

PESTICIDE RESIDUE CONTROL RESULTS

NATIONAL SUMMARY REPORT

Year: 2016

Country: Romania

Table of contents

1.	Romania	3
1.1.	Name of the national competent authority/organisation.....	3
2.	Objective and design of the national control programme	3
3.	Key findings, interpretation of the results and comparability with the previous year results	4
3.1.	Key findings.....	4
3.2.	Interpretation of the results	5
3.3.	Comparability with the previous year results	6
4.	Non-compliant samples: possible reasons, ARfD exceedances and actions taken.....	6
4.1.	Possible reasons for non-compliant samples	6
4.2.	Actions taken	7
5.	Quality assurance.....	8
6.	Processing Factors (PF)	9

1. Romania

1.1. Name of the national competent authority/organisation

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).

Web address where the national annual report is published: www.ansvsa.ro, www.madr.ro

2. Objective and design of the national control programme

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.

The number of active substances analysed is 180 for fruits, vegetables and cereals, and 150 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 2016, 2012 samples from 49 agricultural products were planned and 1837 samples were analyzed. The number of active substances analyzed were 249.

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 42 samples in 2016. All of them complied with the legislative provisions

The selection of the products that were tested for pesticides residues determination is made taking into consideration the following factors listed below:

- 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, apple, parsley leaves, lemons, grapefruit, mandarins, oranges, pappers, tomates, table grapes and wine grapes.

Origin of food

- compared with 2014 and 2015, in 2016 the number of samples analysed for pesticide residues from domestic market has been increased (from 55% in 2015 to 57% in 2016) and the one from EEA has been reduced (from 10% in 2015 to 9% in 2016). For samples from Third Countries the number of samples has been reduced (from 33% in 2015 to 32% in 2016) - as presented in the table 1

Table 1: Summary results by sample origin

Origin of samples	2013 (%)	2014 (%)	2015(%)	2016 (%)
Domestic market	50	62	55	57
European Economic Area	9.7	10	11	9
Third countries	40	27	33	32.7
Unknown	0.28	0.19	0,7	1.3

- Sampling at different marketing levels: farm gates, wholesaler, import activities, border inspection activities, farming, slaughtering,
- Sampling of products during main marketing season/outside of main marketing season (e.g. citrus fruits during the autumn and winter),
- Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed notifications and all other useful information,
- Food for the sensitive consumer groups, e.g. baby food,
- Importance of the commodity in the country production, the national 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

For defining pesticides that are included in national control programmes the following aspects were taken into consideration,

- The pesticides included in the EU coordinated programme,
- use pattern of pesticides,
- cost of the analysis: multiple methods,
- capacity of laboratories,
- toxicity of the active substance.

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

3.1. Key findings

In 2016 a total number of 4692 samples were taken in order to check the MRL's compliance of pesticide residues in different crops. From these, 4671 samples there were sampled under surveillance strategy and 21 samples were sampled under enforcement strategy. In 2015 were analyzed 21 organic samples.

A number of 3523 samples were fruits and nuts, vegetables and other plant products, 275 samples of cereals, 184 samples of processed products, 42 samples of baby food, 2 samples of fish products and 666 samples of animal products.

From the total number of the 4692 surveillance samples that include fruit, vegetables, cereals, processed products (including baby food), animal products, 2675 were produced in Romania, 416 samples were produced in EU, and 1538 samples were produced outside of the EU.

Table 2: Summary results

Samples	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	4528	4155	4451	4692
Without residues (%)	3167 (70)	2748 (66)	3208 (72)	3372 (72%)
With residues below MRL (%)	1351 (30)	1370 (33)	1160 (26)	1247 (26.6)
Exceeding (%)	10 (0,2)	37 (0.9)	83 (1,9)	73 (1.6)
Non compliant (%)	10 (0,2)	11 (0.3)	21 (0,5)	20 (0.4)

3.2. Interpretation of the results

The most frequent pesticides detected in

- the animal products were: Chlordane (sum animal products), DDT (sum), Hexachlorocyclohexane (HCH), alpha-isomer, Hexachlorocyclohexane (HCH), beta-isomer, Lindane (Gamma-isomer of hexachlorocyclohexane (HCH)), Heptachlor (sum of heptachlor and the cis and trans isomers of heptachlor epoxide)
- cereals were: Pirimiphos-methyl, chlorpyrifos-methyl, deltamethrin
- Fruit and Nuts were: 2-phenylphenol, Acetamiprid, Boscalid, Captan/Folpet (sum), Carbendazim, Carbendazim and Benomyl, Cypermethrin (sum), Cyprodinil, Fenhexamid, Fludioxonil, Fluopicolide, Imazalil, Iprodione, Lambda-Cyhalothrin, Metalaxyl and metalaxyl-M, Myclobutanil, Prochloraz, Propiconazole, Pyrimethanil, Tebuconazole, Thiabendazole, Thiophanate-methyl,
- Vegetables were: Acetamiprid, Azoxystrobin, Boscalid, Carbendazim and Benomyl, Chlorothalonil, Chlorpyrifos, Cyprodinil, Fludioxonil, Imidacloprid, Iprodione, Pendimethalin, Pyrimethanil, Tebuconazole, Thiophanate-methyl,

The highest concentration was for chlorothalonil 15,435 mg/kg detected in lettuces.

From the total number of samples, 548 foodstuffs samples had 2 or more findings. Below there are mentioned some products with different number of pesticide residues:

- grapefruit – 100 samples with a number of residues from 2 up to 7;
- lemons – 85 samples with a number of residues from 2 up to 7;
- apples – 41 samples with a number of residues from 2 up to 6,
- mandarins – 62 samples with a number of residues from 2 up to 5,;
- oranges – 71 samples with a number of residues from 2 up to 5,
- tomatoes – 23 samples with a number of residues from 2 up to 7,
- sweet peppers – 37 samples with a number of residues from 2 up to 4,
- eggs chicken – 8 samples with a number of residues from 2 up to 7,
- cherries -17 samples with a number of residues from 2 up to 4,
- peaches – 12 samples with a number of residues from 2 up to 6 ,
- lettuce – 27 samples with a number of residues from 2 up to 4,
- table grapes – 58 samples with a number of residues from 2 up to 8,
- wine grapes – 26 samples with a number of residues from 2 up to 7.

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

3.3. Comparability with the previous year results

Compared with 2015, in 2016 the number of samples with residues below MRL has been remained the same (26% in 2015 and 26% in 2016) and the number of samples with exceeding has been reduced (from 1,9% in 2015 to 1,6 in 2016) – as presented in the table 2 Summary results. The number of pesticides reported has been remained the same as 2013 (310). Pesticides were validated according to SANCO 12495/2011.

4. Non-compliant samples: possible reasons, ARfD exceedances and actions taken

4.1. Possible reasons for non-compliant samples

From 4692 samples in 2016, 20 samples were found non-compliant with the EU MRL. The following follow-up actions were taken in case of sample non-compliant with the EU MRL (measurement uncertainty taken into consideration):

Table 1: Possible reasons for MRL non compliance

Reasons for MRL non-compliance	Pesticide/food product ^(a)	Frequency ^(b)	Comments	Title
GAP not respected: use of a pesticide not approved in the EU ^(c)	0	0	0	0
GAP not respected: use of an approved pesticide not authorised on the specific crop ^(c)	Chlorothalonil/lettuces	3	Lab sample cod: 16-0155; 16-0167; 16-0172	0
GAP not respected: use of an approved pesticide, but application rate, number of treatments, application method or PHI not respected	Thiophanate-methyl, Carbendazim/potatoes	2	Lab sample cod: 16-0346; 16-0358	0
	Thiophanate-methyl, Carbendazim/lettuces	1	16-0566	
	Propargite/peaches	1	16-0390	
	Tebuconazole/strawberries	1	16-0173	
	Vinclozolin/lettuces	1	16-0348	
	Methiocarb/parsley	1	16-0390	
	Dimethoate/strawberries	1	16-0887	
Dimethoat/apples	2	16-0889		
Use of pesticide according to authorised GAP: unexpected slow degradation of residues	0	0	0	0
Cross contamination: spray drift or other accidental contamination	0	0	0	0
Contamination from previous use of a pesticide: uptake of residues from the soil (e.g. persistent pesticides used in the past)	0	0	0	0
Residues resulting from other sources than plant protection product (e.g. biocides, veterinary drugs, bio fuel)	0	0	0	0
Naturally occurrence (e.g. dithiocarbamates in turnips)	0	0	0	0
Changes of the MRL	Chlorpyrifos/apples	2	Lab sample cod: 16-1140; 16-1144	0

Use of a pesticide on food imported from third countries for which no import tolerance was set ^(d)	chlorfenapyr/tomatoes	1	Lab Sample Code RO321-ANSVSA-30290	country of origin Jordan
	procymidone/tomate	1	RO321-ANSVSA-30290	Jordan
	chlorfenapyr/sweetpeppers	1	RO321-ANSVSA-30383	Jordan
	propargite/apples	1	RO321-ANSVSA-30385	Republic of Macedonia
	acetamiprid /pomegranates	1	RO321-ANSVSA-32060	Turkey
	acetamiprid /pomegranates	1	RO321-ANSVSA-32058	Turkey
	boscalid /pomegranates	1	RO321-ANSVSA-32308-3	Turkey
	chlorpyrifos/ pomegranates	1	RO321-ANSVSA-32308-3	Turkey
	tebunonazole/ pomegranates	1	RO321-ANSVSA-32308-3	Turkey
	cypermethrin (sum of isomers) /pomegranates	1	RO321-ANSVSA-32308-3	Turkey
dimethoate/ strawberries	1	RO321-ANSVSA-34028	Egypt	
Other(please specify)	0	0	0	0

- (a): Report name as specified in the MatrixTool
 (b): Number of cases
 (c): Applicable only for food products produced in the EU
 (d): For imported food only

4.2. Actions taken

Table 2: Actions taken

	Action taken ^(a)	Number of non-compliant samples concerned ^(b)	Comments
Rapid Alert Notification		4	Codul probei de laborator RO321-ANSVSA-30385 RASFF AAS/17.03.2016 16-0346 16-0356 16-0566 16-0358
Administrative sanctions (e.g. fines)		4	Lab Sample Code 16-0390 16-0348 16-0390
Lot recalled from the market		0	
Rejection of a non-compliant lot at the border		0	
Destruction of non-compliant lot		0	
Follow-up (suspect) sampling		10	Lab Sample Code RO321-ANSVSA-30290

of similar products, samples of same producer or country of origin			RO321-ANSVSA-30290 RO321-ANSVSA-30383 RO321-ANSVSA-32060 RO321-ANSVSA-32058 RO321-ANSVSA-32308-3 RO321-ANSVSA-32308-3 RO321-ANSVSA-32308-3 RO321-ANSVSA-32308-3 RO321-ANSVSA-34028
Warnings to responsible food business operator	0	0	0
Other follow-up investigations to identify reason of non-compliance or responsible food business operator		13	Lab Sample Code 16-0155 16-0167 16-0172 16-0173 16-0348 16-0358 16-0390 16-0887 16-0889 16-1140 16-1144
Intensified checks before release		4	Lab Sample Code 16-0155 16-0167 16-0172 16-0173
Lot not released on the market		4	Lab Sample Code 16-1140 16-1144 16-0887 16-0889

–: no information available; TBC: to be confirmed

(a): Table footnote a

5. Quality assurance

Table 3: Laboratories participation in the national control program

Country	Laboratory		Accreditation		Participation in proficiency tests or inter-laboratory tests
	Name	Code	Date	Body	
RO	Laboratory for Control Pesticide Residues in Plant and Plant Products	RO_321_LCRPPPV	16/01/2006	RENAR-Bucharest	EUPT FV 18 EUPT CF 10 SRM 11
RO	Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratory Bucharest	RO321-ANSVSA	11/04/2007	RENAR-Bucharest	EUPT-FV-19, EUPT-CF-11
RO	Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety	RO223-ANSVSA	24/05/2004	RENAR-Bucharest	EUPT – AO - 11

Country	Laboratory		Accreditation		Participation in proficiency tests or inter-laboratory tests
	Name	Code	Date	Body	
	Laboratory Constanta				
RO	Zonal Laboratory for Pesticides Residues determination in Plants and Vegetables Products – Mures	RO_125_LZDRPPV	26/04/2013	RENAR-Bucharest	EUPT FV 18 EUPT CF 10
RO	Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratory Cluj	RO113-ANSVSA	15.01.2015	RENAR-Bucharest	EUPT-CF10 (2016) EUPT-AO11 (2016)
RO	Environmental hygiene laboratory	MS-RO113-MS	LI 696/2014	RENAR-Bucharest	
RO	Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratory Suceava	RO215-ANSVSA	05/03/2007	RENAR-Bucharest	EUPT A0-11
RO	Institute of Hygiene and Veterinary Public Health	RO321-IISPV	01/04/2002	RENAR-Bucharest	EU PT-CF 10 EURL-PT-DP-1601 HF EU PT AO 11

6. Processing Factors (PF)

Table 4: Processing factors

Pesticide (report name) ^(a)	Unprocessed product (RAC)	Processed product	Processing factor ^(b)	Comments
All pesticides	Oranges	Oranges Juice	1	
All pesticides	Olives for oil production	Oliver Oil	5	
All pesticides	Wheat	Flour	1	
All pesticides	Rye	Flour	1	
All pesticides	Wine grapes	White Wine	1	
All pesticides	Wine grape	Red Wine	1	