



## Pesticide Residue Control Results

### National Summary Report

Country: **LUXEMBOURG**

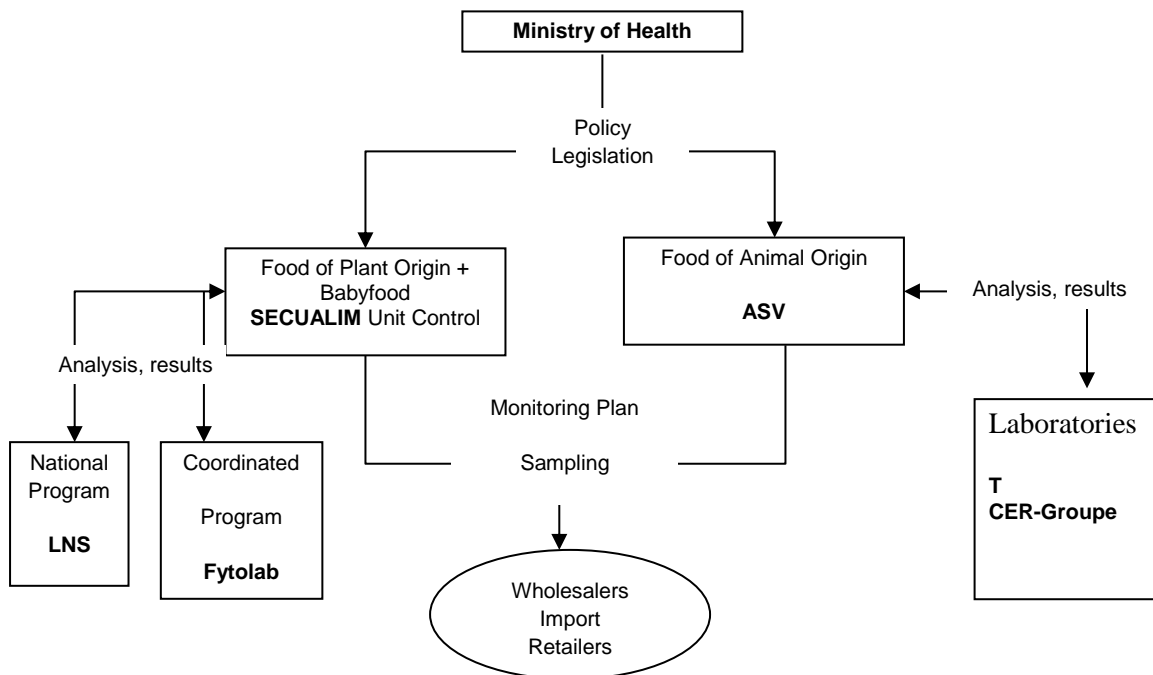
Year: **2011**

#### National competent authority/organisation:

Role	Organisation name	Organisation Address	Products
Official Reporting Organisation Residue programme design Sample Collection Enforcement agencies	Food Safety Service	9 avenue Victor Hugo L-1750 Luxembourg	Food, Fruit, vegetables, cereals, baby food
Official Reporting Organisation Residue programme design Sample Collection Enforcement agencies	Administration of Veterinary Service	211 route d'Esch L-1014 Luxembourg	Animal Product

The Ministry of Health is the competent authority for the control of the pesticide residues in food of plant and animal origin, including baby food and cereals. Within this ministry, the Food safety service of the Direction for public health is the executive competent authority for the control of the pesticide residues in food of plant origin, including baby food and is also responsible for the operation of notifications the Rapid Alert System via the national contact point (OSQCA) for the same categories of food. The veterinary services under the Ministry of Health is the executive competent authority for the control of pesticide residues in food of animal origin.

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Plan pluri annuel intégré partiel Pesticides	FC/PH	Luxembourg



*Secualim: Food safety service of the Direction of public health*

*ASV: administration of Veterinary service*

*LNS: National health laboratory*

**Web address where the national annual report is published:**

[http://www.securite-alimentaire.public.lu/organisme/pcnp/sc/cs9\\_prod\\_phyto/index.html](http://www.securite-alimentaire.public.lu/organisme/pcnp/sc/cs9_prod_phyto/index.html)



## Objective and design of the national control programme

### **Food of plant origin, cereals, baby food**

The Food safety service is responsible for drafting the programme for the sampling and for the control of presence of pesticides residues in fruit, vegetables, cereals and baby food.

The national control program included two different programs:

- The Coordinated community control programme based on the Commission Regulation (EC) N° 915/2010 of 12 October 2010 concerning a coordinated multiannual control programme and
- The national programme based on a risk assessment where several factors were taken into account: results from previous checks, toxicological data of residues, national production and food consumption figures. The risk assessment which produces the national coordinated multiannual programme for pesticides 2010-2012 is available on the internet site:

[http://www.securite-alimentaire.public.lu/organisme/pcnp/sc/cs9\\_prod\\_phyto/ppp\\_residus\\_pesticides/fiche\\_ppp\\_pesticides.PDF](http://www.securite-alimentaire.public.lu/organisme/pcnp/sc/cs9_prod_phyto/ppp_residus_pesticides/fiche_ppp_pesticides.PDF)

The EU coordinated programme is the main part of the control programme.

For the national programme, wine grapes, Parsley, tomatoes, were chosen in relation with the national production.

Sampling was carried out mainly at wholesalers but also at the retail level. Since 2010 controls are also done at import through Luxembourg airport. All samples collected by inspectors of the Food safety service were disposed at the laboratory of National health of Luxembourg

- Since 2009, the samples for the coordinated community control have been sent to an external laboratory in Belgium (Fytolab).
- The samples for the national annual programme are analysed by the pesticide laboratory of the National health of Luxembourg.

All results for food of plant origin are reported to the Food safety service.

### **Food of animal origin:**

The annual control programme for food of animal origin is drafted by the Veterinary services administration (ASV).

The monitoring is in compliance with directive (CE) N° 96/23 and decision (CE) N° 97/747. The number of samples per matrix to be analysed is defined by these regulations.

All results were transmitted to the DG SANCO unit 5 through a special database application available online “Residues – Monitoring plan and result”.



## 1. Key findings, interpretation of the results and comparability with the previous year results

In 2011, a total of 245 samples (155 samples under the coordinated community control programme and 86 samples under the national programme, 2 samples at import, 2 samples under enforcement), were tested for pesticide residues. 29% were domestic sample, 45% originated from other EU member states, 18% from third countries and 7.8% had an unknown origin (mainly tea and baby food).

For the national programme, 361 different pesticides were analysed for wine grapes and 152 for the other fruits and vegetables matrix. The number of pesticide residues analysed per matrix for the national programme is higher than in 2010.

For the coordinated programme, the samples included 100 samples of fruits and vegetables (with 346 pesticides analysed), 30 samples of cereals (with 224 pesticides analysed), 15 of liver (with 41 pesticides analysed) and 10 samples of baby food (with 467 pesticides analysed).

### Summary of results for samples without the 2 samples under enforcement

Matrix	Total samples	Result without Residues	Result with residues <MRL	Result >MRL but compliance with uncertainty	Result non compliant
Bovine, Sheep, Swine Liver	15	100%	0%	0%	0%
Wheat flour	15	33.3%	66.7%	0%	0%
Rice	15	73.3%	13.3%	0%	13.3%
Baby food	10	100%	0%	0%	0%
Fruits	55	51%	43.6%	1.8%	3.6%
Wine grapes	14	0%	100%	0%	0%
Vegetables	119	69.7%	26%	1.7%	2.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>62.6%</b>	<b>33.3%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>

In 56.3% of non-organic surveillance samples, no pesticide residue was detected. In 38.8% of non-organic surveillance samples, residues of pesticides were quantified but were in compliance with MRLs. The maximum residue level (MRLs) was exceeded in ten (4.8%) non-organic surveillance samples of which three was compliant when measurement uncertainty was considered. In baby food, and liver samples, no pesticide residue was detected. We found pesticide residues in all samples of wine grapes but in compliance with the legal limit. In one of the thirty seven samples taken from organic products, pesticide residue was detected.

Two samples were taken in the framework of enforcement and two samples at import.



## 2. Non-compliant samples: possible reasons and actions taken

For all samples, a report with analytical results and evaluation of the compliance is systematically sent to the holder of the product for information or action. In addition, for surveillance samples exceeding the MRL, the competent authorities apply adequate measures (e.g. follow-up examinations, warnings, withdrawal from market). Furthermore, the competent authorities follow up the responsible companies. If the risk assessment indicates an acute toxicological risk to the consumer, a rapid alert is issued to RASFF.

In 2011, 2.9% of the samples (seven samples in total) were found non-compliant with the EU MRLs. For four of them, a RASFF notification was issued and for the other, an administrative warning was issued. All lots from which samples were found MRLs non-compliant were withdrawn from the market;

Number of non-compliant samples	Action taken	Note
3	No action	Result >MRLs but compliant due to measurement uncertainty
3	Warnings and withdraw	No acute toxicological risk 2 parsley, 1 Fig
4	RASFF notification	2 rices ; isoprothiolane 1 potatoes, fluazinam 1 orange, dimethomorph



Product	Residue	Reason for MRL non compliance	Note
Rice	isoprothiolane	GAP not respected: use of pesticide non-authorized on the specific crop	authorized by the regulation 592/2012 entered into force 26/07/2012
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Potatoes	fluazinam	GAP not respected: use of pesticide non-authorized on the specific crop	follow-up by the rapid alerte 2011.0199
Parsley	Pendimethalin	GAP not respected: use of pesticide non-authorized on the specific crop	authorized by the regulation 322/2012 entered into force 07.05.2012
Parsley	myclobutanil	GAP not respected: use of pesticide non-authorized on the specific crop	
Orange	dimethoate	GAP not respected: use of pesticide non-authorized on the specific crop	
Fig	dimethomorph/Fena	GAP not respected: use of pesticide non-authorized on the specific crop	

### Quality assurance

Country code	Laboratory Name	Laboratory Code	Accreditation Date	Accreditation Body	Participation in proficiency tests or interlaboratory tests
BE	Centre d'économie rurale - BE	CER	073-TEST 13/06/2012	BELAC - Belgium	EUPT-AO 06; FAPAS (test 0581)
BE	Fytolab - BE	FYTOLAB	057-TEST 09.06.2009 (V4) 26.4.2011 (v7) 21.06.2011 (v8)	BELAC - Belgium	EUPT-FV-SM03; EUPT FV 13; EUPT-C5;
LU	Laboratoire National de Santé, contrôle des denrées alimentaires - LU	LNS-CDA	1/002 27.05.2008	OLAS – Luxembourg	EUPT-C5; EUPT-SRM6; EUPT-FV13



MINISTÈRE DE LA SANTÉ  
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