

SÃO PAULO STATE/ BRAZIL - DISPOSAL OF 292 TONS OF AGRICULTURE PESTICIDE FROM FARMS

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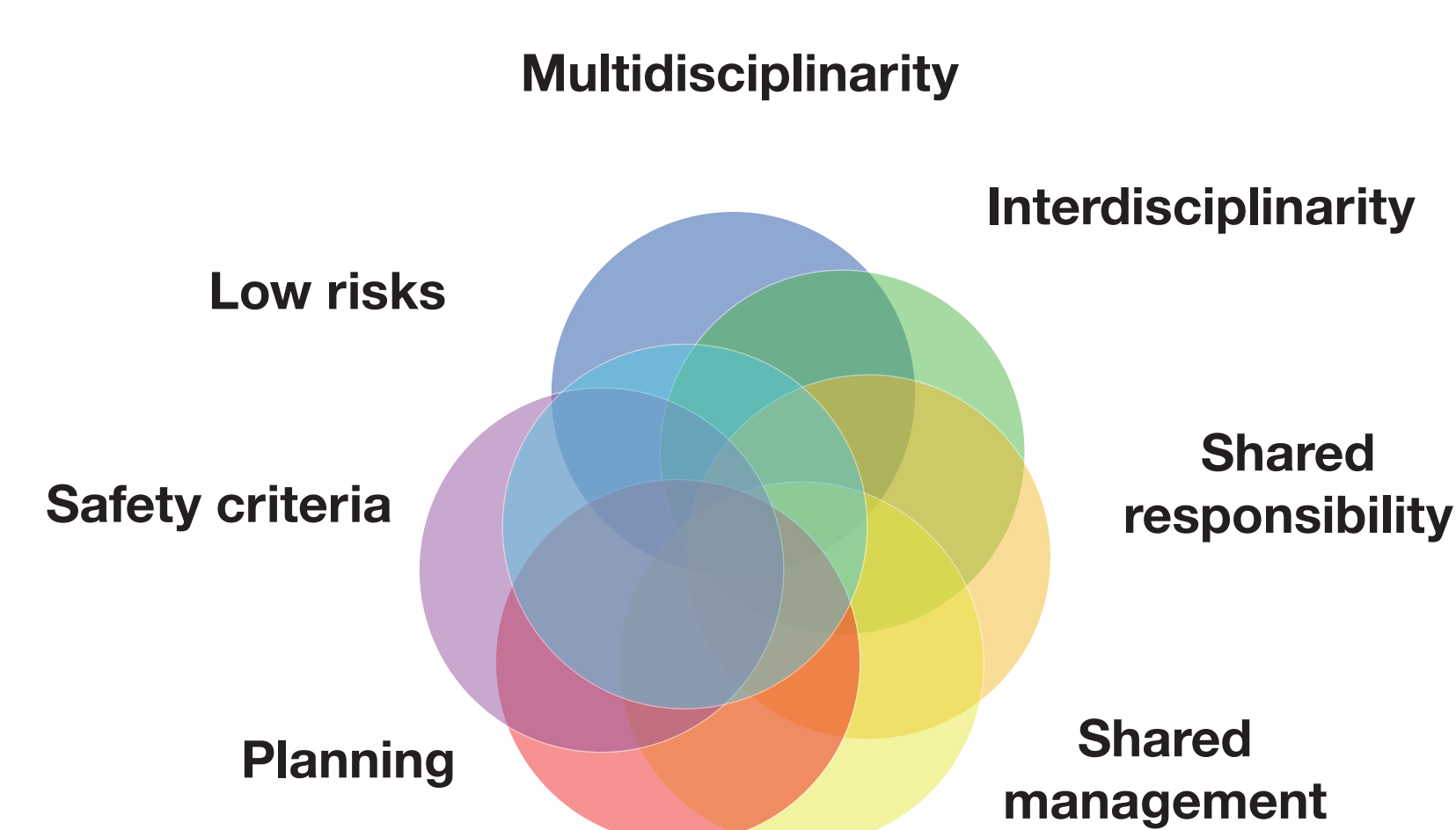
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INTRODUCTION

Brazil agriculture pesticide use began in 1940, and was intensified in 1970. Since 1985, Brazilian government has been banning agriculture pesticides, especially persistent organic pollutants (POPs). However, there was no formal policy to manage the remaining stocks in farms for more than 30 years. In 2009, the Environment and Agriculture Offices of São Paulo State approved an official working group composed of stakeholders representing government, industry, distributors, retailers, cooperatives and unions in order to eliminate the agriculture pesticides stored at farms.

METHODOLOGY



MANAGEMENT

INVENTORY (from september 2011 to july 2012)

The working group planned an inventory and a campaign. Cetesb, an institution of São Paulo State Environment Office, published an environmental legal instrument to assure farmers self declaration about the pesticide stocks. The industry, distributors and cooperatives financed campaign materials and declaration formularies. All the stakeholders contributed with the inventory campaign announced in leaflets, posters, newspapers, radio and agriculture events. The farmers declared to agriculture public officials the pesticide stocks in farms.



Figure 1 - Brazil/São Paulo map



Figure 2 - Farm stocks



Figure 3 - Farm stocks

DISPOSAL (from february 2017 to october 2017)

After the inventory, the official working group planned the safe management and appropriate disposal of these stocks. There was a political and financial commitment of São Paulo State Agriculture and Environment Offices and pesticide industry. The farm stocks were collected and transported by a specialist staff. The official public gave a certificate to the farmer in order to testify that the pesticide stocks were collected. The incinerator was licensed. Coordenadoria de Defesa Agropecuária, an institution representing São Paulo Agriculture State Office paid the costs of new containers and incineration. InpEV, an industry institution that manages and disposes empty agriculture pesticide containers in Brazil paid the packing, collection and transport. Cetesb, an institution of São Paulo Environment State Office issued a document to allow the cargo handling. The distributors paid the certificates of collection.

Figure 4 - Disposal flowchart

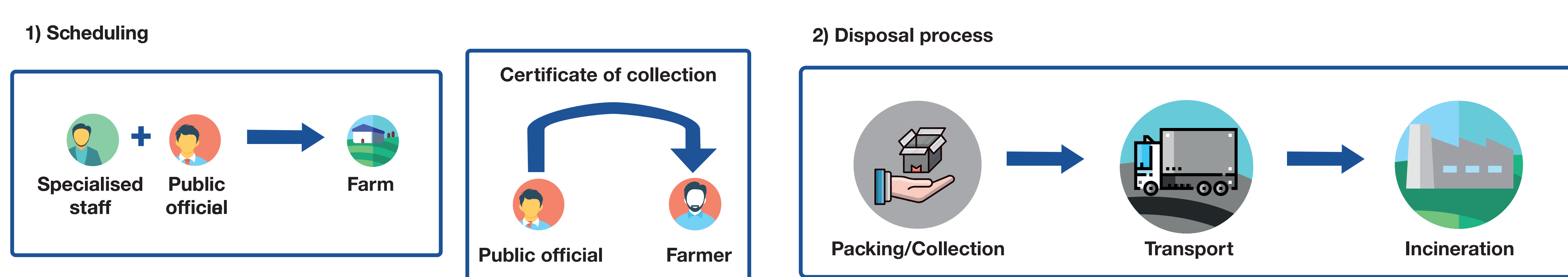
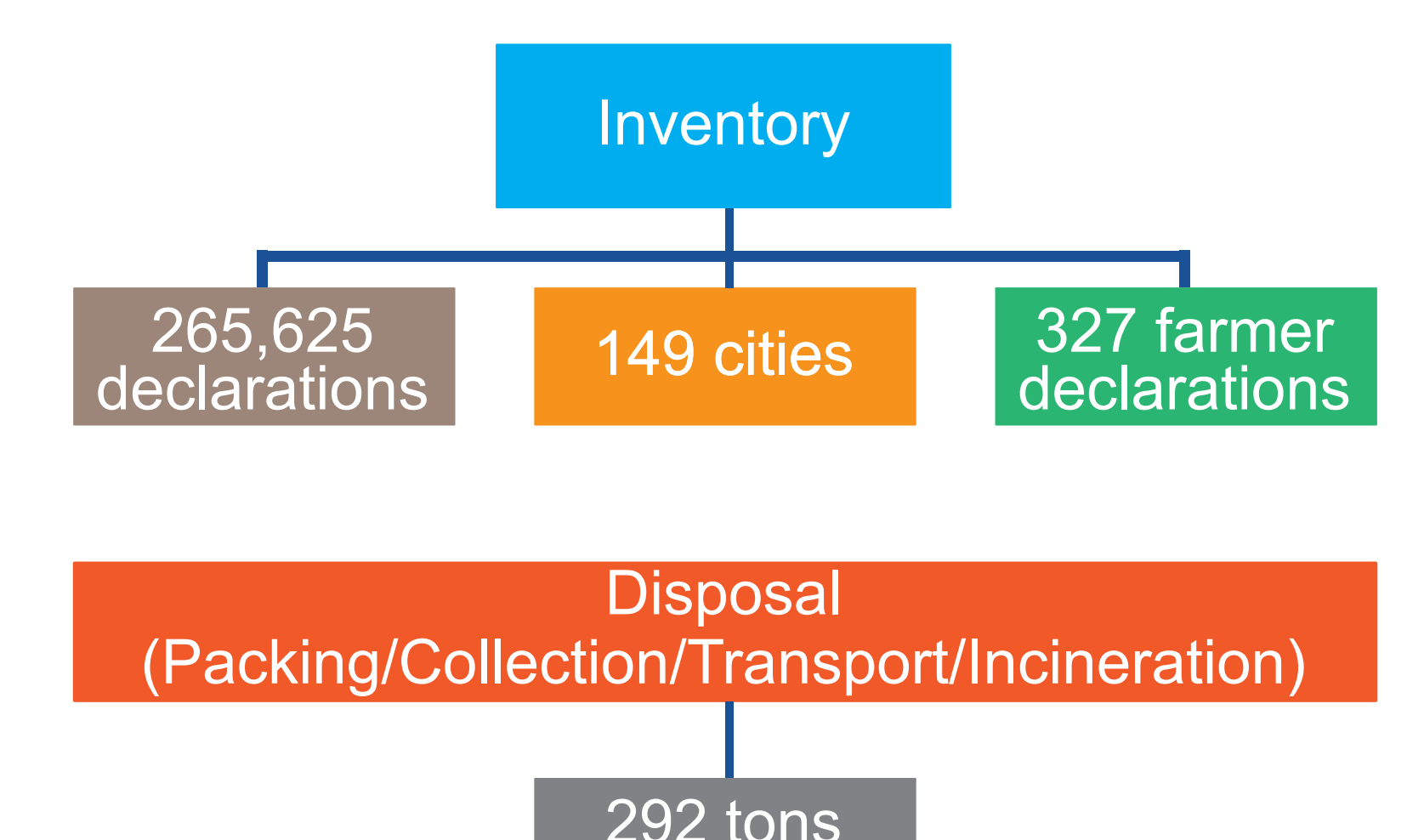


Figure 5 - Results



Conclusion

It was a successful case of safe management and appropriate disposal of pesticide stocks. The knowledge, engagement and role of each stakeholder were crucial. The main purpose was to eliminate pesticides that are considered persistent organic pollutants as well as protect human health and the environment.



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