COUNCIL OF EUROPE

COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS

(PARTIAL AGREEMENT IN THE SOCIAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH FIELD)

RESOLUTION AP (85) 4

ON GUIDELINES TO REDUCE THE RISKS OF CONTAMINATION OF ANIMAL PRODUCTS FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION BY RESIDUES WHICH MAY RESULT FROM THE USE OF PESTICIDES ON LIVESTOCK AND IN LIVESTOCK PREMISES

(*Adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 20 June 1985 at the 387th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies*)

(superseding Resolution AP (81) 2)

The Representatives on the Committee of Ministers of Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, these states being parties to the Partial Agreement in the social and public health field, and the Representatives of Austria, Denmark, Ireland and Switzerland, states which have participated in the public health activities pursued within the above-mentioned Partial Agreement since 1 October 1974, 2 April 1968, 23 September 1969 and 5 May 1964, respectively,

Considering that the aim of the Council of Europe is to achieve a greater unity between its members and that this aim may be pursued by common action in the social and public health field ;

Having regard to the provisions of the Brussels Treaty, signed on 17 March 1948, by virtue of which Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland declared themselves resolved to strengthen the social ties by which they were already united ;

Having regard to the Protocol modifying and completing the Brussels Treaty, signed on 23 October 1954 by the signatory states of the Brussels Treaty, on the one hand, and the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy, on the other hand ;

Observing that the seven states parties to the Partial Agreement which have continued, within the Council of Europe, the social work hitherto undertaken by the Brussels Treaty Organisation and then by Western European Union, which derived from the Brussels Treaty as modified by the Protocol mentioned in the fourth paragraph above, as well as Austria, Denmark, Ireland and Switzerland, which participate in Partial Agreement activities in the field of public health, have always endeavoured to be in the forefront of progress in social matters and also in the associated field of public health, and have for many years undertaken action towards the harmonisation of their legislation ;

Being aware of the dangers to public health which can be caused by contamination of animal products by pesticide residues ;

Considering that pesticide residue means a substance or substances in or on food for man or animal resulting from the use of a pesticide and that the term "residue" includes any specified derivatives such as degradation and conversion products, metabolites and reaction products, which are considered to be of toxicological significance ;

Considering :

a. the need to practise good hygiene in animal premises and, insofar as possible, to use methods other than those employing chemicals for pest control ;

b. that, nevertheless, the use of pesticides is a rapid and effective method of controlling the rodents and flying and crawling insects and other pests that may infest livestock and invade livestock premises from time to time ;

Considering that a minimum level of pesticide use would reduce the risks of such contamination of animal products for human consumption,

Recommend to the Governments of the seven states parties to the Partial Agreement, as well as to those of Austria, Denmark, Ireland and Switzerland, that they take into account in their national legislation the guidelines set out in the appendix to this resolution.

Appendix to Resolution AP (85) 4

Guidelines

1. Good hygiene should be practised in livestock premises and, insofar as possible, methods other than those employing chemicals for pest control should be used.

Pesticides may be applied on animals only if it is imperative so to do.

2. Disinfection of livestock premises should preferably be carried out when the livestock is outside the premises. Where this is not possible, care should be taken during the disinfection process to avoid the contamination of animals, unless such application has been evaluated as safe both for the animal and subsequently for the consumer.

3. Authorisation for use should be granted only in respect of pesticide formulations with a well-known composition, including a knowledge of any impurities and their concentration in formulations, and which are intended for a specific treatment with a low toxicity level for the animals to be treated.[1]

4. Authorisation for use should be granted only in respect of pesticides which do not accumulate, or whose metabolites do not accumulate in fatty tissues, including milk, or in other organs of the animal, following their use on livestock and in livestock premises.[1]

5. The maximum residue limits recommended by the Codex Alimentarius Commission or the EEC norms, where applicable, should be observed to ensure the production of food of animal origin with a pesticide content not exceeding nationally or internationally accepted limits.

Where necessary, this should be achieved by adequate pre-slaughter intervals or withdrawal periods, and controlled by regular monitoring and survey programmes of both feeding stuffs and foodstuffs of animal origin.

6. Provision should be made to ensure that, after application, the disposal of pesticides, particularly when used in large quantities (such as in bath dips), is carried out safely insofar as the environment is concerned.

1. See lists 1 to 6 hereafter.

List 1

Pesticides generally acceptable[1] for use in livestock premises in most of the states participating in Partial Agreement public health activities

Pesticide	Method of use
bromophos	spray, dust, paint
cypermethrin	spray, eartags
decamethrin (= deltamethrin)	spray, strips
dichlorvos	spray, strips, fog, dust
diflubenzuron	spray, spot application
dimethoate	spray
fenitrothion	spray
fenvalerate	eartags for grazing cattle
iodofenphos	spray, dust
malathion	spray, spot application, dust
permethrin	spray, fog, aerosol
propoxur	spray, dust, paint, bait
trichlorfon (butoxide)	spray, varnish, bait, paint, spot application

List 2

Pesticides which are acceptable for use in livestock premises in some, but not in all, states participating in Partial Agreement public health activities

Pesticide	Method of use
amitraz	spray
azamethiphos	paint
bendiocarb	spray, paint, bait
bioallethrin	spray, spot application
bioresmethrin	spray
boric acid	dust
bromocyclene	spray
captan	spray
carbaryl	spray, dust, bait
chlordecon (against pharaoh ants)	bait
chlorfenvinphos	spray
chlorpyriphos	spray, fog, paint, bait
cyromazin	spray
depallethrin (mixtures)	spray
diazinon	spray, fog, paint, spot application
dichlorophen	spray
dioxacarb	spray
fenchlorphos	spray, paint, bait
fenthion	spray, strip, spot application
formaldehyde	fog
lindane (gamma HCH)	spray, fog, aerosol, dust
methomyl	paint, bait, spot application
methoxychlor	spray, aerosol
naled	dust
nicotine sulphate	perch paint
oxyquinoleine	spray, aerosol
phenothrin	spray
piperonylbutoxide	spray, aerosol
pirimiphos-methyl	spray, fog
plifenate	spray
polychlorocamphane	dust

1. By five member states at least.

propetamphos	spray, varnish, paint
pyrethrum (mixtures)	spray
resmethrin	spray
S 421	spray, aerosol
tetrachlorvinphos	spray, powder
tetramethrin	spray, aerosol
trichlorfenidine	spray

List 3

Pesticides generally acceptable for direct use on livestock in most of the states participating in Partial Agreement public health activities

Pesticide	Method of use
cypermethrin	spray, eartags
permethrin	spray, dust, aerosol
tetrachlorvinphos	spray, powder
trichlorphon	spray, spot application, paste, oral, dip

List 4

Pesticides which are acceptable for direct use on livestock in some, but not all, states participating in Partial Agreement public health activities

Pesticide	Method of use
amitraz	spray, dip
bendiocarb	spray
benzyl-benzoate	liniment
bioallethrin	spot application
bioresmethrin	spray
bromocyclene	spray, powder
bromophos	spray
bromopylat	inhalation
butoxy propyleneglycol	spray
captan	spray
carbaryl	powder
chlorcresol	solution
chlorfenvinphos	dust, pour-on
coumaphos	spray, dip, dust
crotoxyphos	spray
cyhexatin	spray, dip
decamethrin (= deltamethrin)	spray, spot application
diazinon	spray, dip, pour-on
dichlorophen	spray
dichlorvos	oral
fenthion	spot application, pour-on
fenvalerate	spray
fosmet (phosmet)	dust
foxim (phoxim)	pour-on, spray, dip
haloxon	powder, oral
heptonophos	spray, dip
lindane (gamma HCH)	spray, dip, dust, powder
malathion	powder, spray
mesulphen	spray, liniment
methoxychlor	spray, dust, powder
nicotine	liniment
propetamphos	dust, powder
propoxur	aerosol, spray
(pyrethrin+) piperonyl-butoxide	spray

quintiophos	dip, spray
rotenone	spot application, powder, solution
sulphur	ointment
tetramethrin	spray

List 5

Rodenticides generally acceptable in most of the states participating in Partial Agreement public health activities

Rodenticide	Method of use
chlorphacinone	bait, tracking dust
coumatetralyl	bait, tracking dust
crimidine	bait

List 6

Rodenticides which are acceptable in some, but not all, states participating in Partial Agreement public health activities

Rodenticide	Method of use
alpha-chloralose	bait
alphanaphthylthiourea	bait
aluminium phosphide	fog
arsenious oxide	bait
barium carbonate	bait
brodifacoum	bait
bromadiolone	bait, tracking dust
calciumphosphate + aluminium powder	cartridges with detonators
calciferol (+cholecalciferol)	bait
carbon disulfide	fog
coumachlore	bait, tracking dust
coumafene	bait, watering place poison, tracking dust
cyanide powder	fog
dicoumarol	bait
difenacoum	bait, pellets
diphacinone	bait
fluoracetamide	bait
gluco-chloral (chloralose)	bait
hydrocyanic acid	fog, tracking dust
lindane (gamma HCH)	tracking dust
magnesium phosphide	fog
norbromide	bait
pindone + warfarin	bait
pyrano coumarin	bait
reserpine	bait
scilliroside	bait, tracking dust
sodium fluoracetate	fog
sulphaquinoxalene (+ warfarin)	bait
sulphur dioxide	fog
thallium sulphate	bait
warfarin	bait, watering place poison
zinc phosphide	bait