



## Pesticide Residue Control Programme

### “National summary report”

Country: *LUXEMBOURG*

Year: *2012*

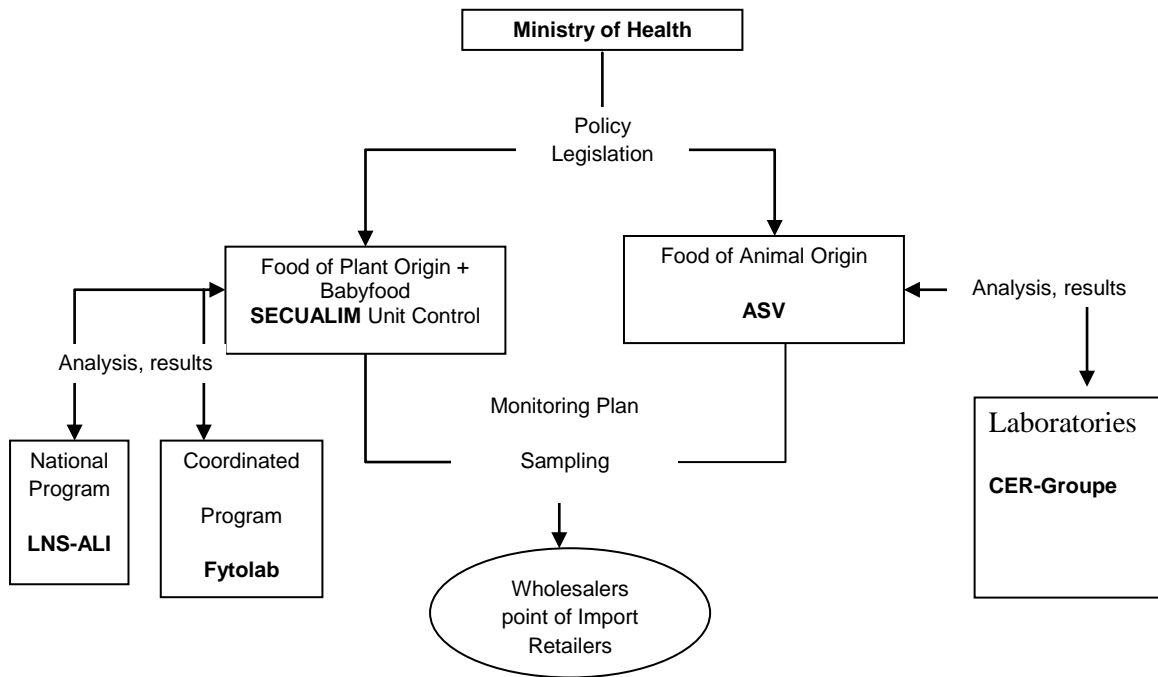
#### National competent authorities:

Role	Organisation name	Organisation Address	Products
Official Reporting Organisation Residue programme design Sample Collection Enforcement agencies	Food Safety Service SECUALIM	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 ASV	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 (Secualim) 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. Secualim is also responsible for the operation of notifications the Rapid Alert System via the national contact point (OSQCA) for the same categories of food.

For the control of pesticide residues in food of animal origin the executive competent authority are the veterinary services also on behalf of the Ministry of Health.

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-ALI: Food laboratory of the National health laboratory*

*CER: Centre d'économie rurale, laboratory for the products of animal origin*

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

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

#### **1. 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° 1274/2011 of 7 December 2011 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 EU coordinated programme is the main part of the control programme.

For the national programme, wine grapes, potatoes, herbal infusions, parsley (herbal spice), and plums were chosen in relation with the national production.

Sampling was done mainly at wholesalers but also on retail level. Since 2010 import to Luxembourg via the airport is also controlled.

- Since 2009, import samples and the samples for the coordinated community control programme have been sent to an external laboratory in Belgium (Fytolab).
- The samples for the national annual programme are analysed by the food laboratory of the National health laboratory 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 administration of the Veterinary services (ASV) 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 DG SANCO unit 5 through a special database application available online “Residues – Monitoring plan and result”.



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

In 2012, a total of 294 samples (162 samples within the coordinated community control programme and 116 samples within the national programme, 15 samples at import, and 1 enforcement sample, were tested for pesticide residues. This represents a 20% increase compared to 2011.

15.2% of fruits and vegetables were domestic samples, 46.6% originated from other EU member states, 37.2% from third countries. Chicken eggs: 64.7 % were domestic eggs , 35.3% originated from other EU member states. Wine grapes: all samples were domestic. Flour: 80% of the samples were made from domestic cereals, 20% were blended samples from domestic cereals and cereals from neighbouring countries.

For the national programme, wine grapes were screened for 462 different pesticides, i.e. 28 % more pesticides than in 2011. Fruits and vegetables were screened for 158 pesticides the same number of pesticides than the year before.

Herbal tea (10), aromatic herbs (19), wine grapes (10), plums (19) and potatoes (10) have been programmed under the control of national productions. Rice (15) and exotic fruits (19) were analysed to assess risk.

For the coordinated programme, 70 samples of fruits and vegetables were analysed for 460 pesticides (33% more than in 2011), 13 cereal samples were analysed for 427 pesticides (90% more than in 2011), 15 olive oil samples for 376 pesticides, 15 orange juice samples were analysed for 459 pesticides, 34 chicken egg samples for 59 pesticides and 15 baby food samples for 448 pesticides.

For cereals, the aim was to cover 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.

For baby food, the definition of processed cereal-based baby food was misinterpreted: baby food jars containing partly cereals were sampled instead of real cereal-based baby food.

No pesticide residue was detected in 53% of the non-organic surveillance samples. In 43% of the non-organic surveillance samples, pesticide residues were quantified but these were in compliance with the maximum residue limits (MRLs). MRLs were exceeded in eight (3.8%) non-organic surveillance samples of which four were compliant when measurement uncertainty was considered. In baby food, one sample was non-compliant. No pesticide residue were detected in other baby food samples, neither in rice, herbal tea, rape seed oil from LU and chicken eggs. We found residues in all samples of wine and non-organic table grapes but the concentrations found were in compliance with the legal limit. In 2 of the 67 organically grown samples, pesticide residues were found. Both samples exceeded the LOQs but they were in compliance with the regulation on organic products. Spinosad is an insecticide produced by micro-organisms and authorized only on table grapes, when measures are taken to minimize the risk of development of resistance. The presence of dithiocarbamates in broccoli can be explained by a natural presence of carbon disulphide.



One sample was an enforcement sample and 15 samples were taken in the framework of direct import controls. All were compliant



### 3. Summary of results for samples in cadre of surveillance strategy

Matrix	Total samples	Organic samples	Result with residues <MRL	Result >MRL but compliant considering uncertainty	Result non-compliant	raw	processed	domestic	EEA	Third countries	Origin not know
Chicken Eggs	34	16	0		0	34	0	22	12	0	0
Baby food	15	7	1		1	0	15	0	0	0	15
Fruits	68	12	34	2		68	0	2	24	42	0
Vegetables	50	13	20	2		50	0	16	31	2	1
Wine grapes from Luxembourg	10	0	10		0	10	0	10	0	0	0
cereal flour from Luxembourg	15	2	13		0	0	15	12	1	0	2
Rice	15	5	0		0	15	0	0	1	3	11
Aromatic herbs and pepper	25	7	9		3	15	10	5	9	1	10
Herbal Infusion	10	0	0		0	0	10	10	0	0	0
Orange juice	15	0	5		0	0	15	0	0	0	15
Olive oil	15	5	9		0	0	15	0	7	0	8
seed oil from LU	6	0	0		0	0	6	6	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>TOTAL %</b>		<b>24.1%</b>	<b>36.3%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>30.9%</b>	<b>29.8%</b>	<b>30.5%</b>	<b>17.2%</b>	<b>22.3%</b>



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

In 2012, 1.4 % of the total surveillance samples (4 samples in total) were found non-compliant with the EU MRL. Three samples were recalled from the market; for 1 sample a warning was issued.

Number of non-compliant samples	Action taken	Note
1	Warnings	
3	Lot recalled from the market	

Product	Residue	Reason for MRL non compliance	Note
Parsley	chlorpyrifos	GAP not respected: use of pesticide non-authorized on the specific crop	Regulation 149/2008 of 29 January 2008
Thyme	Carbendazim and benomyl, Tetraconazole	GAP not respected: use of pesticide non-authorized on the specific crop	Regulation 559/2011 of 7 June 2011 Regulation 822/2009 of 27 August 2009
baby food	Dithiocarbamates	GAP not respected: use of pesticide non-authorized on the specific crop	Directive 2006/125 of 5 December 2006
Parsley	Tebuconazole	GAP not respected: use of pesticide authorized on the specific crop - application rate and/or application method not respected	Regulation 524/2011 of 26 May 2011



## 5. 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	- PT A07 (EU-RL pesticides); PT Fapas 0581
BE	Fytolab - BE	FYTOLAB	057-TEST 09.06.2009 (V4) 26.4.2011 (v7) 21.06.2011 (v8)	BELAC Belgium	- EUPT FV SM 04; EUPT C6; EUPT FV-14
LU	Laboratoire National de Santé, Laboratoire de contrôle alimentaire - LU	LNS-ALI	1/002 27.05.2008	OLAS Luxembourg	- EUPT FV SM 04; EUPT C6; EUPT FV-14