

5 Are records indicating the practice of Integrated Pest Management available? Yes No

If No – indicate which IPM practices are carried out, e.g. topping, ploughing, use of disease resistant varieties etc.

Herd No: _____

Pesticide Application Record

Year _____

6 Does the herd owner carryout the application of plant protection or biocidal products as a contractor / third party? Yes No

7 Is the applicant the sole owner/user of the designated PPP store? Yes No
If NO – give the name and Herd Number of other owner/user:

Herd No: _____

Pesticide Application Record

Year _____

Date applied	Product Name and PCS No.	Crop / Situation (e.g. Spring Barley, Winter wheat, Grassland etc.)	Location / LPIS No.	Area / Tonnage Treated (ha / t)	Application rate (L or ha / ha)	Water Volume (L/ha)	Method of Application (Boom sprayer, Backpack, Wiper, etc.)	Buffer Zone Applied (metres)	Nozzle type (Only if using STRAPE)	Rationale / Reason for Use	Applied by / PU No.
25/5/17	Doxstar Pro 04202	Grassland	E12345678	4 ha	2.0 L/ha	350	Boom Sprayer	5m		Dock control	P1000001

13 Appendix III – Principles of Good Plant Protection Practice

S.I. 155 of 2012 - The European Communities (Sustainable Use of Pesticides) Regulations 2012
(Ref. Regulation 15)

“Good Plant Protection Practice”

INTRODUCTION

Good Plant Protection Practice (GPPP) provides the basis for the proper and appropriate use of plant protection products (PPPs). GPPP includes principles relating to the use of individual PPPs in the context of overall plant protection strategies. While GPPP places a legal obligation on professional users to ensure that product is used in accordance with the conditions of use (specified on the product label), it also places legal obligations on the professional users in relation to the safe disposal of empty packaging and unused or obsolete product. Such prescribed disposal must be in strict accordance with national and local waste disposal regulations. Additionally, GPPP confers responsibilities on professional users to act in a responsible and sympathetic way in relation to PPP use adjacent to residents and other property owners.

The terms of authorization and the conditions of use of a PPP are detailed on the product label and are referred to as the “GAP” (Good Agricultural Practice). The final step in the authorisation of a PPP involves the approval of a product label. This approved label contains the necessary information to enable end users to use the product safely and in conformity with both EU and national law. However, where certain use scenarios exist whereby it is not economically justified to produce comprehensive efficacy data, competent authorities may grant approvals which do not necessarily appear on the PPP label. In Ireland such uses are referred to as “Off Label Approvals”, details of which may be obtained from the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM).

GPPP augments these conditions of use with elements which are largely general and applicable to all PPPs (chemical and micro-organism).

The PPP authorisation process involves an application being made by an applicant company for a particular product, for use in a certain crop/crops to control a specific pest/pests. Such an application will include details on how the product is to be used (rate of application, timing, etc.), and more importantly, the application will always include detailed risk assessments. These risk assessments quantify the potential risks associated with the use of the product in question, and cover all the environmental compartments and all possible human exposure scenarios.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

The general principles of GPPP must be read in conjunction with the general principles of Integrated Pest Management (see [Appendix I](#)). It should be noted that in addition to GPPP there are other legal requirements in relation to the safe use of PPPs which must be complied with (see [Appendix II](#)).

1. Conditions of authorisation of plant protection products

The PPP authorisation procedure establishes the acceptable conditions of use for each individual PPP. However, it is frequently the case that acceptable levels of crop protection can be achieved by using lower rates of application or fewer applications of PPPs. When the use of a PPP is the required crop protection solution, professional users are required to use as little PPP as possible but as much as is absolutely necessary.

It can be considered GPPP to:

- (i) Vary the choice of active substances and formulations to control certain pests,
- (ii) Reduce,
 - the individual dose applied to the crop, and/or
 - the number of applications to be used,
- (iii) Increase,
 - the interval between applications,
 - the interval between last application and harvest.

It is illegal and therefore never considered GPPP to:

- (iv) Exceed,
 - the maximum individual dose (MID) permissible (for a particular crop),
 - the maximum number of applications permissible (for a particular crop).
- (v) Reduce,
 - the interval between PPP applications,
 - the interval between the last PPP application and harvest - pre harvest interval (PHI).
- (vi) Apply a PPP via application equipment not specified in the authorisation document or on the PPP label.

The concept of GPPP relates to all PPPs, including those formulated with micro-organisms and macro-organisms. Where, PPPs containing either macro or micro-organisms are used, professional users should be aware of the interaction between these products and chemical products. Professional users are obliged to apply the principles of Integrated Pest Management¹, and it is GPPP to apply such principles and seek to derive maximum benefit from natural control elements as well as cultural control elements.

2. Choice of PPP dosage

The maximum individual dose (MID) of a PPP is specified on each product label. However, use of reduced dose is permitted if the prevailing agronomic conditions allow. It is not GPPP to use higher doses (as they are not authorized and such use is therefore illegal).

¹ Guidance Notes on Integrated Pest Management For Use On Irish Farms (2015)

3. Choice of water volume

For all crops, it is important to apply sprays with the correct water volume. Frequently product labels prescribe a range of water volumes. For some crops (tall crops of some protected crops) PPP dose will be specified as a concentration (amount of PPP in specific quantity of water). It is not considered GPPP to apply PPPs in a concentration which is considered on the label to be too high or indeed too low.

4. Number, timing and frequency of applications

It is GPPP to apply only as many treatments as are absolutely necessary to achieve effective and sufficient control of the target pest. The number of treatments necessary may vary considerably between seasons and/or locations. The timing of the first, and if necessary subsequent applications, should be based on the current pest pressure, anticipated future pest pressure and prevailing environmental conditions. Forecasting and early warning systems exist for some crop pest combinations and can facilitate optimum timing of PPP application. In addition, account should be taken of local experience from farmers and agronomists as well as timely visual observations.

Prophylactic use of PPPs can be considered GPPP in instances where certain crop pests have the ability to inflict significant damage to both crop yield and crop quality. Such treatment may be applied in a fixed programme of calendar dates, phenological growth stages of the crop or on first identification of target pest.

The timing of the last application is determined by pest pressure and the pre-harvest interval prescribed on the PPP label.

5. Tank mixing

It is GPPP to use products in tank mixes, provided the timing and rate of the application is consistent with the conditions of use, for each product when applied separately. By reducing the number of spray applications, operator exposure, fuel use, passages through the crop, etc., can be reduced. However, it is not GPPP to use products which are chemically or physically incompatible in a tank mixture or where their individual efficacy or safety is compromised. Some product labels may contain specific tank mix recommendations, e.g. for control of PEST X use in tank mix with PRODUCT Y. Other product labels may contain more general recommendations for tank mixing, e.g. for resistance management purposes. In situations not specifically addressed on product labels, it is considered GPPP to use products in a tank mix, where on the basis of historic field use and/or field trial evidence generated by the approval holder, or on the advice of an advisor, their compatibility and continued efficacy has been established.

6. Use of adjuvants

It is considered GPPP to use an adjuvant with particular PPPs or in particular use scenarios. Such use should not be counter to the conditions of the authorisations concerned. It is the case that in certain circumstances satisfactory efficacy of particular PPPs can only be achieved by the inclusion of a particular adjuvant.

It is not considered GPPP to use an adjuvant with a PPP in such a manner that results in unacceptable residues of the PPP being present at harvest, following storage, or where such use is explicitly precluded on the PPP label.

7. Equipment and method of application

It is GPPP to select equipment and application conditions which ensure that a high proportion of the PPP applied reaches its target. Many factors must be taken into consideration e.g. nozzle type, pressure, spray volume, droplet size, speed, etc., when selecting the equipment and method of application to be used. However, in making such selections, for each PPP, care must be taken to ensure that efficacy is maintained. It is especially important that the equipment used be properly calibrated and that the calibration be regularly checked, to ensure that the correct dosage is applied.

8. Use of Plant Protection Products and Water

Water is one of our most important resources. The Earth's freshwater is stored in lakes, rivers, and streams, or below ground in aquifers. Water collecting on the ground, or in a stream, river, lake, sea or ocean, is called surface water. Groundwater on the other hand is below the soil surface and develops from the seepage or infiltration of water into the ground. As water moves, both on the surface, and under the ground, suspended or dissolved substances such as PPPs can move with it.

PPPs which are water soluble, volatile or have poor soil adsorption qualities often have a higher risk of appearing in water. In addition, when PPPs are being applied, the application can sometimes be less accurate than desired, resulting in drift from the treatment area, which if adjacent to surface water can lead to contamination.

To help mitigate any contamination of surface or indeed ground water, the conditions of use of an increasing number of PPPs may include a "buffer zone" where no application of the PPP may take place. Where a PPP label does not prescribe a specific buffer zone, a minimum distance of 1m of untreated area must be maintained between the treated area and the water course.

Spray Drift

If during the application of PPPs, spray reaches areas other than the intended treatment area, it is referred to as "spray drift". Users of PPPs must ensure that all reasonable precautions are taken to prevent spray drift. To that end, professional users should be aware of the following:

- Wind speed and direction (preference is to spray if wind does not exceed Force 3),
- Volatility of the local weather conditions,
- Vehicle speed,
- Nozzle type,
- Application pressure,
- Boom height,
- Level of equipment maintenance,
- Equipment setting.

Spray drift can cause deleterious effects to wildlife and can cause nuisance to neighbouring residents and adjacent land owners, and therefore, is considered a misuse of PPPs and is not GPPP.

Drift Reduction

When using PPPs, take all necessary measures to prevent or minimise drift from the treatment area. Such measures include the use of appropriate equipment to apply the product, taking account of the weather conditions, being considerate of residents and adjacent land owners' neighbours' interests and in turn protecting members of the public, wildlife and the environment from any possible negative effects.

The following actions should be considered:

- Check the weather forecast and the conditions at the site prior to application of a PPP,
- Reducing the application rate of the product will reduce the potential amount of product which could drift off target,
- Use the coarsest appropriate spray quality at all times,
- Maintain the boom height as low as possible whilst still providing an even spray pattern at the correct target height. (The correct boom height will depend on the spray pattern and the angle of the individual nozzles, the space between nozzles, the flatness of the area being treated and the design of the boom),
- Reduce the spray pressure and speed of the vehicle (but make sure the intended application rate, water volume and spray quality is maintained),
- Consider not treating an area closest to the downwind border of the area you are treating. For field crops, an untreated buffer zone will be most effective if the crop (or plants of at least the same height as the crop) continues into the buffer zone,
- In orchards, consider having appropriate natural windbreaks, such as other trees around the treated area,
- Use suitable drift-reducing systems, e.g. twin-fluid nozzles, air-induction nozzles, rotary atomisers, pre-orifice nozzles, air-assistance for field crop sprayers, shrouded-boom sprayers for sports turf and other amenity areas, and re-circulating tunnel sprayers for spraying fruit bushes and trees,
- Use an authorised drift-reducing additive in appropriate situations (depending on the type of equipment being used and the nature of the spray solution).

It is illegal and therefore never considered GPPP to:

- Apply PPPs where they are likely to drift from the treatment area toward adjacent sensitive areas such as residents, schools, hospitals, parks, etc.
- Apply PPPs where they are likely to drift from the treatment area toward adjacent crops (non-target plants).
- Apply PPPs inside buffer zones prescribed on PPP labels unless complying with STRIPE guidelines.
- Apply PPPs within safeguard zones around water abstraction points, wells, boreholes and ground water vulnerable areas as set out in S.I. No. 155 of 2012².

² Statutory Instrument No. 155 of 2012, European Communities (Sustainable Use of Pesticides) Regulations.

STRIPE(**S**urface water **T**ool for **R**educing the **I**mpact of **P**esticides on the **E**nvironment)
STRIPE is an initiative introduced in 2015 which incentivises farmers to adopt the best practice measure of using spray drift reducing technology to reduce the impact of pesticide exposure on the environment, while concurrently increasing farm efficiency. The initiative allows farmers to reduce the size of mandatory untreated areas of land near water courses (buffer zones) which in turn allows farmers to make more effective use of their agricultural land while helping to protect aquatic life from pesticide contamination by reducing exposure. The application of STRIPE at farm level is considered to be GPPP.
Please refer to “How to use STRIPE guidelines” on www.pcs.agriculture.gov.ie

9. Seed Treatment

The application of PPPs directly to seed (seed dressing/seed treatment) is considered to be a very targeted method of application. Such applications can protect seeds both prior to and during germination, while some seed treatments with systemic activity may protect young plants for a period. The seed treatment/dressing process is considered to be the actual use of the PPP and therefore, PPP seed treatments carried out in Ireland must be with PPP authorised for use in Ireland, regardless of where the seed will be sown.

It is considered GPPP to treat seeds using annually calibrated, specialised seed treatment equipment (mobile or fixed).

It is illegal and therefore never considered GPPP to:

- Treat seeds with PPPs with equipment whose primary function is not the treatment of seeds with PPPs e.g. concrete mixer, etc.,
- Treat dead seeds with PPPs with a view to placing them in close proximity to living seeds, without first obtaining a PPP authorisation. Such seeds are termed “Dummy Pills” and are considered as being a PPP in their own right, similar to granule formulations (the dead seed acts as a mechanism to carry the PPP).

10. Use of treated seed

The use of treated seed is considered to be GPPP as it generally reduces exposure to non-target organisms in so far as the seed is transferred from its packaging to the soil without being broadcast. It is considered GPPP to use sowing equipment designed to minimise the escape of dust during the sowing process, e.g. exhausting seed boxes of precision seeders directly to the ground using deflector plates.

It is illegal and therefore never considered GPPP to:

- Broadcast treated seeds in a way that allows them be positioned on the soil surface,
- Allow treated seeds to be exposed to farm livestock or wildlife in the form of either spillages or unsecure packaging,
- Dispose of unused treated seed except as hazardous waste.

11. Filling PPP application equipment

All mixing, filling and/or loading of PPP application equipment should be carried out away from waterways, ditches, drains, boreholes, wells or springs. On farms and holdings it is best practice to have a specific area for filling a sprayer or other application equipment. Such an area should not drain directly or indirectly into a water course. It is acknowledged that it is

not always possible to fill, mix or load the sprayer in the same designated area, especially where work is carried out at several separate locations.

It is illegal and therefore never considered GPPP to:

- Fill PPP application equipment (sprayer) directly from a water course,
- Carry out mixing loading or other handling operations immediately adjacent to a water course.

12. Disposal of PPP Packaging and Unused PPP

Rinsing of containers

It is GPPP to clean plant protection product containers (packaging) using the triple rinse technique, unless otherwise specified on the product label.

PPP containers should be triple rinsed immediately after emptying. Triple rinsing involves three sequential separate rinsings and should be carried out as follows:

- A. Drain the empty PPP container fully into the sprayer.
- B. Fill the empty container 10 – 20% full of water, replace cap securely.
- C. Shake the container vigorously, and
- D. Remove the cap, add the washings to the sprayer and let the containers drain for 30 seconds or more.
- E. Repeat steps B to D two times to ensure that the containers are clean. In addition to the triple rinse procedure the following steps should be undertaken.
- F. Carefully rinse any residue on the outside of the container including the cap and cap threads and add to the sprayer for use.
- G. Inspect the containers after triple rinsing to ensure that all visible residues (inside and outside) are removed and ensure containers are fully drained.
- H. Store in a bag to avoid contamination with water, dirt, etc. until ready to deposit in bring centre or collection depot.

Unrinsed empty PPP containers are considered hazardous waste and therefore must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Disposal of cardboard "outers"

It is GPPP to dispose of cardboard boxes/outers used to transport PPPs by recycling. However, where such cardboard is contaminated with a PPP, this cardboard must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Disposal of Other Containers

It is GPPP to follow the disposal instructions detailed on the product label. Where it is not possible or practical to triple rinse, the label instructions will require the user to dispose of as hazardous waste or to return empty packaging to the authorisation holder.

Disposal of Obsolete PPP

When a PPP is revoked, there typically follows a maximum grace period which allows the PPP to be marketed at retail level for a period of 6 months and allows a further 12 month period to use the product. After this period elapses, the obsolete PPP is considered "hazardous waste" and therefore must be disposed of in accordance with the hazardous waste regulations³, via a licensed hazardous waste contractor.

Where the product revocation results from unacceptable environmental or human health risks, **no grace period will be allowed.**

Disposal of Sprayer Rinsate and Sprayer Washings

PPP application equipment should be kept as clean as practicably possible. This may involve washing the equipment inside and out, within the area last treated. The sprayer operator must ensure that washings or unused spray solution applied within the treated area, does not breach the maximum application rate for the PPPs on that crop/area. Generally, repeated flushing of spraying equipment with low volumes of water is as effective as a single rinse using a large volume of water.

13. Storage of PPPs

Professional end users of PPPs shall store PPPs in a safe and responsible way, at very least complying with the following requirements:

The structure of the storage facility shall be such that –

- (i) It is not connected to a pack-house or area where food products are present,
- (ii) It is a dedicated chemical store and is not used for any purpose other than storage of plant protection and biocidal products and other chemicals,
- (iii) It is enclosed and of sound construction,
- (iv) It has a secure lock,
- (v) In the case of walk-in stores, it is well ventilated,
- (vi) It is well lit,
- (vii) Its construction is such that leakages or spillages are retained within the store,
- (viii) Shelving provided is made from non-absorbent materials, and
- (ix) A warning sign is displayed on the entrance to the store.

Facilities that shall be available and used, as appropriate, shall include at least –

- (i) A list of key emergency contact numbers displayed near the entrance of the store (e.g. doctor, fire service),
- (ii) Recommended protective clothing and equipment, clean and properly maintained,
- (iii) Appropriate PPP measuring devices (e.g. scales, measuring jugs, etc.),
- (iv) Facilities for soaking up small spillages or leakages (e.g. bucket of sand or peat).

The operating procedures followed, shall include the following –

- (i) Powders shall be stored separately from or above liquids,
- (ii) PPPs shall only be stored in their original containers.

³ The National Hazardous Waste Management Plan 2014-2020 Published by the EPA on the 24th June 2014.

14. Resistance Management

Pest resistance to PPPs, or decreased susceptibility of a pest population to a PPP can develop from continued use of the same PPP or family of PPPs. Pest populations can evolve and develop pesticide resistance via natural selection, whereby the most resistant specimens survive and pass on their genetic traits to their offspring. Alternatively, successive applications of the same PPP can itself exert a selection pressure leading to the development of an increasingly resistant population. Reducing rates of application (and frequency) may also encourage the survival of resistant strains of pests, weeds or diseases. Some PPP modes of action are more prone to the development of resistant populations; therefore, where a PPP is designated as a high risk product in terms of resistance, PPPs with alternative modes of action should be used for subsequent or at least alternate applications.

It is considered GPPP to use, PPPs or PPP combinations containing a number of active substances with different modes of action that are effective against the target pest.

Compliance

Where it is found that a professional user of PPPs does not conform to the principles of GPPP or maintain records to demonstrate the application of such principles, they will be considered to be in breach of Regulation 15 of Statutory Instrument 155 of 2012 "The European Communities (Sustainable Use of Pesticides) Regulations 2012", and consequently shall be subject to either a Fixed Payment Notice or a disallowance under the Basic Payment Scheme or both.

Appendix I

General principles of integrated pest management

1. The prevention and/or suppression of harmful organisms should be achieved or supported among other options especially by:

- crop rotation,
- use of adequate cultivation techniques (e.g. stale seedbed technique, sowing dates and densities, under-sowing, conservation tillage, pruning and direct sowing),
- use, where appropriate, of resistant/tolerant cultivars and standard/certified seed and planting material,
- use of balanced fertilisation, liming and irrigation/drainage practices,
- preventing the spreading of harmful organisms by hygiene measures (e.g. by regular cleansing of machinery and equipment),
- protection and enhancement of important beneficial organisms (e.g. by adequate plant protection measures or the utilisation of ecological infrastructures inside and outside production sites).

2. Harmful organisms must be monitored by adequate methods and tools, where available. Such adequate tools should include observations in the field as well as scientifically sound warning, forecasting and early diagnosis systems, where feasible, as well as the use of advice from professionally qualified advisors.

3. Based on the results of the monitoring, the professional user has to decide whether and when to apply plant protection measures. Robust and scientifically sound threshold values are essential components for decision making. For harmful organisms threshold levels defined for the region, specific areas, crops and particular climatic conditions must be taken into account before treatments, where feasible.

4. Sustainable biological, physical and other non-chemical methods must be preferred to chemical methods if they provide satisfactory pest control.

5. The pesticides applied shall be as specific as possible for the target and shall have the least side effects on human health, non-target organisms and the environment.

6. The professional user should keep the use of pesticides and other forms of intervention to levels that are necessary, e.g. by reduced doses, reduced application frequency or partial applications, considering that the level of risk in vegetation is acceptable and they do not increase the risk for development of resistance in populations of harmful organisms.

7. Where the risk of resistance against a plant protection measure is known and where the level of harmful organisms requires repeated application of pesticides to the crops, available anti-resistance strategies should be applied to maintain the effectiveness of the products. This may include the use of multiple pesticides with different modes of action.

8. Based on the records on the use of pesticides and on the monitoring of harmful organisms the professional user should check the success of the applied plant protection measures.

Appendix II

Other legal requirements in relation to the safe use of PPPs

A Professional User:

- Is required to have appropriate training/qualification to apply professional use PPPs.
- Is required to be registered as a professional user of PPPs (it is illegal to apply professional use products if you are not registered with the DAFM as a Professional User).
- Is required to have appropriate PPE available and in good condition.
- Is required to store PPPs as prescribed by the Minister. Please see <http://www.ppsa.agriculture.gov.ie/roadmap/pesticides/content/pest-professional/11of26310/sect43/section43-2/requirements43202014.pdf>
- Is required to only use registered PPPs as directed on the label.
- Is required to be aware of the restrictions in using PPPs in areas used by the general public and Natura 2000 sites.
- Is required to maintain records of purchases, disposals and use.
- Is required to use PPPs in a way that conforms with the principles of Integrated Pest management (IPM).

Pesticide Application Equipment:

- All pesticide application equipment must be tested by registered inspectors periodically (except knapsack sprayers).
- All pesticide application equipment must be calibrated regularly (at least once per annum).

14 Appendix IV –Pesticide formulations

14.1Appendix IV – Part A, Products analysed during 2016 and found not to be within specification

Product Name	PCS No	Sample No	Authorization Holder	Batch No	Where Sampled	Sample Date	Comments
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

14.2 Appendix IV – Part B, High volume usage ppp's

Function	Authorization Holder	Product Name	PCS No	Sample taken
Fungicide	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
Herbicide	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
Fungicide	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
Herbicide	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
Fungicide	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
Herbicide	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
Fungicide	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
Herbicide	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
Herbicide	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
Herbicide	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
Herbicide	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
Herbicide	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
Herbicide	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
Herbicide	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
Herbicide	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
Herbicide	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
Herbicide	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
Herbicide	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
Molluscicide	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
Fungicide	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
Herbicide	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
Herbicide	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
Fungicide	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
Fungicide	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
Herbicide	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
Herbicide	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
Molluscicide	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
Herbicide	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
Herbicide	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
Herbicide	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
Fungicide	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
Herbicide	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
Herbicide	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
Fungicide/Insecticide	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
Herbicide	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
Herbicide	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
Herbicide	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
Fungicide	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
Molluscicide	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
Herbicide	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
Growth Regulator	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
Herbicide	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
Herbicide	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
Herbicide	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
Herbicide	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	

14.4 Appendix IV – Part D, Parallel Import Permit – Audit programme 2017

Product Name	PCS No	Company Name	Substance
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Iprodione / Glufosinate
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Pinoxaden
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Fluroxypyr / Metazachlor
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Chlorothalonil / Epoxiconazole
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Teb, prothio / Tebuconazole / Pinoxaden
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Iprodione / Flazasulfuron
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Pyrimethanil / Dimethomorph / Azoxystrobin
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Diflufenican

[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	18/11/2014
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	06/10/2010
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	13/10/2011
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	10/04/2014
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	19/09/2014
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	14/09/2012
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	14/09/2012
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	09/08/2011
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	04/06/2015
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	05/09/2013
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	02/02/2015
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	15/04/2016 9/8/16
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	03/10/2013
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	11/05/2012
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	25/04/2014
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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	30/05/2013
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	

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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	01/09/2008
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	29/09/2011
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	29/09/2011
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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	15/04/2016
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	29/07/2014
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	31/05/2013
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	05/04/2013
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	30/04/2009
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	03/10/2013
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	25/04/2014
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	28/05/2014
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	14/08/2015
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	19/02/2014
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	29/07/2014
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	28/05/2014
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	28/05/2014
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	10/04/2015
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	03/09/2008
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	16/09/2010
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	09/03/2012
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	03/10/2013
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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	24/11/2008
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	15/04/2016
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	29/07/2013
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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	09/08/2016
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	05/09/2013
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	06/10/2010
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	31/05/2013
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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	03/10/2013
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	18/05/2016
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	29/07/2014
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	09/08/2016
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	29/07/2013
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	07/08/2007
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	07/03/2012
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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	24/04/2012
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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	28/08/2013
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	12/02/2013
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	10/04/2014
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	29/07/2014
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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	24/04/2012
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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	28/05/2014
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	05/04/2011
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	29/07/2013
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	19/09/2014
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	07/08/2007
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	05/02/2015
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	05/04/2013

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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	15/04/2016
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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	10/04/2014
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	14/08/2015
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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	19/08/2014
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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	10/04/2015
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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	

15 Pesticide Outlet Inspections

15.1 Appendix V – Part A, Follow up’s from 2016 inspections

outlet_name	Address1	Town	County	Inspector	Person_Met	Date	Insp report no	Resolve Date
[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	18/05/2016	[REDACTED]	30-May-16
[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	25/08/2016	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	24/08/2016	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	24/08/2016	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	25/08/2016	[REDACTED]	25-Sep-16
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	24/08/2016	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	15/04/2016	[REDACTED]	30-Sep-16
[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	19/05/2016	[REDACTED]	17-Jun-16
[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	19/05/2016	[REDACTED]	01-Aug-16
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	06/09/2016	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	12/05/2016	[REDACTED]	30-Sep-17
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	05/09/2016	[REDACTED]	29-Nov-16
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	01/09/2016	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	05/09/2016	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	05/09/2016	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	30/08/2016	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	22/08/2016		

15.2 Appendix V – Part B, Wholesale Inspections

<u>Outlet name</u>	<u>Address 1</u>	<u>Address 2</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>County</u>
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]	Cork
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Dublin 15
[REDACTED]			[REDACTED]	Dublin 15
[REDACTED]			[REDACTED]	Wicklow
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]	Cork
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]	Cork
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]	Dublin 24
[REDACTED]			[REDACTED]	Galway
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]	Cork
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Kildare
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]	Waterford
[REDACTED]			[REDACTED]	Tipperary
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Dublin 11
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]	Dublin
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]	Dublin
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]	Dublin 12
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]	Wexford
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]	Dublin 11
[REDACTED]			[REDACTED]	Dublin

15.3 Appendix V – Part C, Targeted Biocide Inspections

<u>Last Inspected</u>	<u>outlet_name</u>	<u>Address1</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Inspected</u>	<u>comment</u>
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		Kilkenny		
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		Kilkenny		
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		Kilkenny		
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		Kilkenny		
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		Kilkenny		
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		Kilkenny		
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		Kilkenny		
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Tipperary		
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Tipperary		
	[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]	Laois		
	[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]	Laois		
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Laois		
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Laois		
	[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]	Carlow		
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		Kilkenny		
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Tipperary		
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Tipperary		
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		Waterford		
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		Waterford		
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		Waterford		
	[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]	Carlow		
	[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]	Dublin		
	[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]	Laois		
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Kilkenny		
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Offaly		
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Laois.		
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Leitrim		
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Carlow		

15.6 Appendix V – Part F, List of “non-farmer” end users for inspection

	<u>Last Inspected</u>	<u>Outlet Name</u>	<u>Address 1</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Inspected</u>
GC					Cavan	
TTP					Clare	
GC	16-Nov-11				Cork	
TTP					Cork	
GC					Cork	
TTP					Cork	
GC	16-Sep-10				Cork	
GC	25-Aug-10				Cork	
GC	18-Nov-11				Cork	
GC	22-Oct-12				Cork	
TTP					Donegal	
LA					Dublin	
GC	23-Jun-11				Dublin	
LA					Dublin	
LS	29-Apr-11				Dublin	
GC	28-Jun-11				Dublin	
GC					Dublin	
GC	03-Jun-11				Dublin	
LS	03-May-11				Dublin	
GC	27-Apr-11				Dublin	
GC	06-Sep-10				Dublin	
TTP					Galway	
GC	05-Jul-10				Kildare	
LS					Kildare	
GC					Laois	
GC	16-Jun-10				Limerick	
GC	17-Nov-10				Mayo	
GC	28-Oct-10				Meath	
GC	02-Dec-11				Tipperary	
GC	31-Jul-07				Tipperary	

15.7 Appendix V – Part G, - Tested Pesticide Application Equipment identified for follow-up checks

INSPECTION_ID	INSPECTION DATE	EI_NUMBER	COUNTY_NAME
	05-APR-16		
	23-MAY-16		
	27-JUN-16		
	19-MAR-16		
	01-SEP-16		
	09-SEP-16		
	17-OCT-16		
	22-OCT-16		
	17-OCT-16		
	24-OCT-16		
	15-JAN-16		
	25-NOV-16		
	08-DEC-16		
	02-NOV-16		
	10-DEC-16		
	13-DEC-16		
	29-NOV-16		
	16-JAN-17		
	29-DEC-16		
	10-MAR-17		

15.8 Appendix V – Part H, - Equipment Inspectors identified for follow-up checks

EI_NUMBER	No of reports on db - 13/4/17	Tests Completed	Tests In Progress	Tests Cancelled	No of Labels issued - 13/4/17
	121	116	5	0	475
	0	0	0	0	95
	116	114	2	0	150
	67	5	62	0	180
	0	0	0	0	30
	111	111	0	0	150
	68	42	26	0	80
	94	91	3	0	130
	88	86	2	0	130
	0	0	0	0	30
	65	63	2	0	90
	69	62	7	0	90
	103	102	1	0	135
	88	78	10	0	140
	65	60	5	0	80
	0	0	0	0	20
	0	0	0	0	40

15.9 Appendix V - Part I, - Targeted samples for pesticide residue analysis 2017

<u>MRL Exceedances 2016</u>							
No	Date	Number	Commodity	Origin	Brand/Grower	Location	Follow-up
1			BROCCOLI	SPAIN			
2			CLEMS	MOROCCO			
3			DRAGON FRUIT	VIETNAM			
4			ORANGE	EGYPT			
5			CLEMS	MOROCCO			
6			PLUM	CHILE			
7			POTATOES	IRELAND			
8			APPLE	BRAZIL			
9			SATSUMA	PERU			
10			ORANGE	TURKEY			
11			ORANGE	RSA			
12			GINGER	CHINA			
13			APPLE	BRAZIL			
14			APPLE	BRAZIL			
15		852115	SWEDE	IRELAND			
16			APPLE	CHILE			
17			CLEMS	RSA			
18			CLEMS	RSA			
19			GRAPES	SPAIN			
20			APPLES	RSA			
21			BEAN + POD	TANZANIA			

22			APPLE	FRANCE			

Invalid Uses 2016

<u>No</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Brand/Grower</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Follow up</u>
			MUSHROOM			
			SWEDE			
			TOMATO			
			CABBAGE			
			TOMATO			

List of abbreviations

AEOS	Agri-Environment Options Scheme
BIP	Border Inspection Post
BPS	Basic Payment Scheme
CED	Common Entry Document
CPSD	Crop Production and Safety Division
DAFM	Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine
DPE	Designated Point of Entry
FBO	Food Business Operator
FSAI	Food Safety Authority of Ireland
GAP	Good Agricultural Practice
GPPP	Good Plant Protection Practice
HPHD	Horticulture, Plant Health Division
ICD	Integrated Controls Division
IPAE	Inspector of Pesticide Application Equipment
MRL	Maximum Residue Level
PA	Pesticide Advisor
PCL	Pesticide Control Laboratory
PCD	Pesticide Controls Division
PD	Pesticide Distributor
PU	Pesticide User
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPS	Single Payment Scheme