

**PESTICIDE RESIDUE CONTROL RESULTS**  
**'NATIONAL SUMMARY REPORT'**

**Country:** ROMANIA

**Year:** 2014

*National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority*

*Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development*

*Ministry of Health*

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

*[www.ansvsa.ro](http://www.ansvsa.ro), [www.madr.ro](http://www.madr.ro)*

## 1. OBJECTIVE AND DESIGN OF THE NATIONAL CONTROL PROGRAMME

In Romania three Competent Authorities are involved in elaboration and implementation of National Control Programme for pesticides residues: National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority (NSVFSA), Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) and Ministry of Health (MH).

National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority (the coordinator) has the responsibility for preparing the National Multiannual Control Programme for pesticides residues in cooperation with the other two CAs. NSVFSA also has the responsibility for elaboration and implementation of its own National Programme for Surveillance and Control for food of plant and animal origin.

Implementation of National Programme for Surveillance and Control for food of plant and animal origin is performed by Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety County Divisions and BIPs.

The Programme sets the samples of food of plant origin from Member States and third countries, the point of sampling, the active substances to be analyzed.

In the monitoring programme for 2014 have been included 36 commodities.

The number of active substances analysed is 145 for fruits, vegetables and cereals, and 150 (145 and chlorfenapyr, trifluralin, mandipropamid, formetanate hydrochloride, fipronil) for olive oil and tea.

Romanian Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development has the responsibility for national monitoring plan of pesticides residues in fruits, vegetables, cereals from domestic market.

Implementation of monitoring programme is performed by MADR through Laboratory for Pesticides Residues Control in Plants and Vegetable Products and Zonal Laboratory for Pesticides Residues determination in Plants and Vegetables Products – Mures, which analyses the samples taken by Counties and Bucharest Phytosanitary Units

In the monitoring programme of MARD for 2014, 1509 samples from 43 agricultural products were planned and 1711 samples were analyzed. The number of active substances has been increased from 179 (in 2012) to 220.

From the total number of the 1711 surveillance samples that include 491 fruit, 1055 vegetables, and 165 cereals, 237 samples had pesticide residues with values lower than MRL and 4 sample had pesticides with values higher than MRL. In 2013 were analyzed 5 organic samples.

Ministry of Health is responsible for food for special nutritional purposes.

MH realises monitoring and control of pesticide residues in food for special nutritional purposes within the National Program for monitoring of environmental and worklife determinants – Subprogram for public health protection by preventing diseases associated with food and nutrition risks factors.

Ministry of Health analysed 40 samples in 2014. All of them complied with the legislative provisions.

The following factors were considered in designing the national control plan:

- *Food commodities with high residues/non-compliance rate in previous monitoring years;*

All data from the last three years were compared and the products with high residues levels were selected to be analysed at a higher frequency: lettuce, spinach, lemons, grapefruit, mandarins, oranges, pappers, tomates, table grapes and wine grapes.

- *Origin of food*

Compared to 2013, in 2014 the number of samples analysed for pesticide residues from domestic market has been increased (from 50% in 2013 to 62% in 2014) and the one from EEA has been increased (from 9,7% in 2013 to 10% in 2014). For samples from Third Countries the number of samples has been reduced (from 40% in 2013 to 27% in 2014) - as presented in the table below

<b>Origin of samples</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Domestic market</b>	69	50	62
<b>European Economic Area</b>	9,9	9,7	10
<b>Third Countries</b>	21	40	27
<b>Unknown</b>	0,15	0,28	0,19

- *Sampling at different marketing levels:* farm gates, wholesaler, import activities, border inspection activities, farming, slaughtering,
- *Seasonal availability of food commodities,*
- *RASFF notifications -*
- Food for the sensitive consumer groups, e.g. baby food;
- *Importance of the commodity in the country production;*

The selection of the products that were tested for pesticides residues determination is made taking into consideration the statistical data presented by National Institute of Statistics (*Production of the main agricultural products per inhabitant*). Thus a great number of samples were planned for cereals (wheat), fruits (apples, grapes) and vegetables (potatoes, tomatoes)

- *Food commodities not included in the EU coordinated programme*
- *The pesticides included in the EU coordinated programme*
- For the pesticides from the national control programmes, Romania considers for inclusion in this programme the following factors: use pattern of pesticides, cost of the analysis: multiple methods, capacity of laboratories.

## **2. KEY FINDINGS, INTERPRETATION OF THE RESULTS AND COMPARABILITY WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR RESULTS**

Compared to 2012 and 2013, in 2014 the number of samples with residues below MRL has been increased (from 25% in 2012 and 30% in 2013 to 33% in 2014) and the number of samples with exceeding has been increased (from 0,2% in 2013 to 0,9% in 2014) – as presented in the table below: The number of pesticides reported has remained the same as 2013 (310). Pesticides were validated according to SANCO 12495/2011.

<b>Samples</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
<b>Total</b>	3775	3367	4528	4155
<b>Without residues</b>	2815 (75%)	2497 (74%)	3167 (70%)	2748 (66%)
<b>With residues below MRL</b>	924 (24%)	839 (25%)	1351 (30%)	1370 (33%)
<b>Exceeding</b>	35 (1,0%)	31 (0,9%)	10 (0,2%)	37 (0,9%)
<b>Non compliant</b>	24 (1,0%)	31 (0,9%)	10 (0,2%)	11 (0,3%)

In 2014 a total number of 4155 samples were taken in order to check the MRL's compliance of pesticide residues in different crops. From these, 4107 samples there were sampled under surveillance strategy and 48 samples were under enforcement strategy. In 2014 were analyzed 65 organic samples

A number of 1511 samples were vegetables, 1476 fruits and nuts, 322 cereals and 645 samples of animal origin.

From the total number of the 4107 surveillance samples that include fruit, vegetables, cereals, processed products (including baby food), animal products, 2590 were produced in Romania, 425 samples were produced in EU, and 1084 samples were produced outside of the EU.

From the 4155 analysed 2748 (66%) were without pesticides residues findings, 1370 (33%) had residues below MRL, 37 0.9% had residues exceeding MRL's and 11 (0.3%) of them were non-compliant.

The most frequent pesticides detected in

- *the animal products* were: Chlordane (sum animal products), DDT (sum), Endosulfan (sum), Hexachlorocyclohexane (HCH), alpha-isomer, Hexachlorocyclohexane (HCH), beta-isomer, Lindane (Gamma-isomer of hexachlorocyclohexane (HCH));
- *cereals* were: Chlorpyrifos-methyl, Fenpropidin, Pirimiphos-methyl,
- *Fruit and Nuts* were: Acetamiprid, Azoxystrobin, Boscalid, Captan, Carbendazim, Carbendazim and benomyl, Chlorpyrifos, Cypermethrin (sum), Cyprodinil, Difenconazole, Fenhexamid, Fludioxonil, Imazalil, Iprodione, Lambda-Cyhalothrin, Metalaxyl, Orthophenylphenol, Prochloraz, Propiconazole, Pyrimethanil, Tebuconazole, Thiabendazole,
- *Vegetables* were: Acetamiprid, Azoxystrobin, Boscalid, Carbendazim and benomyl, Chlorothalonil, Chlorpropham, Chlorpyrifos, Chlorpyrifos-methyl, Cyprodinil, Fludioxonil, Imidacloprid, Iprodione, Metalaxyl, Pendimethalin, Propamocarb, Pyraclostrobin, Pyrimethanil, Tebuconazole, Thiophanate-methyl,

The highest concentration was for thiophanate-methyl 3.080 mg/kg detect in strawberries.

From the total number of samples, 748 foodstuffs samples had 2 or more findings. Below there are mentioned some products with different number of pesticide residues:

- grapefruit – 102 samples with a number of residues from 2 up to 6, 85 of them (83,33%) were originated from Turkey;
- lemons – 78 samples with a number of residues from 2 up to 5, 61 of them (78,21%) were originated from Turkey;
- apples – 41 samples a number of residues from 2 up to 5, 28 of them (68,3%) were originated from Romania
- mandarins – 45 samples with a number of different residues from 2 up to 6, 41 of them (91,1%) were originated from Turkey;
- oranges – 65 samples with 2 to 5 residues, 20 of them (30,8%) were originated from Turkey and 36 of them (55,38%) were originated from Egypt,
- tomatoes – 46 samples with 2 to 5 residues, 20 of them (43,47%) were from Romanian and 19 of them (41,30%) from Turkey

All the data presented above will be taken into account in amending of the National Control Programme for pesticides residues during the next years.

### 3. NON-COMPLIANT SAMPLES: POSSIBLE REASONS, ARFD EXCEEDANCES AND ACTIONS TAKEN

From 4155 samples in 2014, 11 samples were found non-compliant with the EU MRL. For 2 samples RASFF notifications were issued; for 2 samples administrative consequences were taken and for 6 samples administrative consequences and follow-up (suspect) sampling were taken. All lots from which samples were found MRL non-compliant were withdrawn from the market;

The following follow-up actions were taken in case of sample non-compliant with the EU MRL (measurement uncertainty taken into consideration):

Number of non-compliant samples	Action taken	Note
3	Warnings and sanctions for use of a product not authorised	Sample cod: 14-0294; 14-0304; 14-0334
2	RASFF notification	Sample code: 14-0272 RASFF ref: 023/10.06.2014 14-0336 Notification SRAAF; Notification nr.204 27/06/2014
6	Administrative consequences and Follow-up (suspect) sampling	Sample code : RO321-ANSVSA-30191 RO321-ANSVSA-30582 RO321-ANSVSA-30626 RO321-ANSVSA-30896 RO321-ANSVSA-31127 RO321-ANSVSA-31421

Product	Residue	Reason for MRL non compliance	Note
Strawberries	carbendazim, thiphanate-methyl	Use of pesticide according to authorised GAP: unexpected slow degradation of residues (e.g. unfavourable weather conditions)	
Cherries (3 samples)	procymidone	GAP not respected: use of pesticide non-authorized on the specific crop	
Parsley leaves	Myclobutanil, chlorpyrifos-methyl, dimethoate (sum of dimethoate and omethoate expressed as dimethoate)	Use of pesticide according to authorised GAP: unexpected slow degradation of residues (e.g. unfavourable weather conditions)	
Tomatoe	Procymidone	GAP not respected	
Peas (without pods)	Chlorpyrifos-methyl	GAP not respected	
Beans (dry)	Malathion	GAP not respected	
Beans (dry)	Malathion	GAP not respected	
Beans (dry)	Fludioxonil	GAP not respected	
Rice	Quinoxifen	GAP not respected	
Table grapes	Imazalil	GAP not respected	

#### 4. QUALITY ASSURANCE

For each laboratory participating in the control programme complete the table below. Ensure that the laboratory code corresponds with the values submitted in the <labCode> element of the control results transmitted in XML files.

Country code	Laboratory Name	Laboratory Code	Accreditation Date	Accreditation Body	Participation in proficiency tests or interlaboratory tests
RO	Laboratory for Control Pesticide Residues in Plant and Plant Products	RO_321_LCRPPPV	16/01/2006	RENAR-Bucharest, Romania	PT2014: CF8, FV16
RO	Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratory Bucharest	RO321-ANSVSA	11/04/2007	RENAR-Bucharest, Romania	PT2014: FV16, SM06, CF8
RO	Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratory Constanta	RO223-ANSVSA	24/05/2004	RENAR-Bucharest, Romania	EUPT AO-09
RO	Zonal Laboratory for Pesticides Residues determination in Plants and	RO_125_LZDRPPPV	26/04/2013	RENAR-Bucharest, Romania	

	Vegetables Products – Mures,				
RO	Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratory Cluj	RO113-ANSVSA	15.01.2015	RENAR- Bucharest, Romania	PT2014: EUPT AO 09; EUPT CF8
RO	Environmental hygiene laboratory	MS-RO113-MS	LI 696/2014	RENAR- Bucharest, Romania	EUPT-CF9
RO	Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratory Suceava	RO215-ANSVSA	05/03/2007	RENAR- Bucharest, Romania	EUPT AO-09
RO	Institute of Hygiene and Veterinary Public Health	RO321-IISPV	01/04/2002	RENAR- Bucharest, Romania	CF8, AO-09,PT-DP- 1402-CL, PT-DP-1401- SE

## 5. PROCESSING FACTORS

The following processing factors were used for the reporting of the results concerning the EU-coordinated monitoring programme:

No	Processed food	Processing factors
1	Olive oil	5
2	Red wine and white wine	1
3	Flour	1
4	Orange juice	1