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Customs Union Technical Regulation on Safety of Grain

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Grain and Feed
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Approved By:
Christopher Riker
Prepared By:
Yelena Vassilieva

Report Highlights:
The Technical Regulation of the Russia-Kazakhstan-Belarus Customs Union (CU) on the Safety of Grain (TR CU 015/2011) is a key CU regulation covering standards and requirements for grain and oilseeds produced and traded on the territory of the CU, including imported and exported grains and oilseeds. It was adopted by the CU Commission decision No. 874 of December 9, 2011, and will come into effect as of July 1, 2013.

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General Information

The Technical Regulation of the Russia-Kazakhstan-Belarus Customs Union (CU) on the Safety of Grain (TR CU 015/2011) is a key CU regulation covering standards and requirements for grain and oilseeds produced and traded on the territory of the CU, including imported and exported grains and oilseeds. This TR does not apply to grain and oilseeds intended for planting or products derived from grain/oilseeds processing. The TR was adopted by the CU Commission decision No. 874 of December 9, 2011, and will come into effect as of July 1, 2013.

Below is an unofficial translation of the following:
- CU Commission Decision No. 874 of December 9, 2012;
- CU Technical regulation on Safety of Grain (TR CU 015/2011) with six annexes
- List of Standards

Decision No. 874 of December 9, 2011

On Adoption of Technical regulation of the Customs Union "On Safety of Grain"
Decision of the CU Commission #874 of December 9, 2011, Moscow

In accordance with Article 13 of the Agreement on common principles and rules of technical regulation in the Republic of Belarus, Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation of November 18, 2010 Customs Union (hereinafter – the Commission) **has decided to**:

1. Adopt technical regulation of the Customs Union, "On Safety of Grain" (TR TS 015/2011) (attached).

2. To approve the list of standards containing the rules and methods of examination (testing) and measurement, including the rules for selection of samples required for application and meeting of the requirements of the Technical regulation "On Safety of Grain" (TR TS 015/2011) and carrying out of assessment (confirmation) of products' conformity (attached).

3. To establish:

3.1. Technical regulation of the Customs Union "On Safety of Grain" (hereinafter – the Technical Regulation) shall come into force on 1 July 2013, where:
- the requirement of Annex 2 to the Technical Regulations on "infestation with pests" will be in effect until July 1, 2018, after this date the norm will be "not allowed";
- the requirement of Annexes 3 and 5 of the Technical Regulations on "Russian centauri" (*Acroptylon repens*) (on aggregate with other established harmful impurities) will be in effect until July 1, 2018, after this date the norm on e specified date is set the norm on Russian centauri will be "not allowed";

3.2. Documents on the assessment (confirmation) of compliance with the statutory requirements established by the regulations of the Customs Union or the laws of the Customs Union member-state, issued or adopted in relation to goods which are subjects of the technical regulation of the Technical Regulation (hereinafter – the products), before coming into force of the Technical Regulation are valid until the expiration of their validity, but no later than February 15, 2015. The stated documents, issued or adopted before the official publication of this Decision, are valid until the expiry of their validity;

From the date of entry into force of the Technical regulation issuance or adoption of documents for assessment (confirmation) of conformity with the mandatory requirements previously established by the regulations of the Customs Union or the laws of the Customs Union member-states, is not allowed;

3.3. Until February 15, 2015, the production and release into circulation of products in accordance with the mandatory requirements previously established by the regulations of the Customs Union or the laws of the Customs Union member-states, is allowed if documents on assessment (confirmation) of conformity with the specified regulatory requirements, issued or adopted before the effective date of the Technical regulation, are available.

The above products are marked with a national mark of conformity (a mark of circulation on the market) in accordance with the laws of the Customs Union member-state;

Marking a product with a unified mark of circulation on the market of the Customs Union member-states is not allowed.

3.4. Circulation of products released into circulation during the period of validity of documents on assessment (confirmation) of conformity, stated in subparagraph 3.2 of this Decision, shall be permitted during the period of shelf life of the products, established in accordance with the laws of the Customs Union member-state.

4. Secretariat of the Commission in cooperation with the Parties shall prepare a draft action plan needed to implement the Technical regulation, and within three months from the date of entry into force of this Decision, to ensure it submission for the Commission's approval in the prescribed manner.

5. The Kazakhstani Party, with the participation of the Parties, on the basis of the results of monitoring of the standards' application to ensure the preparation of proposals to update the list of standards referred to in paragraph 2 of this Decision and their submission to Secretariat of the Commission for approval in due course at least once a year from the date of entry into force of the Technical regulation.

6. The parties shall:

6.1. Prior to the date of entry into force of the Technical regulation, determine the bodies of state control (supervision), responsible for the implementation of state control (supervision) over compliance with the requirements of the Technical regulation, and inform the Commission thereof;

6.4. From the date of entry into force of the Technical regulation, ensure carrying-out of state control (supervision) over compliance with the requirements of the Technical regulation, taking into account sub-paragraphs 3.2 - 3.4 of this Decision.

7. This Decision shall take effect from the date of its official publication.

The Commissioners of the Customs Union:

From the Republic of Belarus	From the Republic of Kazakhstan	From the Russian Federation
S. Rumas	U. Shukeyev	I. Shuvalov

Technical Regulation of the Customs Union on the Safety of Grain

TECHNICAL REGULATION ON SAFETY OF GRAIN
TR CU 015/2011
Approved by the Decision of the CU Commission #874 of December 9, 2011

Foreword

1. This technical regulation of the Customs Union "On Safety of Grain" (hereinafter - the technical regulation) has been developed in accordance with the Agreement on common principles and rules of technical regulation in the Republic of Belarus, Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation dated 18 November 2010.
2. This technical regulation is designed to establish the mandatory uniform requirements for grain, and to ensure the free movement of grain put into circulation in the unified customs territory of the Customs Union.
3. If other technical regulations are adopted by the Customs Union in respect to grain that establish requirements for grain, the grain must meet requirements of all technical regulations of the Customs Union which apply to it.

Article 1. Scope of Application

1. This technical regulation applies to grain released for circulation on the unified customs territory of the Customs Union to be used for food and feed purposes.
   This technical regulation does not apply to grain intended for seed purposes, and products of grain processing.
2. This technical regulation establishes mandatory requirements for grain to be implemented and enforced in the unified customs territory of the Customs Union and related requirements for the processing, storage, transportation, marketing and utilization of grain in order to protect human life and health, property, environment, life and health of animals and plants, and to prevent actions misleading the consumers of grain.
3. Grain is identified on the basis of information specified in the accompanying documents, labeling, visual examination of the botanical characteristics of grain, typical for this type of culture, as well as distinguishing features as specified in Annex 1 to the Technical Regulations. If the grain cannot be identified on the basis of the information specified in the accompanying documents, labeling, visual inspection, identification is carried out analytically - by checking the conformity of physic-chemical parameters of the grain in accordance with the standards outlined in Article 5 of this Technical Regulation.

Article 2. Definitions

The following terms and their definitions are used in this technical regulation:

grain moisture – water that is physic-chemically and mechanically connected with the tissues of grain, and is removed under the standard conditions of the definition;

harmful impurity - impurity of plant origin, which, in quantities exceeding permitted levels, can be toxic, harmful, damaging or dangerous for human health and (or) animals (or plants);

issuance of grain for circulations- buying and selling and otherwise transfer of grain in the unified customs territory of the Customs Union, starting with the manufacturer or importer;

genetically modified (transgenic) organisms - organisms produced using genetic engineering techniques;

smut grain – grain partially or completely contaminated with spores of smut;

contamination of grain with pests - the presence of dead pests or their parts, as well as their metabolic products in the inter-granular space;

infestation of grain with pests - the presence of live pests in any stage of development in the inter-granular space or within the individual grains;

grain - the fruits of cereals, legumes and oilseeds used for food and feed purposes;

identification of grain - grain classification as the object of technical regulation of these technical regulations;

fodder/feed purposes - the use of grain for animal feeding and for feed production;

insect pests of grain - corn grinder, grain grinder, granary weevil, rice weevil, moth, moth barn, trogoderma variable, Mauritanian shrimp, carpet beetle, khapra beetle, flour beetle, butterflies small beetle, spider beetles, leather beetles, cucuid beetles, fungus beetles, pollen beetles, plaster beetles, mould beetles, dust lice, bruchid weevils, leaf rollers;

disinfection of grain - chemical, radiological or physical effect on the grain to kill pests and microorganisms;

grain handling - cleaning and (or) drying and (or) disinfection of grain in order to ensure its safety;

grain cleaning - removal of impurities to ensure the safety of grain;

batch of grain - the number of grains of one type (kind), uniform in quality, designed for simultaneous receipt, shipment, and (or) storage;

transportation of grain – moving of grain while it is in circulation;

food purposes - use of grain for processing into food products;

supplied grain - grain that has passed treatment and sent to the processing of food or feed processing;

foreign odor of grain – an odor that is not characteristic of the grain specie resulting from the sorption of odorant foreign matter;

grain production – complex of agro-technological measures aimed at growing grain;

pink-colored grain – grain completed, shiny, pink-pigmented shells mainly in the germ;

ergot – grain affected by the fungus *Claviceps purpurea* in the form of elongated dense dark purple structures in the ear;

drying of grain - grain moisture reduction to ensure its safety;

authorized agency of the State - a member of the Customs Union - empowered state authority of the State - a member of the Customs Union for carrying out state control (supervision) over observance of these technical regulations;

utilization of grain - use of grain that does not meet the requirements of this technical regulation for purposes other than the purpose for which the grain is intended and commonly used, or bringing grain that does not meet the requirements of this technical regulation to the condition that is not suitable for any use and that precludes the adverse impact of this grain on people, animals, plants and environment;

Fusarium grain – grain affected by fungi Fusarium during its ripening (grain is puny, lightweight, wrinkled, whitish, sometimes with patches of orange and pink);

grain storage - a process in the granary that creates conditions to ensure the safety of grain;

examination of grain - definition of safety performance of grain in order to decide on the possibility of its utilization.

Article 3. Rules of release of grain for circulation in the market

1. Grain delivered to the food and feed purposes is released for circulation on a unified customs territory of the Customs Union provided that it has passed the required assessment (confirmation) of compliance set forth in this technical regulation and in other technical regulations of the Customs Union, which apply to grain.

2. Each batch of delivered grain during its release for circulation on the unified customs territory of the Customs Union is accompanied by shipping documents, which shall contain information about the declaration of compliance of this grain with the requirements of this technical regulation.
   When the grain is released into circulation on the unified customs territory of the Customs Union for storing and (or) processing in the producing country it is accompanied with shipping documents without information about the declaration.
3. Supplied grain, which compliance with the requirements of this technical regulation is not confirmed, shall not be labeled by the single sign of circulation in the markets of states - members of the Customs Union and is not allowed for release into circulation on the unified common customs territory of the Customs Union.

Article 4. Safety Requirements

1. Indicators of toxic elements, mycotoxins, benzo (a) pyrene, pesticides, radionuclides, contamination by pests and harmful impurities in the grain shipped for food purposes shall not exceed the maximum permissible levels set out in Annexes 2 and 3 of this Technical Regulation.
2. Indicators of toxic elements, mycotoxins, pesticides, radionuclides, contamination by pests and harmful impurities in the grain that is shipped for feeds shall not to exceed the maximum permissible levels specified in Annexes 4 and 5 of this Technical Regulation.
3. Determination of pesticide residues, except for the pesticides listed in Annexes 2 and 4 of this technical regulation, is carried out on the basis of information on their application supplied by the manufacturer (supplier) of grains at the release of grain for circulation on the unified customs territory of the Customs Union. Indicators of their content in the grain should not exceed the maximum permissible levels specified in Annex 6 of this Technical Regulation.
4. If the content of residues of active ingredients of pesticide registered in accordance with the laws of the State - a member of the Customs Union, and listed in Annexes 2, 4, 6 to the present technical regulation exceeds permitted levels the release of this grain to the unified customs territory of the Customs Union of grain is not allowed.
5. Fertilizers used in grain production must meet the requirements of the legislation of the Customs Union, and before the entry into force of the relevant technical regulations of the Customs Union - with the legislation of the State - a member of the Customs Union.
6. Grain shall be stored in granaries made to ensure the safety and consumption properties of this grain and to comply with grain storing requirements defined by this technical regulation, as well as storing requirements established by national laws of the State - a member of the Customs Union.
7. The surfaces of walls, ceilings, bearing structures, doors, floor production facilities, as well as silos and hoppers should be accessible for cleaning and disinfection. Condition of the roof and walls of silos, construction of ports of active ventilation channels shall ensure the prevention of ingress of precipitation and foreign matter.
8. The technology of processing grain in granaries should provide drying, cleaning and disinfection of grain to a level that ensures a safe and stable storage condition.
9. In the sheds it is not allowed to keep together with a grain toxic, flammable chemicals, lubricants and petroleum products, as well as food products of other types and non-food products if it can lead to contamination of grain.

10. The process of disinfection of grain contaminated with pests should ensure the safety of grain in accordance with the requirements of this technical regulation.
11. Check of storage conditions (humidity, temperature), as well grain color, presence of any foreign smell and indicators of contamination by pests should be organized in the granary for the whole period of grain storage.
12. Conditions that allow to exclude the possibility of spontaneous combustion of grain, as well as conditions that allow to exclude explosion and fire should be provided in the granaries.
13. Transportation of grain is carried by vehicles that ensure the safety and preservation of grain during transportation.
14. Types of cargo compartments of vehicles and containers should provide protection from contamination of grain, should prevent the spillage of grain, the penetration of the animals, including rodents and insects, as well as provide clean-up and (or) washing and (or) disinfection, and (or) fumigation and (or) vermin.
15. Cargo compartments of vehicles and containers should not be a source of contamination of grain.
16. Grain is transported unpacked (in bulk), in shipping containers or in consumer packages.
    Grain transported unpacked should be accompanied by shipping documents that ensure its traceability and provide information about:
    1) the type of grain, year of harvest, origin, purpose of grains (for food or feed purposes, for storing and (or) processing, for exports);
    2) the amount of grain in units of mass;
    3) the name and location of the applicant;
    4) the presence of genetically modified (transgenic) organisms (further - GMOs) in grain in case the content of these organisms in the grain is more than 0.9 percent.
    For the grain obtained with the use of GMOs the information should be given: "Genetically modified grain" or "grain obtained from the use of genetically modified organisms" or "grain contains components of genetically modified organisms", indicating the unique identifier of the transformation event.
    Marking of grain placed in the consumer packaging (grain for feeding purposes), and grains in a transport container shall contain the information specified in subparagraphs 1 - 4 of this paragraph, and information on expiration date and storing conditions (for grain intended for feed purposes and packed in consumer packaging.)
    Grain supplement labeling allows the inscription: "Shelf life is unlimited provided storing requirements are met."
    Marking of grain placed in a shipping container and (or) consumer packaging must be in Russian. Marking in the state (s), language (s) of the State - a member of the Customs Union is allowed.
    Information about the location of the manufacturer of grain, which is located outside the unified customs territory of the Customs Union, is allowed in the Latin alphabet and Arabic numerals or in the state (s) language (s) of the country of the location of the manufacturer of grain provided that it is indicated in Russian.
    Information for the purchaser (consumer) as shown on the label should be clear, legible, accurate and not misleading. Inscriptions, signs, symbols should be contrasting the background against which the label is placed.
    Marking the grain packed in consumer packaging (grain for feeding purposes) shall be applied to consumer packaging and (or) and (or) on the label, and (or) on the back label, and (or) on the package insert that is placed in each packing unit or attached to each packaging unit.

Marking of grain placed directly into shipping containers, shall be applied to shipping containers, and (or) on the label, and (or) the back label, and (or) on the package insert that is placed in each shipping container, or attached to each shipping container, or contained in the accompanying documents.

Packaging must conform to the requirements of technical regulation of the Customs Union "On the Safety of Packaging."

17. The shipment of grain that does not meet the requirements of this technical regulation shall be returned or disposed of.

    The authorized agency of the State - a member of the Customs Union, in the territory of which they find grain that does not meet the requirements of this technical regulation, shall decide on the examination of grain and forms a commission composed of representatives of the authorized body, the manufacturer (the owner) and the recipient of grain, which takes sample and sends it to an accredited testing laboratory (center) included in the Unified Register of Certification Bodies and Testing Laboratories (centers) of the Customs Union for testing. The commission chooses an accredited laboratory (center).
18. During the period necessary for examination of grain and decision-making on its return or disposal, the grain is stored in separate rooms, the amount of consignment shall be specified, and the conditions precluding access to the grain, as well as its infection and contamination by pests shall be provided.
19. On the basis of test results the commission makes a decision about returning or disposing of grain.
20. Return and disposal of grain are carried out in accordance with the requirements of national environmental legislation and national legislation in the field of plant quarantine of the State - a member of the Customs Union.
21. When disposing the grain that does not meet the requirements of this technical regulation, the producer (the owner) shall submit to the authority of the State, a member of the Customs Union, the document certifying the disposal of such grain, in the manner prescribed by national legislation of the State - a member of the Customs Union.

Article 5. Ensuring Compliance with Safety Requirements

1. Compliance of grain with this technical regulation is ensured by meeting the requirements of this technical regulation and requirements of other technical regulations of the Customs Union, the action which it applies.

   Methods of researches (tests) and measurements are established in the standards included in the list of standards approved by the Customs Union Commission, which containing rules and methods of researches (tests) and measurements, including the rules of sampling required to implement and enforce the requirements of this technical regulation and confirm the compliance of products.

Article 6. Conformity Assessment

1. Evaluation of conformity of supplied grain with requirements of this technical regulation is carried out in the forms:

   1) confirmation (declaration) of compliance of grain;

   2) state control (supervision) over observance of this technical regulation in respect of grain and

related requirements for manufacturing, storage, transportation, marketing and utilization of grain.

Article 7. Confirmation of Compliance

1. The grain that is released to the unified customs territory of the Customs Union for feed and food consumption is subject to confirmation of conformity in the form of declaration of conformity. The grain that is released to the unified customs territory of the Customs Union for storing and (or) processing in the producing country, is not subject to confirmation of conformity.
2. Confirmation of conformity of grain produced on a unified customs territory of the Customs Union and grain imported into the unified customs territory of the Customs Union is conducted by the same rules and patterns established by the present technical regulation.
3. When declaring the conformity the applicant may be a legal entity registered on the territory and in accordance with national laws of the State, a member of the Customs Union, or physical person acting as an individual entrepreneur or the manufacturer or seller, or performer of the functions of the foreign manufacturer under a contract with him in terms of ensuring compliance of supplied grain with requirements of technical regulation of the Customs Union and in part of responsibility for the discrepancy between the delivered grain and requirements of the technical regulation of the Customs Union (the person performing the functions of the foreign manufacturer.)
4. Depending on the scheme of declaring of conformity the confirmation of conformity in the form of declaration of conformity is based on their own evidence, and (or) the evidence obtained from the third party: the certification body, the body for management of certification systems, accredited testing laboratory included in the Unified Register of Authorities Certification and Testing Laboratories (centers) of the Customs Union.
5. Declaration of conformity of grain is carried out in accordance with schemes 1d, 2d, 3d, 4d and 6d.
   When declaring the conformity on schemes 1d, 3d, 6d the applicant may be a legal entity or a physical person who is the manufacturer or performs the functions of the foreign manufacturer and is registered on the territory and in accordance with the laws of the State, a member of the Customs Union.
   When declaring the conformity on schemes 2d, 4d the applicant may be a legal entity or a physical person who is the manufacturer or performs the functions of the foreign manufacturer and is registered on the territory and in accordance with the laws of the State, a member of the Customs Union.
6. Scheme 1d includes the following procedures:
   - Creation and analysis of technical documentation;
   - Implementation of production control;
   - Testing of samples of grain;
   - The adoption and registration of the declaration of conformity;
   - The application of a unified sign of circulation.

   The applicant shall take all necessary measures to ensure the production process was stable and ensured compliance of grain with the requirements of this technical regulation; the applicant forms the technical documentation and conducts its analysis.
   The applicant provides an industrial control.
   In order to monitor compliance of grain with the requirements of this technical regulation the applicant is testing samples of grain. Tests of samples of grain held by the applicant's choice at

testing laboratory or an accredited testing laboratory.
The applicant makes out a declaration of conformity and registers it on the principle of notification in accordance with the procedure set by the Commission of the Customs Union.
Validity of the declaration of conformity of grain mass-produced is no more than 3 years.

7. Scheme 2d includes the following procedures:
   - Creation and analysis of technical documentation;
   - Testing of samples of grain;
   - The adoption and registration of the declaration of conformity;
   - The application of a unified sign of circulation.

   The applicant creates forms technical documentation and conducts its analysis.
   The applicant is testing samples of grain for the confirmation of the claimed compliance of shipment of grain with the requirements of this technical regulation. Tests of samples of grain held by the applicant's choice at a testing laboratory or an accredited testing laboratory that is included in the Unified Register of Certification Bodies and Testing Laboratories (centers) of the Customs Union.
   The applicant makes out a declaration of conformity and registers it on the principle of notification in accordance with the procedure set by the Commission of the Customs Union.
   Validity of the declaration of conformity for a batch of grain - at the option of the applicant.
8. Scheme 3d includes the following procedures:
   - Creation and analysis of technical documentation;
   - Implementation of production control;
   - Testing of samples of grain;
   - he adoption and registration of the declaration of conformity;
   - The application of a unified sign of circulation.

   The applicant shall take all necessary measures to ensure the production process was stable and ensured compliance of grain with the requirements of this technical regulation; the applicant forms the technical documentation and conducts its analysis.
   The applicant provides a production control.
   In order to monitor compliance of grain with the requirements of this technical regulation the applicant is testing samples of grain. Tests of samples of grain are carried out by an accredited testing laboratory that is included in the Unified Register of Certification Bodies and Testing Laboratories (centers) of the Customs Union.
   The applicant makes out a declaration of conformity and registers it on the principle of notification in accordance with the procedure set by the Commission of the Customs Union.
   Validity of the declaration of conformity of grain mass-produced - no more than 3 years.
9. Scheme 4d includes the following procedures:
   - Creation and analysis of technical documentation;
   - Testing of samples of grain;
   - The adoption and registration of the declaration of conformity;
   - The application of a unified sign of circulation.

   The applicant creates technical documentation and conducts its analysis.
   The applicant is testing samples of grain for the confirmation of the claimed compliance of shipment of grain with the requirements of this technical regulation. Tests of samples of grain are carried out by an accredited testing laboratory that is included in the Unified Register of Certification Bodies and Testing Laboratories (centers) of the Customs Union.
   The applicant makes out a declaration of conformity and registers it on the principle of

notification in accordance with the procedure set by the Commission of the Customs Union.
Validity of the declaration of conformity for a batch of grain - at the option of the applicant.

10. Scheme 6d includes the following procedures:
    - Creation and analysis of technical documentation, which necessarily includes a certificate of system of management (a copy of the certificate) issued by authority on certification of management systems;
    - Implementation of production control;
    - Testing of samples of grain;
    - The adoption and registration of the declaration of conformity;
    - The application of a unified sign of circulation;
    - Stable control of the functioning of system of management.

    The applicant shall take all necessary measures to ensure the stability of the management system and conditions of grain production consistent with the requirements of this technical regulation, forms the technical documentation and conducts its analysis.
    The applicant provides a production inspection informs the management systems'certification body of all planned changes in the management system.
    In order to monitor compliance of grain with the requirements of this technical regulations the applicant is testing samples of grain.
    Tests of samples of grain are carried out by an accredited testing laboratory.
    The applicant makes out a declaration of conformity and registers it on the principle of notification in accordance with the procedure set by the Commission of the Customs Union.
    The body for management of certification systems exercises supervisory control over the operation of the certified management system.
    In case of the negative results of the inspection control the applicant shall make one of the following decisions:
    - Suspend the declaration of conformity;
    - Cancels the declaration of conformity.

    In the Unified Register of issued certificates of conformity and recorded declarations of conformity issued by a single form, the according entry is made.
    Validity of the declaration of conformity of grain mass-produced - no more than 5 years.
11. Technical documentation that confirm the compliance of grain with the requirements of this technical regulation may include:
    - test reports carried out by the applicant and / or accredited test laboratories (centers) confirming that the grain meets the requirements of this technical regulation;
    - documents confirming the safety of grain in accordance with the laws of the Customs Union and the states - members of the Customs Union;
    - certificates of compliance of management systems;
    - other documents confirming the safety of grain.
12. The declaration of conformity issued by a single form approved by the Commission of the Customs Union.
13. The declaration of conformity shall be subject to re-register in the following cases:
    - changes in requirements of this technical regulation;
    - changes in the composition of the technical documentation or the process of production and / or storage that affect or may affect the conformity of grain with the requirements.

    Re-registration of the declaration of conformity is in accord with the procedure of its adoption.

14. Technical documentation, including documents that proof compliance on the territory of the State, a member of the Customs Union, shall be stored:
    1) on the mass-produced grain – at the applicant for at least 10 years from the date of termination of grain production;
    2) on a batch of grain – at the applicant for at least 10 years from the date selling of the batch of grain.
    Evidence materials that confirm the results of certification of system of management are stored at the body for certification of management systems that issued the certificate of conformity for at least 5 years after expiration of the certificate of conformity of the management system.
    The above documents should be provided to bodies of state control (supervision), at their request.
15. State control (supervision) over observance of this technical regulation in respect of grain and related requirements for its manufacturing, storing, transportation, sale and disposal is conducted in accordance with national laws of the State - a member of the Customs Union.

Article 8. Marking with a Unified Mark of Circulation of Products in the Market of the States - the Members of the Customs Union

1. Grain that meets the safety requirements and has undergone conformity assessment pursuant to Article 7 of this technical regulation must be marked with a unified sign of circulation of product in the market of states, members of the Customs Union.
   The grain is marked with a unified sign of circulation in the market of the states, members of the Customs Union if complies with the requirements of this technical regulation and other technical regulations of the Customs Union, which action it is subject to.
2. The unified sign of circulation of products in the market of the states, members of the Customs Union, is applied to the packaging or the accompanying documents for the carriage of grain in bulk.
   The unified sign of circulation of product in the market of the states, members of the Customs Union, is applied in any manner, providing crisp and clear image for the entire shelf life of grain.
3. Marking with a unified sign of circulation of product in the market of the states, members of the Customs Union is made by the applicant before release of grain into circulation in a unified customs territory of the Customs Union.

Article 9. Protection Clause

1. States, members of the Customs Union, shall take all measures to restrict, prohibit the release into circulation and to withdraw from the market grain that is delivered to the unified customs territory of the Customs Union and that does not meet the requirements of this technical regulation.
2. The authorized agency of the State, a member of the Customs Union, shall notify the Commission of the Customs Union and the competent authorities of other states, members of the Customs Union, of the made decision giving the reasons for this decision and giving evidence explaining the need for the measure.
3. In case of disagreement of the competent authorities of other states, members of the Customs Union, with the decision referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the competent authorities of all states, members of the Customs Union, shall consult with a view to an amicable solution.

Annex 1. Characteristics of the grain of cereal crops, legumes and oilseeds identification

Annex 1
to the Technical Regulations of the Customs Union "On the Safety of Grain"
Approved by the decision of the Customs Union Commission on December 9, 2011 № 874

Distinctive characteristics of the grain of cereal crops, legumes and oilseeds used for their identification

Name	Characteristics
Soft Wheat	Grains oval, short, rounded, of red-brown to pale yellow color, well distinguishable beard, closed line due to deep grooves is present in the grain, different endosperm (powdery or vitreous), a cop, sizes: thickness from 1.4 to 3.1, width 1.4 to 3.8, length from 4.6 to 7.0 mm.
Hard Wheat	Grain oblong, faceted in cross-sectional cut, size is average, more often - big, the color varies from light to dark amber, beard is poorly developed, almost not distinguishable, vitreous endosperm, an open groove, dimensions: thickness from 1.5 to 3.3, width 1.6 to 4.0; length from 4.8 to 8.0 mm.
Rye	Grains is longer and thinner, grayish-green color, has a pointy end of the germ, the deep beard, the surface of grains with thin wrinkles, there is barely discernible groove on the thick end of the grain, dimensions: thickness from 1.5 to 3.1, width 1.5 to 3.5; length from 5.0 to 10.0 mm.
Barley	Grain chaffy, fused with scales, rarely naked, elliptical shape, elongated, with a sharpened ends, the surface of grains is smooth, the color yellow with shades of green, no grooves, sizes: thickness from 1.4 to 4.5, width from 2.0 to 5.0, length from 7.0 to 14.6 mm.
Oat	Grain chaffy, un-joint with scales, the shape of oval-elongated, narrowing to the apex, either white or yellow, pubescence covers the entire surface, grooves, the size: thickness from 1.2 to 3.6, width from 1.4 to 4.0, length from 8.0 to 16.6 mm.
Corn	The size, texture, shape and color of the grain of corn rather varied: dent, half-glassy, siliceous, almost fully glassy, oval, roundish, pasty, vitreous, oval, round, floury,

Name	Characteristics
	bursting, white, yellow, reddish brown color, surface of the grains is either smooth or wrinkled, with no grooves, the size: thickness from 2.5 to 8.0, the width from 5.0 to 11.5; length from 5.5 to 13.5 mm.
Millet	Grain chaffy, rounded, white or cream, yellow, red, brown, the surface of grains is smooth, glossy, sizes: thickness from 1.0 to 2.2; width from 1.2 to 3.0, length 1.8 to 3.2 mm.
Rice	Grain chaffy, oblong-oval, the surface of grains is longitudinally ribbed, white, straw-yellow, brown, has no grooves and beard, size: thickness from 1.2 to 2.8, width from 2.5 to 4.3; length from 5.0 to 12.0 mm.
Buckwheat	Grain chaffy, triangular shape, dark brown color, sizes: thickness from 2.0 to 4.2, length from 5.0 to 7.0 mm.
Sorghum	Grain chaffy, or naked, rounded, the surface of grain is smooth, shiny, white, cream, red, or brown color, sizes: thickness from 1.0 to 2.3; width from 1.4 to 3.5, length from 1.8 to 3.3 mm.
Triticale	Grain is usually yellowish-brown in color, has a crest and germ at the ends. Between the crest and germ may be shrinking, there is a longitudinal groove. Grain shell has developed surface with many wrinkles, depressions of conical and spherical shapes. Grain shell has loose contact with the grain, the size: thickness from 1.5 to 3.1, width 1.5 to 3.5, length from 10.0 to 12.0 mm.
Peas	Grains spherical, rounded-angular, smooth or wrinkled shape, has a white, yellow, pink, green color, seed navel - oval, light or black, sizes: thickness from 4.5 to 8.0, width from 4.5 to 9.0, length from 5.0 to 9.8 mm.
Lentil	Lentil may be with either big or small grain, the form rounded, strongly compressed, with sharp or rounded edges, the color green, yellow-brown, black, seed navel linier, sizes: thickness from 3.4 to 9.0, width from 2.5 to 8.0, length from 4.0 to 8.8 mm.
Chin	Grain is wedge-shaped, three-, four-cornered form, white, sometimes gray, brown color, seed navel is oval, of the same color with the seed, sometimes with a black rim, size: thickness of the 9.0 to 14.0, width from 9.0 to 13.8, the length from 4.0 to 16.0 mm.
Chick-pea	Grains angular-rounded, with beak shape, has a white, yellow, red, black color, seed navel is ovoid, of the same color as the seed, located below the nozzle, sizes: thickness from 7.1 to 12.0; width from 6.7 to 11.8, the length from 5.0 to 9.8 mm.
Beans	Grain cylindrical, elliptical, kidney form has a different, solid and variegated colors, navel is oval, along the edge of the long side, size: thickness from 0.7 to 2.1, width from 0.9 to 2.0; length from 8.9 to 12.0 mm.
Soybean	Grains spherical, oval, oblong, kidney-form, yellow, green, brown, black color, seed navel is oblong-oval, light, brown, black, sizes: thickness from 6.1 to 13.0; width from 6.2 to 11.8, the length from 4.0 to 8.7 mm.
Mash	Grain oblong, smooth surface of the grains, shiny, has a yellow, green, mottled color, size: thickness from 3.0 to 6.0, width 1.5 to 6.0; length from 3.5 to 9.0 mm.
Lupine	Grains rounded-kidney-type, slightly constricted, flat form, white or cream, gray, white, pink, black color, seed navel with a small white convex, light brown rim at one end of the seed, size: thickness from 5.1 to 14.0, width from 5.1 to 12.8; length from 3.5 to 14.0 mm.
Broad	Grains rounded-flat shape, grain is either small or big, yellow, green, black-purple and

Name	Characteristics
Beans	brown, sizes: thickness from 5.2 to 7.9; width from 6.5 to 10.5, the length from 8.8 to 18.0 mm.
Vetch	Grains spherical, slightly flattened, yellow-brown, black color, seed navel is narrow, light, 1/5-1/6 circle, size: thickness from 2.0 to 5.0, width from 2.6 to 6.0, length from 3.5 to 6.5 mm.
Sunflower	Seed is compressed-ovoid shape, with four not pronounced edges, consisting of the seed (kernel a thin seed coat) and a dense dermal pericarp (rind), not fused with the nucleus, shell color is white, gray, black, striped or without stripes, size: thickness from 1.7 to 6.0, width of 3.5 to 8.6, length from 7.5 to 15.0 mm.
Safflower	Seed form is similar to sunflower seed. Grain shell is thick, hard split and poorly separated from the nucleus. The seed is white, naked, oval-quadrangular, with slightly protruding edges, sizes: thickness from 3.0 to 5.0, width from 3.5 to 5.5, length of from 5.0 to 12.0 mm.
Rapeseed	Seed is small, spherical with a fine-mesh surface, black, grayish-black or dark brown in color, diameter of 1.5-2.5 mm.
Cottonseed	Seed is ovoid, with a large number of fibers. The grain is covered with two shells: the outer - woody, dark brown (skin) and internal - filmy. Size: length of 6.0 to 8.0, length from 9.0 to 12.0 mm.
Flax	The seeds are flat, shiny, brown, sometimes dark brown or beige. Size of seed: the thickness from 0.5 to 1.5, width from 1.7 to 3.2, length from 3.2 to 6.0 mm.
Peanuts	Seeds are oblong-oval, round, dark red or light-pink color of the skin. The seed of light yellow, beige, has a smooth surface, size: the thickness of the 2.0 to 9.0, width from 2.0 to 9.0, the length from 7.0 to 20.0 mm.
Sesame	Seeds are small, flat, white, gray, brown or black color. Size of seed: width is up to 1.5 mm, length is up to 5 mm.
Mustard	Mustard is blue-gray or white. The blue-gray mustard seed is spherical with a diameter of 1.2-1.8 mm, reddish-brown with a bluish bloom, or yellow with cellular surface. The white mustard seeds are spherical, diameter of 1.8-2.5 mm, smooth, creamy.

Annex 2. Maximum permissible levels of toxic elements, mycotoxins, benzo (a) pyrene, pesticides, radionuclides, and pest infestation in the grain supplied for food consumption

Annex 2
to the Technical Regulations of the Customs Union "On the safety of grain"
Maximum permissible levels of toxic elements, mycotoxins, benzo (a) pyrene, pesticides, radionuclides, and pest infestation in the grain supplied for food consumption

Name of Products	Indicators	Maximum permissible levels, mg / kg	Note
Cereal crops (wheat, rye, triticale, oats, barley, millet, buckwheat, rice,	**Toxic elements**		
	Lead	0.5	
	Arsenic	0.2	

Name of Products	Indicators	Maximum permissible levels, mg / kg	Note
corn, sorghum)	Cadmium	0.1	
	Mercury	0.03	
	Mycotoxins		
	Aflatoxin B1	0.005	
	Deoxynivalenol	0.7 1.0	Wheat Barley
	T-2 toxin	0.1	
	Zearalenone	1.0	Wheat, barley, corn
	Ochratoxin A	0.005	Wheat, barley, rye, oats, rice
	Fumonisin	4.0	Corn
	Benzo (a) pyrene	0.001	
	Pesticides		
	Geksahlortsiklohexane (alpha, beta-gamma isomers)	0.5 0.2	Corn
	DDT and its metabolites	0.02	
	Hexachlorobenzene	0.01	Wheat
	Organomercury pesticides	Not permitted	
	2,4-D acid, its salts, esters	Not permitted	
	Infestation with pests*	Not permitted, except infestation with mite not more than 20 specimens per kg**	
	Contamination with dead insects	15	Specimens/kg
	Radionuclides		
	Cesium-137	60	Bq/kg
	Strontium-90 ***	11	Bq/kg
Legumes (Peas, kidney beans, chickpeas, lentils, beans, mash, vetch,	**Toxic Elements**		
	Lead	0.5	
	Arsenic	0.3	
	Cadmium	0.1	
	Mercury	0.02	
	Mycotoxins		
	Aflatoxin B1	0.005	
	Pesticides		
	Geksahlortsiklohexane	0.5	

Name of Products	Indicators	Maximum permissible levels, mg / kg	Note
	(alpha, beta-gamma isomers)		
	DDT and its metabolites	0.05	
	Organomercury pesticides	Not permitted	
	2,4-D acid, its salts, esters	Not permitted	
	Infestation with pests*	Not permitted, except infestation with mite not more than 20 specimens per kg**	Except kidney beans, chick peas, lentils
	Contamination with dead insects	Not permitted	
	Radionuclides		
	Cesium-137	60	Bq/kg
	Strontium-90 ***	11	Bq/kg
Oilseeds (sunflowerseeds, soybeans, cottonseeds , flax, rapeseed, mustard, sesame, peanuts),	**Toxic Elements**		
	Lead	1.0	
	Arsenic	0.3	
	Cadmium	0.1	
	Mercury	0.05	
	Mycotoxins		
	Aflatoxin B1	0.005	
	Pesticides		
	Geksahlortsiklohexane (alpha, beta-gamma isomers)	0.2 0.4 0.5	Soybeans, cottonseeds Flax, mustard, rapeseeds Sunflowerseeds, peanuts
	DDT and its metabolites	0.05 0.1 0.15	Soybeans, cottonseeds Flax, mustard, rapeseeds Sunflowerseeds, peanuts
	Infestation with pests*	Not permitted, except infestation with mite not more than 20 specimens per kg**	Except kidney beans, chick peas, lentils
	Radionuclides		
	Cesium-137	60	Bq/kg

Name of Products	Indicators	Maximum permissible levels, mg / kg	Note
	Strontium-90 ***	11	Bq/kg
Grain may contain only those GMO lines that are registered in accordance with the legislation of states – members of the Customs Union. In grain that contain GMO presence of mot more than 0.9 percent of non registered GMO lines is allowed			

* - insects and grain mites;
** - For the release into circulation on the territory of the Republic of Belarus infestation with pests (insects and grain mites is not allowed;
*** - Control over the content of strontium-90 is carried out by the manufacturer (supplier, importer) and (or) authorized body of state control (supervision) in case of import of grain from areas unfavorable on radiation.

Annex 3. Maximum Permissible Levels of Harmful Impurities in the Grain Supplied for Food Purposes

Annex 3
to the Technical Regulations of the Customs Union "On the Safety of Grain"
Maximum Permissible Levels of Harmful Impurities in the Grain Supplied for Food Purposes

Name of grain	Indicator	Maximum permissible level, %
Wheat	Ergot	0.05
	Russian centauri (*Acroptylon repens*), Sophora foxtail, Thermopsis lanceolata (*Hiema*) (on aggregate) *	0.1
	Coronilla (*Coronilla varia*)	0.1
	Heliotropium	0.1
	Trichodesma incanum	Not allowed
	Smut (stain scribbled, bleu-eyed mold) grain	10.0
	Fusarium affected grain	1.0
Rye, triticale	Ergot	0.05
	Russian centauri (*Acroptylon repens*), Coronilla (*Coronilla varia*) (on aggregate) *	0.1
	Heliotropium	0.1
	Trichodesma incanum	Not allowed
	Sophora foxtail, Thermopsis lanceolata (*Hiema*) (on aggregate) *	0.1
	Fusarium affected grain	1.0
	Pink-colored grain	3.0
Oat	Russian centauri (*Acroptylon repens*), Thermopsis	0.1

Name of grain	Indicator	Maximum permissible level, %
	lanceolata (*Hiema*), Ergot and Smut (on aggregate) *	
	Sophora foxtail, Coronilla (*Coronilla varia*) (on aggregate) *	0.02
	Heliotropium and Trichodesma incanum	Not allowed
Barley	Ergot and Smut	0.1
	Russian centauri (*Acroptylon repens*), Sophora foxtail, Thermopsis lanceolata (*Hiema*), Darnell ryegrass (*Lolium termulentum*), Coronilla (*Coronilla varia*) (on aggregate) *	0.1
	Heliotropium and Trichodesma incanum	Not allowed
Millet	Darnell ryegrass (*Lolium termulentum*), Sophora foxtail, Thermopsis lanceolata (*Hiema*), Ergot and Smut (on aggregate) *	0.18
	Russian centauri (*Acroptylon repens*), Coronilla (*Coronilla varia*) (on aggregate) *	0.02
	Heliotropium and Trichodesma incanum	Not allowed
Buckwheat	Spoilt grain	0.3
	Ergot	0.05
	Russian centauri (*Acroptylon repens*), Sophora foxtail, Thermopsis lanceolata (*Hiema*), Coronilla (*Coronilla varia*) (on aggregate) *	0.1
	Heliotropium and Trichodesma incanum	Not allowed
Rice	Spoilt grain	0.5
	Grain turned yellow	4.0
Corn	Ergot and Smut	0.15
	Russian centauri (*Acroptylon repens*), Sophora foxtail, Thermopsis lanceolata (*Hiema*) (on aggregate) *	0.1
	Coronilla (*Coronilla varia*)	0.1
	Heliotropium	Not allowed
	Trichodesma incanum, castor seeds	Not allowed
	Grain with bright-yellow-greenish fluorescence	0.1
Sorghum, Turkestan millet	Ergot and Smut	0.1
	Russian centauri (*Acroptylon repens*), Sophora foxtail, Thermopsis lanceolata (*Hiema*) (on aggregate) *	0.1
	Coronilla (*Coronilla varia*)	0.1
	Heliotropium, Trichodesma incanum	Not allowed
Peas	Ergot	0.1
	Russian centauri (*Acroptylon repens*), Coronilla (*Coronilla varia*), grain affected by nematode, Sophora foxtail, Thermopsis lanceolata (*Hiema*), Darnell ryegrass (*Lolium termulentum*) (on aggregate) *	0.1

Name of grain	Indicator	Maximum permissible level, %
	Heliotropium, Trichodesma incanum	Not allowed
Beans, lentils, golden gram (*Phaseolus aureus*)	Russian centauri (*Acroptylon repens*), Coronilla (*Coronilla varia*), Sophora foxtail, Thermopsis lanceolata (*Hiema*), Darnell ryegrass (*Lolium termulentum*), Heliotropium, Trichodesma incanum (on aggregate) *	Not allowed
Chick pea	Coronilla (*Coronilla varia*), grain affected by nematode, Sophora foxtail, Thermopsis lanceolata (*Hiema*), Darnell ryegrass (*Lolium termulentum*) (on aggregate) *	0.2
	Heliotropium, Trichodesma incanum	Not allowed
Soybeans, sunflowerseeds, peanuts, rapeseeds	Castor seeds	Not allowed
Sesame, safflower	Castor seeds	Not allowed
	Seeds of henbane (*Hyoscyamus*)	0.1

* - With grain released into circulation on the territory of the Republic of Belarus the presence of Russian centauri (*Acroptylon repens*) is not allowed.

Annex 4. Maximum permissible levels of toxic elements, mycotoxins, pesticides, radio-nuclides, and pest infestation in the grain supplied for feed consumption

Annex 4 to the Technical Regulations of the Customs Union "On the Safety of grain"

Maximum permissible levels of toxic elements, mycotoxins, pesticides, radio-nuclides, and pest infestation in the grain supplied for feed consumption

Name of Products	Indicators	Maximum permissible levels, mg / kg	Note
Cereal crops (wheat, rye, triticale, oats, barley, millet, corn, sorghum)	**Toxic elements:**		
	Mercury	0.1	
	Cadmium	0.5	
	Lead	5.0	
	Arsenic	2.0	
	Mycotoxins:		
	Aflatoxin B1	0.02	
	Ochratoxin A	0.05	
	T-2 toxin	0.1	
	Deoxynivalenol	1.0	
	Zearalenone	1.0	
	Fumonisin	5.0	Corn
	Sum of aflatoxins B1, B2, G1, G2	0.02	

Name of Products	Indicators	Maximum permissible levels, mg / kg	Note
	Dioxins, dibenzofurans*	0.4	Nanogram/kg
	Dioxine-like polychlorinated biphenyls*	0.2	Nanogram/kg
	Pesticides:		
	Geksahlortsiklohexane (alpha-, beta-, gamma-isomers)	0.02 0.01 0.2	Alpha-isomer Beta-isomer Gamma-isomer
	DDT and its metabolites	0.05	
	2,4-D acid, its salts, esters	0.6	
	Infestation with pests**	Not permitted, except infestation with mite not more than 20 specimens per kg**	
Legumes (Peas, Lupine, fodder beans, vetch, chickpeas, lentils, beans, vetching	**Toxic Elements**		
	Mercury	0.1	
	Cadmium	0.5	
	Lead	5.0	
	Arsenic	2.0	
	Mycotoxins		
	Aflatoxin B1	0.02	
	Ochratoxin A	0.05	
	T-2 toxin	0.1	
	Deoxynivalenol	1.0	
	Zearalenone	1.0	
	Fumonisin	5.0	Corn
	Sum of aflatoxins B1, B2, G1, G2	0.02	
	Dioxins, dibenzofurans*	0.4	Nanogram/kg
	Dioxine-like polychlorinated biphenyls*	0.2	Nanogram/kg
	Pesticides		
	Geksahlortsiklohexane (alpha-, beta-, gamma-isomers)	0.02 0.01 0.2	Alpha-isomer Beta-isomer Gamma-isomer
	DDT and its metabolites	0.05	
	2,4-D acid, its salts, esters	0.6	
	Infestation with pests**	Not permitted, except infestation with mite not more than 20 specimens per kg**	

Name of Products	Indicators	Maximum permissible levels, mg / kg	Note
Oilseeds (sunflowerseeds, soybeans, rapeseed)	**Toxic Elements**		
	Mercury	0.1	
	Cadmium	0.5	
	Lead	5.0	
	Arsenic	2.0	
	Mycotoxins:		
	Aflatoxin B1	0.02	
	Ochratoxin A	0.05	
	T-2 toxin	0.1	
	Deoxynivalenol	1.0	
	Zearalenone	1.0	
	Active urease	0.2	
	Nitrate	450	
	Nitrite	10	
	Pesticides		
	Geksahlortsiklohexane (alpha-, beta-, gamma-isomers)	0.02 0.01 0.2	Alpha-isomer Beta-isomer Gamma-isomer
	DDT and its metabolites	0.05	
	2,4-D acid, its salts, esters	0.6	
Cesium-137 – not more than 180 Bk/kg, strontium 90** - not more than 100 Bk/kg			
Grain may contain only those GMO lines that are registered in accordance with the legislation of states – members of the Customs Union. In grain that contain GMO presence of mot more than 0.9 percent of non registered GMO lines is allowed			

* - Control over content of dioxins is carried out by the manufacturer (supplier, importer) and (or) authorized body of the State Supervision (Control) only in cases of deterioration of environmental conditions related to accidents, man-made and natural catastrophes leading to the formation of dioxins in the ingress and environment, and well-grounded assumptions about the possible presence of them in the grain

** - insects and grain mites;

*** - Control over the content of strontium-90 is carried out by the manufacturer (supplier, importer) and (or) authorized body of state control (supervision) in case of import of grain from areas unfavorable on radiation.

Annex 5. Maximum Permissible Levels of Harmful Impurities in the Grain Supplied for Feed Purposes

Annex 5 to the Technical Regulations of the Customs Union "On the Safety of Grain"

Maximum Permissible Levels of Harmful Impurities in the Grain Supplied for Feed Purposes

Indicator	Maximum permissible level, %	Name of grain
Cockle (*Agrostemma githago*)	0.5	Wheat, barley, oat, rye, millet, sorghum, triticale
Ergot and Smut (on aggregate)	0.1	Wheat, barley, oat, rye, millet, sorghum, triticale
	0.15	Corn
Russian centauri (*Acroptylon repens*), Coronilla (*Coronilla varia*) (on aggregate) *	0.1	Wheat, barley, rye, corn, triticale
Russian centauri (*Acroptylon repens*), Sophora foxtail, Coronilla (*Coronilla varia*) (on aggregate) *	0.04	Millet, sorghum, oat
Smut (stain scribbled, bleu-eyed mold) grain	10.0	Wheat, triticale
Heliotropium and Trichodesma incanum	Not allowed	Wheat, barley, oat, rye, millet, corn, sorghum, triticale, vetch, lupine, vetching, lentils, fodder beans
Fusarium grain	1.0	Wheat, barley, rye, triticale
Harmful impurities	0.2	Vetch, chickpeas, lupine, vetching, lentils, fodder beans

* - With grain released into circulation on the territory of the Republic of Belarus the presence of Russian centauri (*Acroptylon repens*) is not allowed.

Annex 6. Maximum Allowed Levels of Active Ingredient of Pesticides in Grain

Annex 6 to the Technical Regulations of the Customs Union "On the Safety of Grain"

Maximum Allowed Levels of Active Ingredient of Pesticides in Grain[1]

NOTE: MRLs in the TR on the Safety of Grain do not include changes proposed in the draft CU's Amendments to the Unified Sanitary-Epidemiological and Hygiene Requirements for Commodities Subject to Sanitary-Epidemiological Surveillance (Control). For more information on the Draft see GAIN report RS1227 _ *CU Draft on New MRLs for Pesticides in Agricultural Products _ Moscow _ Russian Federation _ 4/25/2012*. These Amendments has not been yet adopted by the CU Commission.

Name of active ingredient	MPL/TMPL in product (mg/kg)
(chloride-N, N- dimethyl -N-)-(2- chloroethyl) hydrozinia	cereal grain - nr
0-(2, 4- dichloro phenol)-S- propyl - O-ethylphosfate	sunflower (seeds) – 0. 1 *
0-ethyl-0- phenyl-S- propilthiophosfate	all food products –nr
2, 3, 6-TBA	wheat -0.05*
2, 4-ДВ	cereal grain – nr

Name of active ingredient	MPL/TMPL in product (mg/kg)
2-methyl-4-dimethylaminomethyl- benzimidazole -5-ole dihydropochloride	corn –nr
2-oxo-2,5-dihydrofueran	cereal grain, corn (grain), rice -0,2
5-ethyl-5-hydroximethyl-2-(phuril-2)-1,3- dioxane	cereal grain - 0,1
6-methyl-2- thiouracil sodium salt	millet, oats – nr
EPTC	corn (grain)-0.05
MCPA	pea, millet, rice, cereal grain-0.05
MCPB	cereal grain, legumes-0.1
NN-β- oxyethyl (morpholiny chloride)	buckwheat - nr
N- β - methoxy -ethylchloraceto-0- toluide	corn -0.5*
N-(isopropoxi -carbonil-0-(4- chlorophenilcarbamoila)-ethanolamine	All food products – nr
azimsulfuron	rice-0.02
azoxitrobin	cereal grain - 0.3
acvo-N-oxi-2-methylpiridin manganese (II) chloride	Cereal grain - 0.08
alachlor	soya (beans), corn (grain) -0.02*
Alfa Cypermethrin (mixture of Cypermethrin isomers	pea-0.1; rapeseed (grain), cereal grains - 0.05; corn (grains)-0.05
amidosulphuron	cereal grain -0.1 ; corn (grain) -0.5
aminopiralid	cereal grain- 0.1
atrazine	corn (grain) -0.03
acetamipride	cereal grain -0.5
acetochlorine	soya (beans), sunflower (seeds), rape (grains) -0.01; corn (grains) 0.03
acifluorfene	soya (beans) -0.1
bendiocarb	corn (grain) -0.05*
benzoyl formic acid sodium salt	cotton plant (oil), flax (seeds), cereal grain – 0.5
benomyl	cereal grain, rice - 0.5; sunflower (seeds) - 0.1*; soya (beans) – 0.02
bensultape	cereal grain-0.05
bensulphuron-methyl	rice - 0.02
bentazone	cereal grain, rice, pea, soya (beans, oil), corn (grain) -0.1
beta-ciflutrine	cereal grain, rape (grain, oil)-0.1; pea - 0.2*
sodium bisphyribac	rice-0.1
Biphenthrin	grain (stored) -0.2; corn (grain) -0.01; sunflower (seeds)-0.02; rapeseed (grain)-0.1
boskalide	sunflower (seeds)-0.5; rapeseed (grain)-0.2
bromide 4- methyl benzole aldehyde triphenyl-	corn- nr

Name of active ingredient	MPL/TMPL in product (mg/kg)
phosphonium +4- nitrodiphenylazo-metin methylentriphenyl- phosphonium - bromide	
bromoxynil	cereal grain, millet, corn (grain) -0.05
bromuconazol	Cereal grain - 0.04
butylate	corn (grain) -0.5*
vernolat	soya (beans), corn(grain) -0.5*
vinclozolin	sunflower (seeds) -0.5*
galaxifop-P methyl	sunflower (seeds), soya (beans) -0.05; rapeseed (grain) - 0.2
galaxifopetoxiethyl	sunflower (seeds), soya (beans) -0.05; rapeseed (grain) - 0.2
gamma- Cyhalothrin	Cereal grain-0.05; rapeseed (grain) -0.1
hexachlorbenzene	Cereal grain -0.01
Glyphosate	sunflower (seeds), corn (grain) - 0.3*; cereal grain-3.0; rice, soya bean-0.15
Glyphosate trimesium	cereal grain -0.3
Glufosinate ammonium	sunflower (seeds), buckwheat, millet, rapeseed, cereal grain, leguminous-0.4
Guazatine	cereal grain - 0.05
Deltametrin	sunflower (seeds)-0.1*; cereal grain, leguminous, corn (grain), rice- 0.01; rapeseed (grain)- 0.02
Demeton	cereal grain -0.35
Diazinon	cereal grain, corn (grain) - 0.1
Potassium salt of diisopropyldithiophosphonic acids (1-Hydroxyethylidenediphosphonic acid)	cereal grain –nr
Dicamba	cereal grain, corn (grain)-0.5; millet -0.3
Diquat (dibromide)	Pea - 0.05; sunflower (seeds), rapeseed (seeds) - 0.5; soya bean -0.1
Diclofop methyl	soya bean -0.05
Dimethylchloro	rape (seeds) -0.02*
Dimethenamid	corn (grain), soya bean -0.02; sunflower (seeds) -0.04
Dimetipin	sunflower (seeds) - 0.05*
Potassium salt of dimethyl ether of dehydro-aspartic acid	corn - nr
Dimethoate	rice, cereal grain, leguminous, millet, sunflower (seeds) -0.02; rapeseed (seeds) - -0.05
Dimoxystrobin	sunflower (seeds), rape (seeds) -0.05
Diniconazole	cereal grain - 0.05
Ditalimfos	cereal grain -0.1
Diuron	All food products – 0.02
Difenoconazole	cereal grain -0.08

Name of active ingredient	MPL/TMPL in product (mg/kg)
Diflyufenikan	cereal grain – 0.05
Diclobutrazol	cereal grain -0.1*
Dichlorprop dichlorprop-P	cereal grain - 0.05
Dichlorphos	cereal grain, bran - 0.3
Isoxadifen-ethyl	corn (grain) - 0.2
Isoxaflutole	Corn (grain) - 0.05
Izoprotiolan	rice - 0.3
Isoproturon	cereal grain -0.01
Isofenphos	rapeseed - nr
Imazakvin	soya bean - 0.1*
Imazalil	cereal grain – 0.1; soya bean, sunflower (seeds), rape (seeds) -0.02; corn (grain)-0.3
Imazametabenz	cereal grain -0.2
Imazamox	soya bean, pea -0.05; rapeseed (seeds) -0.1; sunflower (seeds-0.1
Imazapyr	Sunflowerseed (seeds) 0.1;
imazetapir	soya (beans), peas – 0.5
imidaclopride	corn (grain), cereal grain -0.1; rapeseed (grain) -0.1; sunflower (seeds)-0.4
ipkonazole	cereal grain-0.02
Iprodione	sunflower (seeds)-0.02
Iodosulfuron-methyl-sodium	cereal grain - 0.1; corn (grain) -0.2
Carbaryl	corn (grain) -0.0125
Carbendazim	cereal grain -0.2
Carboxin	Corn (grain) ,millet, cereal grain- 0.2
Carbosulfan	corn (grain) – 0.05
Carbofuran	rape (seeds) -0.1; mustard (seeds) -0,05
Carfentrazone-ethyl	cereal grain , rapeseed (seeds), sunflower (seeds), corn (grain) -0.02
Quizalofop-P-tefuryl	sunflower (seeds), soya bean - 0.04; rapeseed (seeds) –0.02
Quinclorac	rice–0.05
Clethodim	soya bean - 0.1; sunflower (seeds) -0.2; rape (seeds)-0.5
Clefoxydim	rice -0.05*
Clodinafop -propargyl	cereal grain - 0.05
Cloquintocet-mexyl	cereal grain-0.1
Clomazone	soya bean - 0.01*; rice-0.2*; corn (grain), rapeseed (seeds) -0.1
Clopyralid	cereal grain-0.2; corn (grain) -2.0; rapeseed (seeds) - 0.5
Clothianidin	rapeseed (seeds)-0.04

Name of active ingredient	MPL/TMPL in product (mg/kg)
Lambda-cygalotrine	mustard (seeds) - 0.1*; rapeseeds (seeds), soya (beans) -0.1; corn (grain), peas, cereal grain - 0.01
Malathion	cereal grain - 3.0; corn (grain), peas, soya (beans) - 0.3; peanuts-1.0*; mustard -0.1*; sunflower (seeds)-0.02
Bis copper (8- oxyquinolate)	cereal grain - 1.0
Mesosulfuron - methyl	Cereal grain -0.5
Mesotrione	Corn (grain) -0.1
Mecoprop	cereal grain - 0.25
Menazon	legumes - 1.0
Metazachlor	mustard (seeds) -0.02*; rapeseed (seeds) - 0.1
Metazine	peas - 0.1*
Metaldehyde	Cereal grain -0.7
Metaldehyde	Cereal grain -0.7
Meta-nitrophenil-hydrazone-mesoxalic acid diethyl ether	Cereal grain – 0.1*
Methyl bromide (nonorganic bromide check)	cereal grain -50.0; peanuts - 0.5; peanuts (applied to imported ones after 24 h of aeration) – 100.0
Metconazole	rapeseed (grain)- 0.15
Metoxuron	Cereal grain - 0.1
S- metolachlor	corn, soya (beans), sunflower (seeds), rapeseed (grain)-0.1
Metribuzin	soya (beans), corn (grain) - 0.1
Metsulfuron- methyl	Cereal grain, millet -0.05
Mefenoxam (metalaxyl, metalaxyl M)	sunflower (seeds), corn (grain), rapeseed (grain), cereal grain- 0.1
Mefenpyr-diethyl	cereal grain, corn (grain) - 0.5
Molinat	rice - 0.2
Monolinuron	cereal grain, legumes - 0.2
Napropamide	Sunflower (seeds) - 0.15*
Sodium trichloroacetate	sunflower (seeds), cereal grain, legumes - 0.01
Nicosulfuron	Corn (grain) - 0.2
Nitrotrichloro-methane	Grain to be processed – 0.1
Oxicarboxin	Cereal grain 0.2*
Oxyfluorfen	sunflower (seeds)- 0.2
Parathion-methyl	cereal grain-0.1
Pendimethalin	soya (beans) - 0.1*; sunflower (seeds)-0.1
Penconazole	cereal grain – 0.005
Penoxsulam	rice -0.5
Permethrin	corn (grain) - 0.1; rice- 0.01; cereal grain –

Name of active ingredient	MPL/TMPL in product (mg/kg)
	0.1; soya (beans), pea -0.05; sunflower (seeds) - 1.0
Pinoxaden	cereal grain-1.0
Picloram	cereal grain, corn (grain), rapeseed (grain) – 0.01
Pirazosulfuron-ethyl	rice-0.1
pirazofos	All food products – 0.01
Pyraclostrobin	cereal grain-0.1
Pyridat	corn (grain) - 0.05
Pyrimicarb	pea - 0.02
Pirimiphos-methyl	rice - 1.0*; peas-5.0*;cereal grain -0.1
Pirimiphos-ethyl	corn (grain) -0.1
Pirimisulfuron	Corn (grain) - 0.05
Prometryn	sunflower (seeds), soya (beans), pea, corn (grain) -0.1
Propazine	cereal grain, legumes -0.2
Propaquizapop	rapeseed (grain)-0.1
Propanil	rice-0.3
Propargite	soya (beans)-0.1
Propachlor	cereal grain, legumes -0.3; corn -0.3*; soya (beans) – 0.1
Propiconazole	cereal grain, rapeseed (grain)- 0.1
Prosulfuron	Corn (grain) -0.02; cereal grain , millet - 0.05
Protioconazole (after protioconazole destio) protioconazole destio (basic metabolite of active ingredient of procioconazole)	rapeseed (grain)- 0.05; cereal grain-0.3
Profenfos	cereal grain, legumes -0.3; corn -0.3*; soya (beans) – 0.1
Prochloraz	cereal grain - 0.05
Procymidone	cucumbers, tomatoes, grapes - 0.5*; peas - 1.0*
Rimsulfuron	Corn (grain) -0.01
Sethoxydim	soya (beans) - 0.1
Simazine	Cereal grain, corn (grain) -0.1
Spiroxamine	Cereal grain - 0.2; rice-0.2*
Monoethanolamine salt of sulfanilic acid	Cereal grain -1.0
Tau-fluvalinate	cereal grain, soya (beans) -0.01; rapeseed (grain) - 0.1
Tebuconazole	Cereal grain, millet, sunflower (seeds) - 0,2; corn (grain), soya (beans)-0.1; rapeseed (grain) - 0.3; rice - 2.0
Tepraloxydim	soya (beans) -5.0

Name of active ingredient	MPL/TMPL in product (mg/kg)
Terbutilazin	sunflower (seeds)-0.1
Terbutrin	cereal grain - 0.1
Terbufos	corn (grain) - 0.05
Tetrakonazol	cereal grain - 0.2
Tefluthrin	sunflower (seeds), corn (grain)-0.05
Tiabendazole	cereal grain, corn (grain), millet, rice, pea, sunflower (seeds)- 0.2
Thiacloprid	rapeseed (grain) -0.3
Thiametoxam	Cereal grain, mustard, rapeseed (grain), peas, sunflower (seeds) -0.05
Thiophanate-methyl	cereal grain - 1.0
Thiram	cereal grain – 0.01; all food products - 0.01*
Thifensulfuron -methyl	cereal grain -0.5; corn (grain), soya (beans) -0.02
Tralkoxydim	cereal grain - 0.02
Triadimenol	cereal grain-0.2; millet – 0.02* ; rice – 0.05
Triadimefon	cereal grain - 0.5
Triallat	legumes -0.05*; cereal grain - 0.05
Triasulfuron	cereal grain - 0.1
Tribenuron-methyl	sunflower (seeds)-0.02; cereal grain -0.01
Trimorfamid	Cereal grain - 0.2*
Trinexopac-ethyl	Cereal grain -0.2
Triticonazole	millet, corn (grain)- 0.1; cereal grain -0.04
Tritosulfuron	Cereal grain – 0.01
Triflumizol	Cereal grain - 0.05*
Trifluralin	sunflower (seeds), soya (beans) - 0.1; rapeseed (grain)-0.1
Trichlorfon	cereal grain, corn (grain), soya (beans), sunflower (seeds), legumes, mustard, rice - 0.1
Famoxadone	sunflower (seeds)- 0.1
Fenvalerate	Corn (grain), soya (beans), pea - 0.1*; cereal grain -0.02
Fenitrothion	Cereal grain - 1.0; rice -0.3; sunflower (seeds) - 0.1
Fenoxaprop-P- ethyl	Cereal grain - 0.01; soya (beans) - 0.1; sunflower (seeds)- 0.02; rape (grain), pea - 0.2
Fenpropidin	Cereal grain - 0.25
Fenpropimorph	Cereal grain - 0.2*; sunflower (seeds) - 0.05*

Name of active ingredient	MPL/TMPL in product (mg/kg)
Fenthion	cereal grain, legumes-0.15
Fentoate	cereal grain, rice -0.1*
Fipronil	cereal grain -0.005
Flamprop- izopropyl	Cereal grain - 0.1 *
Flamprop –M-methyl	Cereal grain- 0.06*
Florasulam	Cereal grain -0.05; corn (grain) – 0.1
Fluazifop-P- butyl	pea - 0.03; rapeseed (grain) - 0.04; sunflower (seeds), soya (beans)-0.04
Fludioxonil	cereal grain, corn (grain) -0.02; sunflower (seeds), peas, soya (beans), rapeseed (grain)- 0.05
Flumetsulam	Cereal grain -1.0
Flumioxazin	Sunflower (seeds), soya (beans) – 0.1
Fluometuron	Cereal grain -0.5*
Fluopicolide	potatoes-0.05
Fluroxypyr	Cereal grain - 0.05
Flurochloridon	sunflower (seeds) – 0.1;
Flutriafol	Cereal grain, corn (grain), millet, rice, pea, sunflower (seeds) -0.05
Flucithrinate	Cereal grain -0.005
Fozalone	cereal grain, legumes -0.2; soya (beans) - 2.0*; rice - 0.3
Foxim	Cereal grain, peas, corn (grain)- 0.05*; sunflower (seeds) - 0.1 *; Cereal grain after treatment under storage conditions - 0.6
Foramsulfuron	Corn (grain) -1.0
Phosphine	cereal grain - 0.1; grain products, peanut- 0.01; soya (beans)-0.05*
Ftorglycophen	Cereal grain – 0.01
Furathiocarb	cereal grain, sunflower (seeds), rapeseed (grain), corn (grain) –0.02
Heptenophos	Cereal grain, legumes - 0.1*
Quizalofop-P- ethyl	rape (grain) -0.05; soya (beans), sunflower (seeds) - 0.1; pea -0.4
Chloramben	soya (beans) - 0.25
Chlorbromuron	Cereal grain, corn (grain), soya (beans) - 0.1
Chlorimuron-ethyl	soya (beans)- 0.05
Chlorinat	cereal grain - 0.1
Chlormequat chloride	Cereal grain - 0.1
Chlorothalonil	cereal grain – 0.1
Chlorpyriphos	corn (grain) - 0.0006*; rapeseed (grain)-

Name of active ingredient	MPL/TMPL in product (mg/kg)
	0.05; cereal grain-0.01
Chlorsulfoksim 2-amino-4-dimethylamine-6-isopropylidene aminoxy-1,3,5-triazine, metabolite and half-product of synthesis of Krug	Cereal grain, corn (grain) – 0.005 nr
Chlorsulfoksim - methyl	Cereal grain, maize (grain)- 0.005
Chlorsulfuron	Cereal grain -0.01
Chlortholuron	Cereal grain - 0.0 1 *
Cyhexatin	soya (beans) -0.1 *
Cymoxanil	sunflower (seeds)-0.2
Zineb	cereal grain, rice, pea -0.2
Cinidon-ethyl	nr
Aaphytora and ethylene thiuram disulfide (complex), metiram (synonym)	All food products - 0.02
Cypermethrin (ζ- and β- Cypermethrines)	sunflower (seeds) - 0.2; pea -0.1; cereal grain, soya (beans), corn (grain) - 0.05
Cyproconazole	Cereal grain - 0.05; pea-0.1
Edil	soya (beans), sunflower (seeds) -0.02
Epoxyconazole	cereal grain-0.2
Esfenvalerate	Corn (grain) - 0.01*; sunflower (seeds), soya (beans) -0.02*; peas, cereal grain, rapeseed - 0.1
Etalfluralin	sunflower (seeds), soya (beans) – 0.02
Ethefon	cereal grain, peas - 0.5*
Ethylene thiourea	All plant and food products -0.02
Ethyl mercuric chloride (Granozane)	All food products and raw materials – 0.005
Ethyofencarb	legumes -0.2*; cereal grain, rice - 0.05*
Ethirimol	cereal grain - 0.05
Etrimfos	sunflower (seeds) -0.1*; pea, cereal grain (stored supplies) - 0.2*

List of Standards for Application of Technical Regulation on the Safety of Grain

List of standards
containing rules and methods of researches (tests), measurements, sampling required for the application of requirements of Technical Regulations of the Customs Union, "On the Safety of Grain" (TR TC 015/2011) and proving compliance of products
Approved by Decision of Customs Union Commission on December 9, 2011 № 874

No	Articles of the Technical regulation of the Customs Union	Standard No.	Name of Standard
Inter-government Standards			
1	Article 5	GOST 10852-86	Oilseeds. Acceptance rules and methods for taking samples
2	Article 5, Annexes 2, 4	GOST 10853-88	Oilseeds. Methods for detection of pest infestation
3	Article 5, Annexes 3, 5	GOST 10854-88	Oilseeds. Methods for detection of dockage, oily and specially checked impurities
4	Article 5, Article 4, item 11	GOST 10856-96	Oilseeds. Methods for detection of moisture
5	Article 4, item 11	GOST 10967-90	Grain. Methods for detection of color and smell
6	Article 5, Annexes 3, 5	GOST 13496.11-74	Grain. Methods for detection of spores of Smut fungi
7	Article5, Annex 4	GOST 13496.19-93	Feeds, compound feeds, raw material for feeds. Methods for detection of nitrates and nitrites
8	Article 5, Annexes 2, 4, 6	GOST 13496.20-87	Compound feeds, raw material for feeds. Methods for detection of pesticides residues
9	Article 5	GOST 13586.3-83	Grain. Acceptance rules and methods of taking samples
10	Article 5, Annexes 2, 4	GOST 13586.4-83	Grain. Methods for detection of pest infestation and damage
11	Article 5, Article 4, item 11	GOST 13586.5-93	Grain. Methods for detection of moisture
12	Article 5, Annexes 2, 4	GOST 13586.6-93	Grain. Methods for detection of pest infestation
13	Article 5, Annexes 2, 4	GOST 26927-86	Raw materials and food products. Methods for detection of presence of mercury
14	Article 5, Annexes 2, 4	GOST 26928-86	Food products. Methods of detection of iron
15	Article 5	GOST 26929-94	Raw materials and food products. Preparation of samples. Mineralization for determination of

No	Articles of the Technical regulation of the Customs Union	Standard No.	Name of Standard
			content of toxic elements
16	Article 5, Annexes 2, 4	GOST 26930-86	Raw materials and food products. Methods for detection of arsenic
17	Article 5, Annexes 2, 4	GOST 26931-86	Raw materials and food products. Methods for detection of copper
18	Article 5, Annexes 2, 4	GOST 26932-86	Raw materials and food products. Methods for detection of lead
19	Article 5, Annexes 2, 4	GOST 26933-86	Raw materials and food products. Methods for detection of cadmium
20	Article 5, Annexes 2, 4	GOST 26934-86	Raw materials and food products. Methods for detection of zinc
21	Article 4, item 11	GOST 27988-88	Oilseeds. Methods for detection of smell and color
22	Article 5, Annexes 2, 4	GOST 28001-88	Fodder grain, products of its processing, compound feeds. Methods for detection of micotoxins:t-2 toxin, zearalenon (F-2) and ohratoxin A
23	Article 5, Annexes 3, 5	GOST 28419-97	Grain. Methods for detection of dockage and grain impurities with analyzer of impurities U1-EAZ-M
24	Article 5, Annexes 2, 4	GOST 28666.1-90	Grain and pulses. Detection of the hidden infestation with pests. Part 1. General provisions
25	Article 5, Annexes 2, 4	GOST 28666.2-90	Grain and pulses. Detection of the hidden infestation with pests. Part 2. Taking samples
26	Article 5, Annexes 2, 4	GOST 28666.3-90	Grain and pulses. Detection of the hidden infestation with pests. Part 1. Control methods
27	Article 5, Annexes 2, 4	GOST 28666.4-90	Grain and pulses. Detection of the hidden infestation with pests. Part 1. Accelerated methods
28	Article 5, Annexes 2, 4	GOST 30178-96	Raw Materials and food products. Atomic absorption method for detection of toxic elements
29	Article 5, Annexes 3, 5	GOST 30483-97	Grain. Methods for detection of total and fractional content of dockage and grain impurities; content of small and big grains; content of grain damages with sunny-bug; presence of metal foreign matter
30	Article 5, Annexes 2, 4	GOST 30538-97	Food products. Procedure for detection of toxic elements by atomic-emission methods
31	Article 5, Annexes 2, 4	GOST 307111-2001	Food products, Methods for finding and detection of content of aflatoxins B_1 and M_1
32	Article 5	GOST 29142-91 (ISO 542-90)	Oilseeds. Methods of taking samples.
33	Article 5, Article 4, Item 11	GOST 29144-91 (ISO 711-85)	Grain and grain products. Detection of moisture(basic control method)
34	Article 5, Article 4, Item 11	GOST 29143-91 (ISO 712-85)	Grain and grain products. Detection of moisture(working control method)

No	Articles of the Technical regulation of the Customs Union	Standard No.	Name of Standard
35	Article 5	GOST ISO 2170-97	Grain and pulses. Taking samples of milled products
36	Article 4, item 16, Article 5, Annexes 2, 4	GOST ISO 21569-2009	Food products. Methods for detection of genetically modified organisms and derived products. Methods for qualitative detection based on nucleic acid analysis.
37	Article 4, Item 16, Article 5, Annexes 2, 4	GOST ISO 21570-2009	Food products. Methods for detection of genetically modified organisms and derived products. Methods for quantitative detection based on nucleic acid analysis
38	Article 4, Item 16, Article 5, Annexes 2, 4	GOST ISO 21571-2009	Food products. Methods for detection of genetically modified organisms and derived products. Extraction of nucleic acids
39	Article 5, Article 4, item 11	GOST 29305-92 (ISO 6540-80)	Corm. Methods for detection of moisture (gritted and whole grain)
40	Article 5	GOST ISO 6644-97	Grain and grain products. Automated taking of samples by mechanical means
National (state) standards of countries – members of the Customs Union			
41	Article 5, Article 4, Item 11	ST RK ISO 712-2006	Grain and grain products. Detection of moisture (practical method)
42	Article 5	GOST R 50436-92 (ISO 950-79)	Grain. Taking samples
43	Article 5	GOST R 50437-92 (ISO 951-79)	Pulses in bags. Taking samples
44	Article 5, Annexes 2, 4	ST RK ISO 6639-3-2006	Grains and pulses. Detection of hidden infestation with pests. Part 3. Control methods
45	Article 5, Annexes 2, 4	ST RK ISO 6639-4-2006	Grains and pulses. Detection of hidden infestation with pests. Part 4. Accelerated methods
46	Article 5, Annexes 3, 5	ST RK ISO 7970-2006	Wheat. Method for detection of foreign matter
47	Article 5	ST RK ISO 13690-2006	Grains, pulses and their products. Taking samples from immobile cargoes
48	Article 4, Item 16, Article 5, Annexes 2, 4	GOST R 53244-2008 (ISO 21570:2005)	Food products. Methods for detection of genetically modified organisms and derived products. Methods for quantitative detection based on nucleic acid analysis
49	Article 4, item 16, article 5, Annexes 2, 4	GOST R 53214-2008 (ISO 24276:2006)	Food products. Methods for detection of genetically modified organisms. General requirements and terminology.
50	Article 5, Annexes 2, 4	STB 1053-98	Radiation control. Taking samples of food products. General requirements
51	Article 5, Annexes	STB 1056-98	Radiation control. Taking samples of agricultural

No	Articles of the Technical regulation of the Customs Union	Standard No.	Name of Standard
	2, 4		raw materials and feeds. General requirements
52	Article 5, Annexes 2, 4	STB GOST R 51116-2002	Compound feeds, grain and grain products. Method for detection of deoxynivalenol (vomitoxin)
53	Article 5, Annex 2	STB GOST R 51650-2001	Food products. Methods for detection of weight fraction of benzapyrene
54	Article 5, Annexes 2, 4	GOST R 51116-97	Compound feeds, grain, grain products, Methods for detection of content of deoxynivalenol
55	Article 5, Annexes 2, 4	GOST R 51301-99	Food products and raw material for food. Stripping voltammeter methods for detection of presence of toxic elements (cadmium, lead, copper, zinc)
56	Article 5, Annex 2	GOST R 51650	Raw material and food products. Methods for detection of weight fraction of benzapyrene
57	Article 5, Annex 3, 5	GOST R 51916-2002	Grain crops. Methods for detection of fusarium grain
58	Article 5, Annexes 2, 4	GOST R 51962-2002	Food products and food raw material. Stripping voltammeter methods for detection of concentration of arsenic
59	Article 4, item 16, Article 5, Annexes 2, 4	GOST R 52173-2003	Food products and food raw material. Methods for detection of genetically modified organisms (GMO) of plant origin
60	Article 4, item 16, Article 5	GOST R 52174-2003	Biological safety. Raw materials and food products. Methods for detection of genetically modified organisms (GMO) of plant origin by using of biological microchip
61	Article 5, Anenxes 2, 4	GOST R 53093-2008	Grain and grain products, compound feeds. Detection of content of zearalenone by methods of highly effective liquid chromatography
62	Article 5, Annex 2	ST RK 1502-2006	Food products. Detection of benzapyrene in grain, smoked meat and fish products by methods of TLC
63	Article 5, Annexes 2, 4	ST RK 1623-2007	Radiation control. Stronsium-90 and cesium-137. Food products. Taking samples, analyses and hygienic estimate
64	Article 4	ST RK 1890-1-2009	Storing of grain and pulses. Part 1. General recommendations for storing grain
65	Article 4	ST RK 1890-2-2009	Storing of grain and pulses. Part 2. Practical recommendations
66	Article 4	ST RK 1890-3-2009	Storing of grain and pulses. Part 3. Insect control
67	Article 5, Article 4 item 11	ST RK 2196-2010	Grain and grain products. Infra-red thermogravimetric method of moisture

No	Articles of the Technical regulation of the Customs Union	Standard No.	Name of Standard
			measurement
68	Article 5	ST RK GOST R 50436-2003	Grain. Taking samples
69	Article 69 item 11	ST RK GOST R 50817-2008	Feeds, compound feeds, raw material for feeds. Method for detection of content of raw protein, raw fiber, raw fat and moisture using spectroscopy in the near infra-red
70	Article 5, Annexes 2, 4	ST RK GOST R 51301-2005	Food products and food raw material. Stripping voltammeter methods for detection of presence of toxic elements (cadmium, lead, copper, zinc)

The Commissioners of the Customs Union:

From the Republic of Belarus	From the Republic of Kazakhstan	from the Russian Federation
S. Rumas	U. Shukeyev	I. Shuvalov