



Pesticide Residue Control Results

National Summary Report

Country: *LUXEMBOURG*

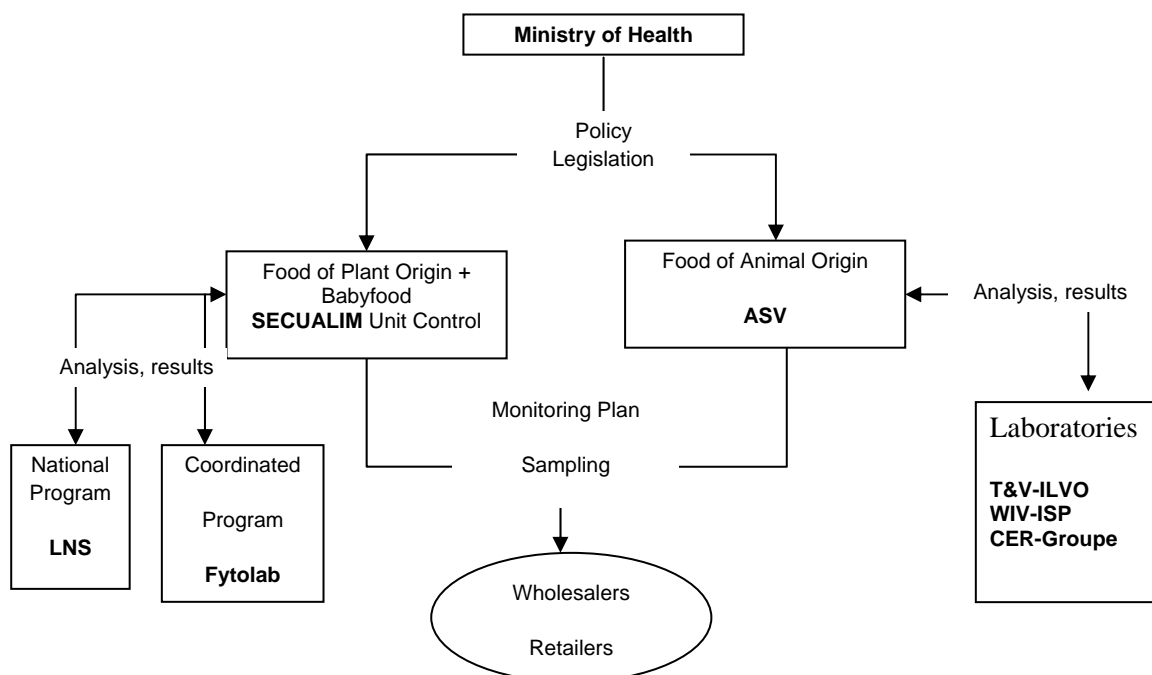
Year: *2010*

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 administration of Veterinary service under the Ministry of Health is the executive competent authority for the control of pesticide residues in food of animal origin.

Service de la sécurité alimentaire	7-9 avenue Victor Hugo L-1750 Luxembourg	 (352) 2477 5625  (352) 2479 5655
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?highlight=pesticides



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 programme included two different programmes:

- The Coordinated community control programme based on the Commission Regulation (EC) N° 901/2009 of 25 September 2009 concerning a coordinated multiannual community 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/professionnel/denrees_alimentaires/mycotoxines/memoire_N_D_enis.pdf

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

For the national programme, wine grapes, herbal tea, aubergines, basil, courgettes, onions and fresh herbs were chosen in relation with the national production. Apricots have been chosen as follow-up of a non-compliance result the previous year.

Sampling was carried out mainly at wholesalers but also at the retail level. 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 laboratory of 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 2010, a total of 285 samples (174 samples under the coordinated community control programme and 111 samples under the national programme), were tested for pesticide residues. 35% were domestic sample, 46% originated from other EU member states, 11% from third countries and 6.9% had unknown origin (mainly tea and baby food).

For the national programme, 379 different pesticides were analysed for wine grapes and 112 for the other fruits and vegetables matrix. The number of samples analysed for the national programme was higher than in 2009, where only 28 samples were analysed. 2009 was a transitional year due to changes of the extraction method from D19 to Quechers, with the necessity to verify limit and recovery of each pesticide with the new extraction method.

For the coordinated programme, the samples included 116 samples of fruits and vegetables (with 346 pesticides analysed), 15 samples of cereals flour (with 344 pesticides analysed), 33 of milk product and swine meat (with 66 pesticides analysed) and 10 samples of baby food (with 378 pesticides analysed).

Summary of results for non organic samples

Matrix	Total samples	Result without Residues	Result with residues <MRL	Result >MRL	Result non compliant
Non organic samples					
Milk Products, Swine meat	33	100%	0%	0%	0%
Baby food	9	100%	0%	0%	0%
Processed products, flour, infusion	21	57%	43%	0%	0%
Fruit, vegetables	186	53.8%	44.6%	1.6%	1%
Total	249	61.8%	36.9%	1.2%%	0.8% (2éch)

In 61.8% of non-organic surveillance samples, no pesticide residue was detected. In 36.9% of non-organic surveillance samples, residues of pesticides were quantified but were in compliance with MRLs. The maximum residue level (MRLs) was exceeded in three (1.2%) non-organic surveillance samples of which one was compliant when measurement uncertainty was considered. In baby food, milk products and swine meat samples, no pesticide residue was detected. In none of the thirty six samples taken from organic products, pesticide residues have been detected.

Five samples were taken in the framework of enforcement.



Specificities:

The programme for leeks was not finished in 2010 because they come mainly from the same wholesaler from Belgium. Instead, it was decided to sample more apples because of national production. Consumption is important in Luxembourg as apples but also as apple juice often consumed by children.

Instead of table grapes, wine grapes for national wine production were sampled. This production is locally very important whereas table grapes are not grown in Luxembourg.

For cereals, the aim was to target the national production for food, not for feed. In Luxembourg, the destiny of grains is not yet decided at harvest. Therefore flour samples with clear food destination were taken.

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 with a rapid alert is issued to RASFF (following the draft document SANCO/3346/2001 rev7).

In 2010, 2.07% of the samples (three samples in total) were found non-compliant with the EU MRLs. One sample was in compliance due to measurement uncertainty. Two samples remained non-compliant due to measurement uncertainty. For one 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
1	No action	Result >MRLs but compliant due to measurement uncertainty
1	Warnings and withdraw	
1	RASFF notification	Sample code: FYTOLAB5337 RASFF ref: 2010.1185 Withdrawn from the market



Product	Residue	Reason for MRL non compliance	Note
Peaches	Fenthion		not known because a production of Marocco
Savoy cabbage	Dimethoate		not known because a production of Belgium

Quality assurance

Country code	Laboratory Name	Laboratory Code	Accreditation Date	Accreditation Body	Participation in proficiency tests or interlaboratory tests
BE	Centre d'économie rural - BE	CER	03/03/2009	BELAC - Belgium	10/01316; 10/01317, 10/03394
BE	Fytolab - BE	FYTOLAB	09/06/2009	Belac - Belgium	EUPT-C4; EUPT FV SM02; CRL EUPT FV12; CRL EUPT SRM5; Relana;
LU	Laboratoire National de Santé, contrôle des denrées alimentaires - LU	LNS-CDA	23.04.2008	OLAS – Luxembourg	EUPT FV12; EUPT C4;