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**INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

HJ 566-2010

**Technical requirement for enviromental labeling products.
Wooden toys**

环境标志产品技术要求 木制玩具
(English Translation)

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Foreword

To implement the "People's Republic of China Environmental Protection Law", "People's Republic of China Water Pollution Prevention Law" and "People's Republic of China Solid Waste Pollution Prevention Law" to prevent or mitigate adverse environmental impacts of pesticide use resulting protect the ecological environment, the development of this standard.

This standard specifies the principles of environmentally safe pesticide use, pollution control measures and management measures and other related content.

This standard is the first release.

This standard is developed by the Ministry of Environmental Protection Science, Technology organization.

This standard is mainly drafted by. Environmental Protection Department of the Nanjing Institute of Environmental Sciences, Chinese Academy of Environmental Sciences.

This standard is approved by the Ministry of Environmental Protection July 9, 2010.

This standard since January 1, 2011 implementation.

The standard explanation by the Ministry of Environmental Protection.

HJ 556-2010

Environmentally safe pesticide use Technical Guidelines

1 Scope

This standard specifies the principles of environmentally safe pesticide use, control measures and management measures and other related content.

This standard applies to guidance and supervision and management of environmental safety of pesticides used in the agricultural technology sector but also as agricultural producers scientific guidance, Rational drug use basis.

2 Normative references

This standard refers to the contents of the following documents contain provisions which, undated references, the effective version applies to this standard.

GB 8321 guidelines for the use of pesticides NY 686 guidelines for the use of sulfonylurea herbicides "Dangerous chemical safety regulations" (People's Republic of China State Council Decree No. 344) "Discarded dangerous chemicals Pollution Prevention Measures" (SEPA Order No. 27)

3 Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this standard.

Pesticide

Used to prevent, eliminate or control hazards in agriculture, forestry, disease, insects, grass and other harmful organisms and purposefully regulate plant, Queensland Chemically synthesized or derived from a mixture of insect growth and biological preparations, other natural substances of a substance or several substances.

Soil sorption soil adsorption Pesticides in the soil in both solid and liquid phase adsorption performance distribution reach equilibrium. Common adsorption constant K_d representation. Based on soil adsorption of size, it can be divided into easily adsorbed, easier absorption, adsorption medium, difficult absorption, adsorption five levels of difficulty.

Move the pesticide mobility Pesticides in soil to form molecules or adsorbed on the surface of the solid particles, with water, gas diffusion flow, the transfer from one to another phenomenon.

And vertical movement is divided into two levels move. According to the size of pesticide mobility in soil, can be divided into highly mobile,, moderate Mobile, easy to move, do not move five levels.

Soil leaching pesticide leaching Pesticides with the water vertically downward movement phenomenon in the soil, is the main way of pesticides to groundwater pollution. According to pesticide leaching in the soil of size, will be divided into easy to leaching, may be more difficult to leaching, four levels of difficulty.

Soil degradation in soil degradation Under the combined effect of soil factors and other factors of the field farming, pesticide residues in the soil gradually break down the large molecules into smaller molecules, straight HJ 556-2010 to lose the whole process of

biological activity. Common degradation half-life $t_{0.5}$ indicates that the time required for degradation of pesticides amounted to half. According to pesticides Soil degradation size, can be divided into easily degradable, easily degraded, moderately degraded, the degradation is more difficult, refractory five levels.

Pesticides in water retention of pesticide persistence in water Pesticide stable in water exists. According to dissident pesticides in the water retention time of which was classified as non-retention of pesticides, weak retention Pesticides, retention pesticides, are four levels of stability.

Bioaccumulation bioconcentration Organism from the environment or food continue to absorb pesticide residues, and gradually accumulated in the course of its body. According to BCF (BCF value) of the size of the bioaccumulation characteristics classified as low, medium, advanced three levels.

Long residual herbicides long residual herbicide A longer residence time in the soil, could easily lead to injury after stubble sensitive crops herbicide.

Herbicide non-selective herbicide Lack of plant-selective or selective herbicides small.

3.10

Beneficial organisms beneficial organism Under certain conditions, it can control the serious harm to human life or production of biological growth and reproduction of organisms; or economically valuable raw Thereof.

3.11

Good Agricultural Practices good agricultural practice, GAP it refers to a code of conduct for agricultural production and post-processing process, aimed at obtaining safe, healthy produce at the same time, effective and reliable pest control; in a manner approved by the state or official recommended the use of pesticides, pesticide use is not higher than the maximum approved amount, and Minimize the amount of pesticide residues.

3.12

Integrated pest management integrated pest management, IPM Considering all available insect pest control technology, preferably a suitable combination of measures aimed at preventing the development of the insect pest control the use of chemical pesticides and their potential impact on the risk of harm to human health and the environment to a minimum.

3.13

Pesticides obsolete pesticide waste Waste packaging and storage of pesticides in the course refers to the failure to generate or update process banned pesticides.

4.1 Principles to protect the environment

Follow the "prevention first, comprehensive prevention and control" of environmental policy, not to use highly toxic pesticides, persistent pesticides, reduce the use of highly toxic pesticides, Pesticide residues long, safe, efficient, environmentally friendly pesticides, encouraging the adoption of biological control techniques. Protection of beneficial organisms and rare species, maintained Balance of the ecosystem.

4.2 Principles of scientific medicine

Pesticide use should comply with the relevant provisions of GB 8321, and in accordance pesticide product labels and use specified in the instructions, and use of technology HJ 556-2010 Methods of scientific administration.

5 Technical measures to prevent environmental pollution

Contaminated soil to prevent technical measures 5.1

5.1.1

According to the type of soil, crop growth characteristics, ecological and climatic characteristics, reasonable choice of pesticides, reducing pesticide in the soil Residue.

5.1.2

control medication. Combined with the occurrence of pests, scientific control pesticide use, frequency of use, life cycle, to reduce entered the total amount of soil pesticides.

5.1.3

changing farming systems, improve self-purification capacity of the soil. Holiday land use, flood and drought rotation, deep plowing exposure, application of organic fertilizers and other agricultural Industry measures to improve the environmental capacity of soil pesticides.

5.1.4

The use of biological science technology, accelerate the degradation of pesticide safety. Microbial agents have applied pesticide degradation function, and promote soil residues Stay degradation of pesticides.

Technical measures to prevent the pollution of groundwater 5.2 5.2.1 pesticides having the following properties is easy to groundwater pollution. water-soluble > 30 mg/L, the degradation of soil half-life of > 3 months Easy to move, easy to leaching of pesticides in soil.

Area 5.2.2 of the groundwater level is less than 1 m, leaching or semi-leaching soil regions, annual rainfall or larger areas, not to use water Soluble large, biodegradable, easy leaching,