

Making EU cities a safe place for children

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Brussels, 30th March 2023

CONTENTS

- Three studies we conducted in South-Tyrol (North-Italy)
- Cooperation leading scientists and NGOs
- Gras samples on non-target areas (mainly playgrounds)
- Analysed on pesticide residues (up to 300 active substances)
- Apples and wine production





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UMWELTSTIFTUNG | GREENPEACE




Dachverband
für Natur- und
Umweltschutz
in Südtirol



Gruppo Verde
in Consiglio Provinciale
Grüne Fraktion im Landtag



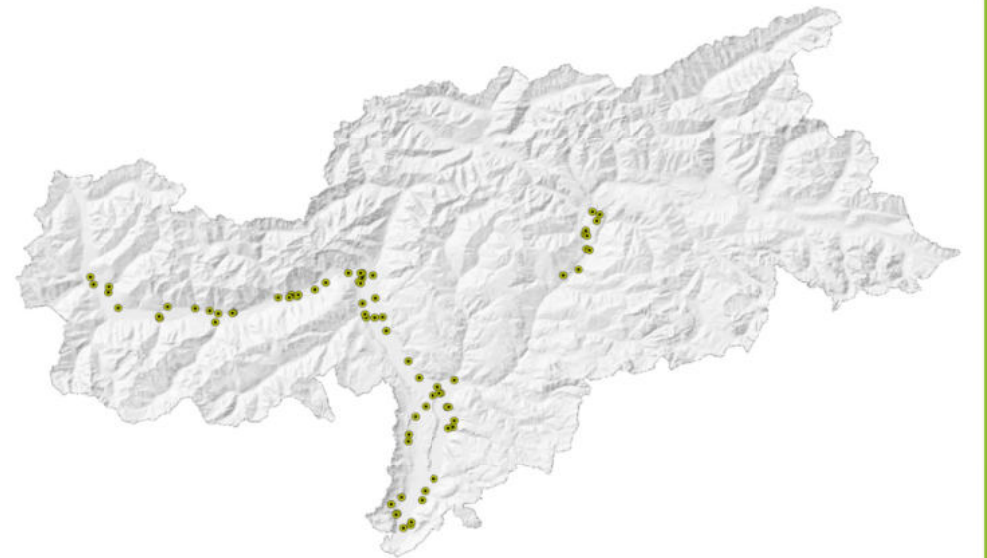
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STUDY 1 : Pesticide contamination and associated risk factors at public playgrounds near intensively managed apple and wine orchards

Environmental Sciences Europe, 2019

STUDY SET-UP & RESULTS

- 71 gras samples on playground in spring 2017, screened on 315 different substances
- 4 geographical clusters // far-near cluster
- Almost 50% were contaminated with residues (mainly Phosmet and Fluazinam)
- 11 of 12 detected pesticides were EDCs
- Geographical differences



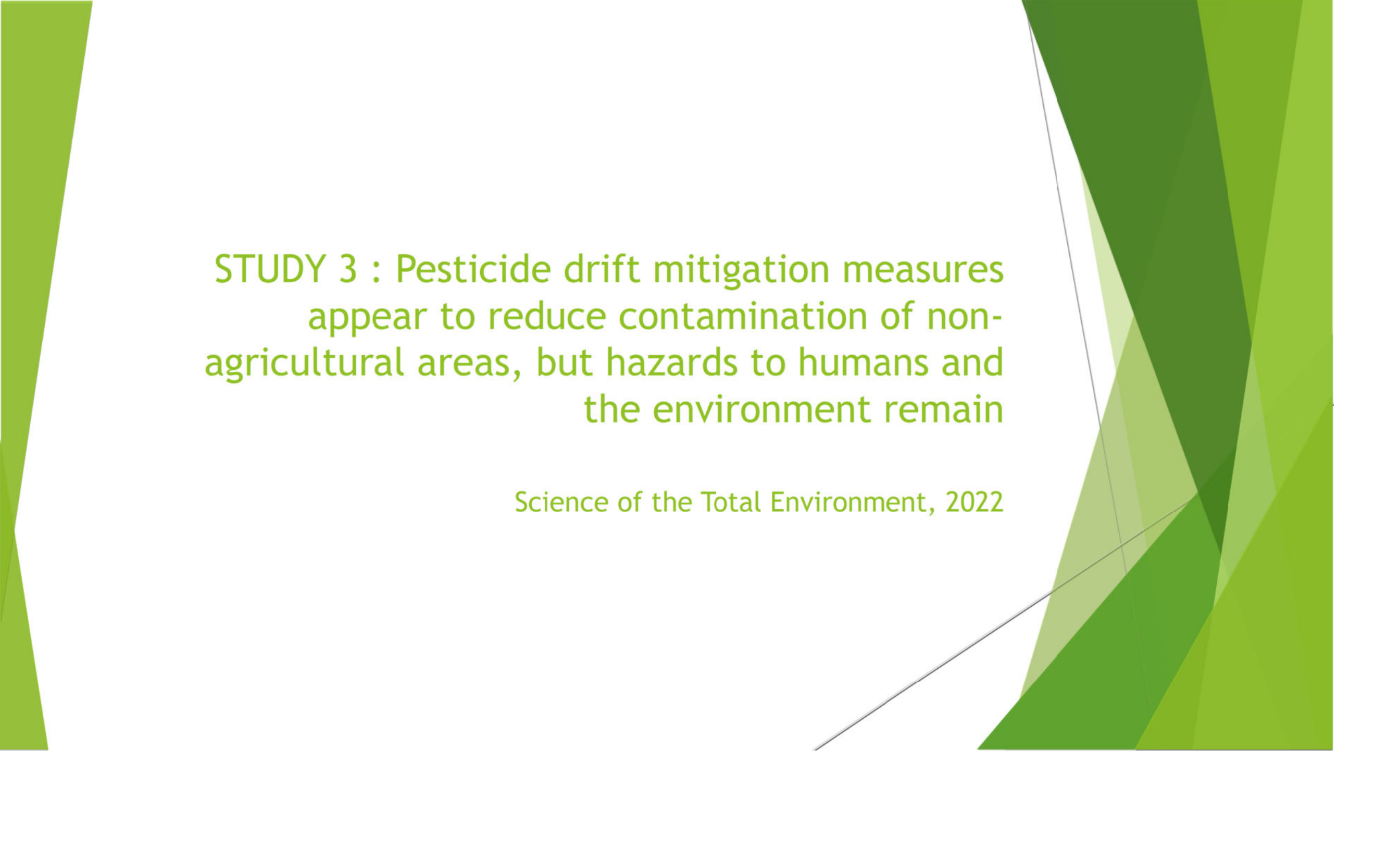
The background features abstract, overlapping green geometric shapes in various shades of green, creating a modern, layered effect. These shapes are primarily located on the left and right sides of the slide, framing the central text.

STUDY 2 : Year-round pesticide contamination of public sites near intensively managed agricultural areas in South Tyrol

Environmental Sciences Europe, 2021

STUDY SET-UP & RESULTS

- Year-round analysis of 24 different playgrounds (4 different seasons)
- 33 different substances were found in 96% of the playgrounds
- 79% with more than one residue // 76% EDCs
- 83% spring / 79% summer / 50% autumn / 17% winter
- number of residues, their concentrations, and the proportion of contaminated sites varied across seasons
- Multiple residues (1 sample site with 11 different substances)

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STUDY 3 : Pesticide drift mitigation measures appear to reduce contamination of non-agricultural areas, but hazards to humans and the environment remain

Science of the Total Environment, 2022

STUDY SET-UP & RESULTS

- Study period 2014 - 2020
- 306 gras samples analysed on pesticide residues
- 88 different sample sides
- Gras samples on non-target areas (mainly playgrounds)
- Analysed on pesticide residues (up to 300 actives substances)
- Apples and wine production

KEY FINDINGS

- 73% of sampled sites at least 1 residue / 27% with multiply residues
- Fluazinam 74% of contaminated sites // Captan 60% // Phosmet 49%
- Residues «Harm to human reproduction» 21% (2014) → 88% (2020)
- Residues «Harm to certain organs» 0% (2014) → 21% (2020)
- Residues «EDC» 89% unchanged 2014-2020
- Residues «Carcinogenic» 45% - unchanged 2014-2020
- Exceeding MRL for Lettuce - above safe-levels // no safe level for EDCs
- Lettuce samples (2022) - residues on all 11 samples // DDT-Metabolite
- Acute toxicity to honeybees remained high

SUR - improvements NEEDED

- Binding Reduction Targets align with ECI Save Bees and Farmers
- Prohibit use of pesticides in and around sensitive zones
- Proposed measures by EU are less strong than the measures in South-Tyrol, but our study showed that it is still not enough
- Bufferzones - minimum 50 meters
- Proposal by UN-Special Rapporteur Marcos A. Orellana - latest report
- Farm2Fork and EUGreenDeal /// CAP link to agroecological measures
- Approval process for pesticides need to be changed

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(Furthermore and above all, I believe pesticides should be banned)

