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# MINUTES

*short version*

## of the annual relana® meeting

### 29./30. June 2015

### Stuttgart, Germany

**Participants:**

**Analytica Alimentaria, Espana**
Mr Francisco Ferrer

**Analytica Alimentaria, Germany**
Mr Udo Lampe

**Analytisches Institut Bostel**
Ms Anja Bostel
Ms Erika Mötzung
Ms Daniela Schneidereit

**bilacon**
Mr Karsten Ott
Mr Roy Sperling

**Eurofins Dr. Specht**
Ms Manuela Peschka
Mr Jochen Riehle

**Eurofins LZV**
Ms Daphne van Damme
Mr Marvin Overbeeke

**Greit**
Mr Lorenzo Petrini
Mr Mirco Faccin

**Labor Friedle**
Mr Albrecht Friedle
Mr Athanasios Nitsopoulos

**LVA**
Ms Nadja Sattler
Mr Andreas Gschaider

**Primoris Belgium**
Mr Bart Willaert
Mr Wim de Meyer

**CVUA Stuttgart (Guest)**
Mr Michelangelo Anastassiades

**Lach & Bruns**
Ms Silke Bruns
Mr Günter Lach

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# Session I

## 1. General

Welcome / Opening words / Agenda

## 2. Analyses of polar pesticides (Michelangelo Anastassiades, CVUA Stuttgart)

Mr Anastassiades gave a presentation about the "status quo" of the polar pesticide approach "**QuPPe**" (**Qu**echers**P**olar**Pe**sticides) dealing with the challenges in sample preparation, chromatographic demands (different types of analytical columns) and the specific problems with some pesticides/contaminants like **Glyphosate, Paraquat/Diquat, Chlorate**. A lot of discussions and exchanges took place across the participants.
The analytical aspects of **Phosphonic acid** / Fosetyl were discussed afterwards. Also in some cases (some commodities) a RL (reporting limit) of 0,05 mg/kg is achievable. It was agreed, that a RL of 0,1 mg/kg is reasonable, as this RL can be achieved in almost every kind of sample. The presence of Phosphates might disturb the exact quantification of lower levels of Phosphonate as well as bad peak shapes and bad resolution of the signal of Phosphonate are depending on the matrix.

General aspect (not related only to polar pesticide analysis):
How to deal with processed food in terms of applying a **processing factor**?
After controverse disscusion it was agreed by most of the participants, that the laboratory shall not modify a MRL if there is no public processing factor available (annex 6 of Regulation 396/2005 is still empty!). MRLs refer to unprocessed products. Private laboratories should not take the responsibility for the processing factors as the laboratory does commonly not know the process in detail. Recommendation: report the analytical result, then re-calculate it with the processing factor (wherever from) and compare with the related MRL of the unprocessed food.

Analyte Protectants (AP):
Results without use of AP are satisfying, too. The CVUA Stuttgart uses AP because of good experiences with them. But AP do not protect for everything (→ Dicofol). "AP-2" as described in the QuEChERS method is a compromise (f. ex. Dicofol and Chlorthalonil are not running well with AP-2). Maybe acidification will help, f.ex. the use of ascorbic acid.

## 3. Stability of pesticide stock solutions (with M. Anastassiades, CVUA Stuttgart)

The relana® laboratories are invited to contribute to the Stability Tests of Stock solutions already initiated by Hubert Zipper (EURL-SRM). Lach & Bruns and Mr. Anastassiades will get in contact in order to work out how to enable the relana® laboratories to take part in this project ("provision of corresponding template / access to pesticides-online.de").

General: Prepare stock solutions, test then 6 and 12 months later in order to check the stability. Thus the overall objective of such a project should be stability (and not trueness).

Conclusion: Lach & Bruns will get in contact with each relana® laboratory in order to ask for such a pesticide list (across the last 3-5 years). A list of relevant pesticides will be worked out and provided to the relana® laboratories to work out the next steps. It has to be taken into consideration, which solvent should be used for the preparation of the stock solution.

# Session II

## 4. Morpholin and Aminoalcohols (Albrecht Friedle & Atha Nitsopoulos)

*"The occurence of Aminoalcohols in fruit and vegetables - background information"*

Remarks related to the presentation of Mr. Friedle:

- Establishment of a "small" multi-method with 9 analytes.
- Extraction with Me-OH.
- Co-elutions are not really observed with this method.
- Only 5 Aminoalcohols are of relevance (as they are usually detected in food / agricultural products).
- "Trigger" for the establishment of such a method: Morpholin found in apple puree.

Publications of Dow Agro Science are available, indicating that Aminoalcohols are present in several of their products.

- Lach & Bruns: Presentation of Amino-alcohol findings in spinach and mint. As CVUA Stuttgart advises in their evaluations that Triethanolamine and Diethanolamine are not approved according to regulation (EG) No. 1333/2008 (but might results from applied pesticide formulations / plant strengththening formulations), the discussion of Amino-alcohols is in general "stimulated", which is to some degree dissatisfying. In this context, the list of approved co-formulants for plant protection formulations was presented - including Triethanolamine.

## 5. Guazatine: A relevant contact fungicide on citrus fruits (Karsten Ott)

"*How to quantify Guazantine?"*

Remarks related to the presentation of Mr. Ott:

- Guazatine was / is applied in particular in South Africa and South America.
- Dodine is used as internal standard as it shows similar transitions.
- For the Ehrenstorfer standard of Guazatine, no specification is available. Sigma Aldrich provides a specification for the reference material of Guazatine.
- Need to get an agreement how to quantify Guazatine: "Specify the standard (provider / batch code) and the fragments used for quantification."
- It is not necessary to check all homologues of Guazatine, because the 4 relevant homologues cover > 80% of all homologues.
- A definition of Guazatine does not exist as described in Document SANCO 11940/2014.
- A **relana® working group** might help to find a common approach for **Guazatine analysis.**
- The following information should be provided in a laboratory test report: the exact listing of Guazitine homologues the laboratory has quantified, and the batch number of the standard (Sigma) used. Thus the client receives all relevant information in order to compare analytical results of Guazatine.

## 6. Analytical scopes of Multi-residue-methods (MRM) applied by relana®-laboratories

Result of the comparison of analytical scopes of relana®-laboratories: Definition and presentation of the final scope of analytes possibly NOT covered by MRM approaches.

The evaluation of the provided MRM-scopes of relana®-laboratories (2012 - 2014) was presented. Whereas the first approach followed the idea of defining a MRM scope which can be covered by all relana®-laboratories, the idea changed in the meantime.

Now the objective is to identify those analytes, which might cause difficulties when introducing them into the MRM scope (as each laboratory has individual methods for MR analysis). The scope of analytes possibly not coverd by MRM was presented. The relana®-laboratories are invited to comment on this scope by indicating for each analyte "Problematic in Multi-method scope?". The comments of the laboratories will be used to create a final scope of analytes possibly not coverd by MRM. This scope aims to be published as a relana® Position Paper.

## 7. Standard deviations and related expanded measurement uncertainties of SRMs (single residue methods).

It was discussed if the expanded measurement uncertainty (MU) of 50% applied for pesticides MRM can be transferred also to single residue methods - or not.

Conclusion: L&B prepares a proposal by updating statistical data (of proficiency tests of f.ex. PROOF-ACS / relana® tests / others). Afterwards, this proposal will be provided to the laboratories of the relana® quality circle for further discussions.

## 8. New trends / analytical parameters - pesticides AND others

Several analytes, commodities and analyt/commodity combinations have been discussed.
Commodities: citrus, black tea, green tea, mint, cereals, potatoes,…
Analytes: Glyphosate, Glufosinate,Paraquat, Phosphin, metabolites (THPI, TFNA, TFNG, …)

## 9. How to deal with newly published data like ARfD values?

Notes related to the discussions:

- A high risk is present, if newly published ARfD values are not applied immediately. Waiting until the ARfD levels are officially published by f. ex. EFSA in databases is not an appropriate approach.
- In NL and BE, the new ARfD values shall be applied when they are officially published.
- Producers in the country of origin have differnt opinions than the buyers in the German market f. ex.

Open discussion, no common conclusion at the end.

## 10. How to deal with official statements published by umbrella organisations

*(like BLL, Freshfel / DFHV etc. or by EFSA related to the interpretation of food legislation (transitional periods of MRL increase / decrease and application of new ARfD values which are published by EFSA)?*

Such statements are not more and not less than interpretations of law. How a court would decide at the end of the day can be completely different as a court interprets law in its particular way / with its particular perspective.
Laboratories should NOT act as "lawyer". Therefore, official statements can be a reference for an interpretation – but they should not be mixed with law itself.
Even the lawyers working for the same umbrella organisation might have different ways of interpreting law.

## 11. marketing activities

Discussion will be followed up.

## 12. relana® webmeetings: feedback

Discussion will be followed up.

Hamburg, 13th July 2015

Dr. Silke Bruns

Dr. Günter Lach