

出國報告（出國類別：開會）

參加歐洲農藥殘留研討會 EPRW 2014

服務機關：食品藥物管理署

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摘要

第 10 屆歐洲農藥殘留研討會 (European Pesticide Residue Workshop, EPRW) 於6月30日至7月3日於愛爾蘭(Ireland)的都柏林(Dublin)舉行。參與此次會議除發表本署於農藥領域其中一項研究成果「Analysis of Multiple Pesticide Residues in Animal Matrices by QuEChERS」外，亦希藉此機會了解現階段之趨勢議題、研究成果和方向，進而幫助提升殘留農藥檢驗技術及加快公告方法之研擬，並建立與國際農藥檢驗專家之聯絡溝通管道。專題演講和海報發表內容豐富，大致歸類為分析方法之開發及應用、監測及風險評估、法規議題、廠商儀器(產品)應用資訊和其他等類別。延續第9屆會議之傳統，主辦單位亦針對「Difficult Pesticides and Difficult Matrices」進行了各式的專題演講和討論。報告中節錄一些較具代表性的發表內容供大家參考。研討會期間就接觸到的資訊來看，發現以下趨勢：目前關注之檢驗焦點已逐漸朝向單一品項(類別)之方法開發和研究；品項分析時不再僅考慮單純品項本身，與其相關之代謝物/降解物或結合態和酯鍵之水解議題等也愈來愈受重視；另雖然現階段分析上仍傾向針對不同類型檢體(分析目標物)量身訂做淨化流程，但隨著儀器的發展，大量稀釋的方式逐漸受重視，基質的阻礙相對模糊等。為期4天的會議不論在接收農藥領域上各式議題或異國生活的體驗都讓我受益良多，建議應持續鼓勵同仁多參與此類國際型會議和持續關心國際間發表的學術期刊或文件來提昇研究水平及視野。

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壹、 目的

EPRW 始於 1996 年，是歐洲為農藥領域所建置的溝通平台，期能充分且廣泛交流和農藥領域有關的一切資訊(檢驗研究、監測資料、風險評估和宣導歐盟公布文件...等)來確保農藥正面發展及民眾的健康與權益。EPRW 隨時間演進現已發展成為歐洲於農藥議題上最重要的研討會之一，也因此吸引來自世界各地相關領域的產、官和學術界的人齊聚交流討論。

前年有幸參與於奧地利舉辦的 EPRW 2012，收獲良多；很幸運的今年仍由我代表參加(EPRW 每 2 年舉辦一次)，此次目的除了發表本署於農藥領域其中一項研究成果「Analysis of Multiple Pesticide Residues in Animal Matrices by QuEChERS」(附錄 1)外，亦希藉此機會了解現階段所關注之趨勢議題、研究成果和方向等，期能幫助提升本署殘留農藥檢驗技術及加快公告方法之研擬，並建立與國際農藥檢驗專家之聯絡溝通管道。

貳、 過程

本次研討會於 6/30 ~ 7/3 於愛爾蘭(Ireland)的都柏林(Dublin)舉行，由愛爾蘭農業、食品 and 海事部 (Department of Agriculture, Food and Marine, DAFM) 負責主辦(DAFM 組織主要負責愛爾蘭農業、食品、漁業和林業等監管，並提供相關資源與服務)。為期四天的研討會議程(附錄 2)緊湊，和大多數研討會一樣，內容包含專題演講、海報發表和廠商演講等成果展現，藉此大家可互相交流和討論，當然亦有在某幾天議程結束後安排一些社交活動，讓大家認識環境、交朋友和放鬆一下。

專題演講和海報發表之內容相當豐富及多元，大致可歸類如下：分析方法之開發及應用、監測及風險評估、法規議題、廠商儀器(產品)應用資訊和其他等類別。很遺憾短時間內無法全面接收所有的訊息亦無法完整消化呈現於報告中，但可以和大家分享一些較具代表性的專題演講和海報內容供參考。

1. 主題演講(Keynote lectures)：主題演講有 3 場，安排於研討會第 1 天(6/30)，摘要如下：

首先由 Dr. Lutz Alder 打頭陣，演講題目：「20 Years EPRW - Should we pay tribute to the Colorado Beetle?」，其有條理且統整性的介紹農藥於歐洲的發展過程並帶入 EPRW 所扮演之角色，最後回歸題目中名為科羅拉多甲蟲(Colorado Beetle)的昆蟲結尾。從世界還未出現農藥的時代開始講起，藉由 2 件發生於歐

洲之歷史大事舉例那時人們可能須被迫面臨的困境，一為 1845-1849 年於愛爾蘭發生的大飢荒，起因是當時愛爾蘭人所依靠的單一主食馬鈴薯遭受真菌感染導致無法食用，人們無法吃飽也無法於土地上重新栽種，造成大量人民死亡亦被迫另一部分的人離開家園進行大規模遷徙，此事件改變了一個國家的歷史；另一為 1860-1875 年法國的葡萄受到真菌感染，造成葡萄產業巨大的經濟損失。接著講述農藥的起源，一位化學家 Alexis Millardet，其混合硫酸銅(copper(II) sulfate)與熟石灰(slaked lime)製成殺真菌劑(fungicide)，是可追溯最早的農藥製造者，話風轉至題目主角羅拉多甲蟲，其原生長於北美，經長時間的遷徙(藉由戰爭、旅人或自然等方式)來到歐洲，牠造成馬鈴薯田大規模損壞，成為當時以塊莖馬鈴薯為主食的大多數歐洲國家的頭號公敵，各國於是致力於殺蟲劑(insecticide)的開發(DNOC, DDT, 2,4-D, ...於那時陸續被合成)，1942 年德國甚至購買 10,000 噸的 DDT 用於撲殺羅拉多甲蟲(然而在 1950 年代時此昆蟲被觀察到對 DDT 產生抗藥性)，正當大家沉浸在使用農藥所帶來的好處時，一本名為「Silent spring」書的出版，扭轉當時無視於農藥濫用的情況。藉由此書人們開始正視農藥的負影響，並要求設定安全容許量(Maximum residue level, MRL)，促進接下來農藥檢驗分析、風險評估和儀器開發之一系列發展，並於 1996 年催生第 1 屆 EPRW。最後回到主角昆蟲，看似受到控制的羅拉多甲蟲於 1992 年被發現出現於歐洲的 Belgrade 機場。演講相當精彩，見證歐洲農藥發展，受益良多。

第 2 場由 Dr. Sergio Nanita 講述題目「The future of pesticide residue analysis forecasted by advances in mass spectrometry」，敘述現階段質譜於微量分析上無法撼動之地位並進一步提到由於科技之發展，大大提升儀器的選擇性和靈敏度卻仍然無法突破基質效應(matrix effect)的無奈，但由於儀器的改良提供另一發展方向：允許檢體大量稀釋來去除基質效應的影響。他以自己的研究成果舉例，新穎的檢體前處理流程(以 NH₄Cl 鹽析)搭配 Flow injection(FI)的注射方式(短時間內即時無限制之稀釋)藉此忽視基質效應干擾，宣稱此種快速萃取和稀釋注射的方式甚至可以無須經層析管柱即可分析，類似檢驗方式將會是未來之趨勢。演講內容相當吸引人，值得我們進一步關注作者相關的研究內容。

第 3 場由 Dr. Jan von Kietzell 講述題目「Developments in EU legislation for

pesticide residues」，茲就歐盟逐漸開始關注之議題節錄如下：在 MRL 設定方面，歐盟開始注意進口產品容許量、環境用藥之汙染管理、科學訊息及國際規範等；控制和執法方面，則開始注意有機農業規範、第 3 國家之農藥控管和進口之管控等；而在新的領域和挑戰方面，歐盟認為累積風險評估(cumulative risk assessment, CRA)、內分泌干擾物(endocrine disruptors)和生物殺菌劑(biocides)等議題將是未來須面臨的議題，此部分可提供我們未來研究參考之方向。

2. 主題日(Themed day)：延續上屆的傳統，主辦單位於研討會第 3 天(7/2)設立了主題日，針對「Difficult Pesticides and Difficult Matrices」進行了各式的專題演講和討論。挑選 3 篇內容摘要如下：

「News on SRM Pesticides」由 Dr. Michelangelo Anastassiades 所講述，其為 QuEChERS 共同發表作者之一，任職於歐洲參考實驗室(European Reference Laboratory, EURL)項下之單一殘留方法實驗室(Single Residue Method, SRM)，致力於不適用多重分析之單一類別(品項)檢驗方法開發。研講內容除介紹 EURL-SRM 所扮演的角色外亦舉例部分品項於方法開發過程所遇到的困難及所對應之解決方式，節錄如下：phosphonic acid 分析時易受 phosphate 干擾，在未稀釋之基質甚至會出現重疊(overlap)情況，一般 LC-MS/MS 儀器設計無法排除此干擾，但如藉由具 DMS (Differential Mobility Spectrometry, SelexION™)的裝置則可解決此問題。DMS 為具類似化學預濾器 (chemical pre-filter) 的功能，接在 MS/MS 前端，即成為 DMS-MS/MS 的裝置，此裝置於 EPRW 2012 曾被提及應用於 1,2,4-Triazole (TRZ) 和主要的結合物 (conjugates)之分析；另一品項 fosetyl，其常殘留於葡萄酒中卻未殘留於葡萄中，作者解釋可能原因為酒於發酵或儲存過程中 phosphonic acid 形成 ethyl phosphonic acid(即 fosetyl)化合物，故未殘留於葡萄中；chlorate 因本身理化特性，檢體經磨碎處理後將無法被驗出殘留，故檢體處理步驟應避免激烈均質，另於濾膜方面，可利用 cellulose filters 來避免汙染干擾等說明，相關內容可提供實驗參考。

今年度自行研究計畫亦包含 glyphosate 此品項農藥之方法開發，故特別注意 Dr. Stefan Kittlaus 所講述之「What's behind the Glyphosate?」，其提到作為噴灑作物之 glyphosate 產品，組成分中除 active compound (即 glyphosate)外，

亦包含 counter ions (即 trimethylsulfonium)、surfactants (即 polyethoxylated tallow amines)和 minor components (即 anti-foaming agents, biocides, inorganic ions for pH adjustment 等)，相較於對 glyphosate 的關注，亦應將 trimesium (即 trimethylsulfonium cation)和 polyethoxylated tallow amines 納入分析，因此 2 品項分別於歐盟設有 MRL 標準及會對水中生物造成危害，相關內容可供我們作為分析品項上之參考。

「The use of a standardized hydrolysis module」為由 Dr. Angelika Steinborn 所講述之主題，其認為殘留農藥定義包含酯態(ester)及結合態(conjugate)，故透過文獻之收集歸納出可供使用之標準化水解模組供大家依循，此部分內容亦可做為未來研究參考文件。

3. 得獎海報(Poster awards)：研討會結束前，評審委員從所有發表之海報中選出 3 篇得獎者(評估標準可能包含；貢獻度、突破性或所探討之議題...等)，3 篇作品摘錄如下：

第 1 篇由 Dr. Anne Benkenstein 等人所發表的「Analysis of Fumigants in Cereals and Dried Fruit, Using GC-MS/MS」，煙燻劑(fumigant)的使用主要是用於因應全球貿易穀物和乾果運輸過程預防可能遭受之腐壞和微生物侵害的問題。作者選擇 14 種煙燻劑，除了 1,3-dichloropropene 和 chloropikrin 訂有 MRL 標準外，其餘 12 品項皆以歐盟公認預設值(default value) 0.01 ppm 為標準。其方法已公開於 EURL-SRM 的網站上，前處理步驟中較特別的地方是考量煙燻劑之物理化學特性，檢體處理時不進行磨碎亦不額外水含量之調整，相關內容可做為未來研究參考。

第 2 篇由 Dr. Fanny Hildmann 等人所發表的「Separation of Lipids in Pesticide Residue Alalysis by Means of Zirconium-Coated Silica or Conventional SPE Materials?」，研究動機是作者認為動物源性檢體在進行農藥分析所面臨之最大挑戰為油脂之去除，雖然 GPC (gel permeation chromatography)可有效分離大分子量脂質之干擾，但仍然無法避免小分子游離脂肪酸(free fatty acid)或固醇(cholesterol)等干擾分析和影響系統效能之情形發生。因此作者想開發一種固相萃取匣(solid phase extraction, SPE)適用於蛋類檢體經 GPC 純化後之淨化步驟。探討的材質包含：C18 (C18-modified silica), PSA (primary secondary amine),

C18/PSA (mixture 5.25:1), GCB (graphitized carbon black), Z-sep (ZrO₂-modified silica), Z-sep+ (dual bonded ZrO₂ and C18 on silica)和 Z-sep/C18 (mixture 2:5)等，結果發現，Z-sep 材質雖可有效分離游離脂肪酸、磷脂質(phospholipids)、游離固醇和類胡蘿蔔素(carotenoids)之干擾，但會造成某類別農藥(具酸機團 acid groups 或 triazoles 結構等農藥)損失，最後選出 C18/PSA 及 Z-sep/C18 (須注意 triazoles 類別之損失) 2 種組合。此研究於淨化特性上提供良好資訊。

最後 1 篇研究內容比較特別，由 Dr. Tomasz Kiljanek 等人針對「蜜蜂」進行農藥多重殘留分析方法之開發，主題為「Multi-Residue Method for the Determination of Pesticides in Honey Bees by LC-MS/MS and GC-MS/MS」。檢體前處理流程類似 AOAC 之 QuEChERS 方法，淨化粉劑部分則加入了 Z-sep+，選擇之分析品項除農藥活性成分本身外，亦包含其代謝物，是相當有趣的研究。

參、心得

為期四天的議程相當緊湊，數十場專題演講及數百篇的海報發表內容豐富且多元，如果沒親身參與很難理解或想像全部都圍繞著農藥議題打轉，但換句話說也可以看到世界各國對此領域之重視及投入程度相當高！這是我第 2 次參與 EPRW 研討會，有了上次的經驗更能掌握開會節奏，遺憾的是會議期間所放出的訊息如此的多以至於無法全部接收，慶幸的是主辦單位於會後收集了會議期間所發表之專題演講、海報發表等的電子檔案提供與會人員參考，也因如此使此份報告能更加完整。研討會期間就我有接觸到的發表資料來看，歸納出以下資訊分享给大家：

1. 適合多重分析農藥品項之檢驗部分已接近成熟，目前關注之焦點逐漸朝向獨特理化特性品項(類別)之方法開發和研究。
2. 品項分析時不再僅考慮單純品項本身，與其相關之代謝物/降解物或結合態和酯鍵之水解議題等也愈來愈受重視，亦衍生出殘留容許量標準之訂定及風險評估等相關主題。
3. 隨著科技進步，國與國貿易已頻繁至無法忽視，歐美等先進大國或農業生產大國漸漸關注他國農藥使用之控管及所訂定之 MRL 的議題。
4. 現階段檢驗分析上仍傾向在基質和淨化間尋找平衡(針對不同類型檢體/分析目標物量身訂做淨化流程)，但隨著儀器的發展，大量稀釋的分析逐漸受重視，基

質的阻礙逐漸模糊。

此次研討會和上一次一樣都讓我受益良多亦幫助擴展視野，間接對於相同事物產生不同層面的解讀，相關資料和文件資訊將提供農藥群組同仁參考！

肆、建議

EPRW 所包含之訊息相當多元，不僅僅只有分析方法之開發及應用，亦涵蓋監測及風險評估、法規議題等資訊，以下為參與研討會後提出之建議：

1. 建議持續鼓勵同仁積極爭取參與國際型會議的機會：

參與此類型國際性會議不僅可以短時間內了解世界的趨勢去鎖定研究方向也能藉由參考別人的研究成果來增進檢研究之效益，建議持續鼓勵同仁積極爭取參與國際型會議的機會。

2. 建議可參考他國研究成果來擴充分析品項及基質類別：

目前受到關注之不適多重分析之獨特理化特性品項農藥及困難基質檢體檢驗，本組已列為今年度自行及委外研究之方向(分別為極性農藥及動物源性基質)，建議可依本組既存研究基礎參考他國研究成果來擴充分析品項及基質類別。

3. 建議可增購高階 GC-MS/MS 及 LC-MS/MS 來因應研究檢驗需求：

較高階四極桿質譜儀器有較佳的靈敏及選擇性，可適合大量稀釋之分析，目前組內此類型儀器較少，建議可增購 GC-MS/MS 及 LC-MS/MS。

No. 0133 Analysis of Multiple Pesticide Residues in Animal Matrices by QuEChERS

Ying-Ru Shen, Min-Wei Cheng, Bo-Shen Wu, Kai-Chih Yang, Yu-Huai Chang, Ya-Min Kao and Su-Hsiang Tseng SH

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Introduction

The pesticide can be transferred to animal by pollutant environment or food chain system. To ensure the food safety and human health, the regulation for maximum residue limits in livestock products has been set by the Ministry of Health and Welfare, Taiwan. It is important to establish a quick and green method for multi-residue pesticide analysis in animal matrices. Twenty-six pesticides were selected in this work according to their physicochemical properties and the survey results of animal products. A method was developed to determine the residues of 26 pesticides in salmon, pork and chicken by the QuEChERS method followed by gas chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry.

Procedure

- Weigh 5 g of homogenized sample into 50 mL centrifuge tubes
- Add 10 mL of deionized water (4°C)
- Add 15 mL of MeCN and 15 µL of 75 µg/mL ISTD (TPP)
- Add 6 g anh. MgSO₄ and 1.5 g NaCl
- Shake vigorously (2 min) then centrifuge (5 min) at 3500 rcf and 5°C
- Transfer 8 mL of supernatant to 15 mL centrifuge tubes containing 0.4 g PSA, 0.4 g C18EC and 1.2 g anh. MgSO₄
- Shake vigorously (2 min) then centrifuge (5 min) at 3500 rcf and 5°C
- Transfer 4 mL of supernatant to 15 mL centrifuge tubes then evaporate to dryness with nitrogen evaporator
- Add 1 mL MeCN
- Mix the solution with 0.5 mL of dissolved solution, 0.3 mL of acetone and 0.2 mL of n-hexane
- Filter by 0.22 µm syringe filter (PVDF type)
- GC-MS/MS analysis

Table 1. Average recoveries of 26 pesticides spiked into matrices at the LOQ level

No.	Pesticide	Fish			Pork			Chicken		
		R %	CV %	LOQ (µg/g)	R %	CV %	LOQ (µg/g)	R %	CV %	LOQ (µg/g)
1	Dichlorvos	u.c.	-	> 0.03	u.c.	-	> 0.03	u.c.	-	> 0.03
2	HCB	36.66	11.87	0.005*	50.59	13.15	0.005*	39.31	17.77	0.005*
3	Dicloran	96.74	10.11	0.005	73.84	11.64	0.005	80.40	11.86	0.005
4	Simazine	88.08	11.33	0.005	83.41	4.54	0.005	75.67	5.93	0.005
5	Atrazine	91.20	15.28	0.002	83.76	9.48	0.002	93.67	10.30	0.002
6	PCNB	71.38	7.18	0.005	71.45	11.35	0.005	54.18	12.80	0.005*
7	γ-BHC	106.43	12.91	0.005	76.86	12.80	0.005	73.99	16.21	0.005
8	Diazinon	97.42	16.76	0.002	74.35	11.75	0.002	76.48	6.55	0.002
9	Heptachlor	87.83	9.30	0.002	66.18	9.81	0.002	74.99	12.66	0.002
10	Fenitrothion	97.24	13.96	0.002	79.31	14.32	0.002	90.86	18.95	0.002
11	Chlorpyrifos	87.25	13.78	0.002	86.75	11.97	0.002	79.46	9.25	0.002
12	Heptachlor epoxide	76.46	13.61	0.002	83.21	11.88	0.002	68.10	19.54	0.002
13	γ-chlordane	66.93	9.44	0.002	73.77	5.35	0.002	60.75	9.65	0.002
14	op'-DDE	65.18	5.91	0.002	68.09	10.05	0.002	73.91	6.56	0.002
15	α-chlordane	69.43	8.78	0.005	73.46	9.26	0.005	70.94	10.38	0.005
16	α-Endosulfan	73.70	18.55	0.005	88.04	15.59	0.005	66.16	17.98	0.005
17	pp'-DDE	63.58	12.16	0.002	62.58	15.31	0.002	69.46	6.45	0.002
18	Dieldrin	84.23	10.03	0.01	56.70	13.48	0.01	80.05	16.05	0.01
19	Endrin	82.77	30.47	0.005	86.47	19.21	0.005	78.65	17.31	0.005
20	β-Endosulfan	68.62	29.72	0.005	95.06	19.87	0.005	83.02	18.42	0.005
21	Oxadixyl	85.37	10.74	0.002	87.44	13.76	0.002	90.94	11.29	0.002
22	Hexazinone	78.29	12.62	0.002	75.88	8.07	0.002	71.43	11.15	0.002
23	Mirex	34.20	12.14	0.005*	57.87	14.50	0.005*	45.55	7.59	0.005*
24	Cypermethrin	107.56	17.03	0.002	78.68	17.92	0.002	72.44	17.95	0.002
25	Fenvalerate	u.c.	-	> 0.01	u.c.	-	> 0.01	u.c.	-	> 0.01
26	Deltamethrin	u.c.	-	> 0.03	u.c.	-	> 0.03	u.c.	-	> 0.03

u.c., unable to be calculated.

* Indicates R% of pesticide does not meet the criterion of 60-125% recovery.

Conclusions

This method could be applied to 23 pesticides in fish, pork and chicken and the range of LOQs was between 0.002-0.03 µg/g. Some pesticides have unstable physicochemical properties (dichlorvos, fenvalerate and deltamethrin) or lipophilic properties (hexachlorobenzene, mirex, quiutozene, heptachlor and op'-DDE) caused unsatisfy results. Although lipophilic pesticides got lower recoveries, they had well repeatability. It can consider select a similar property of lipophilic compound as an internal standard to calibrate the recovery.

Instrumental

- GC-MS/MS (EI): Bruker 450-GC with 320-MS
- Column: VF-5MS, 30 m x 0.25 mm x 0.25 µm
- Carrier gas: Helium, constant flow 1 mL/min
- GC temperature program:
 - 2 min at 100°C, ramp at 8°C/min to a final temperature of 300 °C and hold for 5 min.
- Transfer-line: 280°C
- Source: 250°C
- Injection volume: 5 µL (PTV, splitless mode)
- PTV temperature program:
 - Initial temperature of 78°C, ramp at 200°C/min to 250°C, hold for 10 min, then cool down to 78°C and hold for 20 min

Results and Discussion

Matrices spiked with pesticides between 0.002-0.03 µg/g (n=5) level respectively were used to validate this method. Table 1 shows the result of data validation of 26 pesticides at LOQ level. The range of LOQs was between 0.002-0.03 µg/g. Dichlorvos, fenvalerate and deltamethrin cannot be measured by this method. The reason of unsatisfied result might be attributed to their physicochemical properties. Dichlorvos is a volatile organophosphorus insecticide (Vp =2100 mPa). It might loss during the process of evaporation. And the interference of matrices might cause unsatisfied result for fenvalerate and deltamethrin. Due to the hydrophilic properties of MeCN, the recoveries of lipophilic pesticides (hexachlorobenzene, mirex and quiutozene) were lower (30-60%) but well repeatability. Table 2 shows the result of 26 pesticides at 0.03 µg/g spiking level. The recoveries of heptachlor and op'-DDE were not better at higher spiking level in pork and chicken. That shows the higher concentration of lipophilic pesticides in fat sample, the less degree of extract in process.

Table 2. Average recoveries of 26 pesticides spiked into 3 matrices at 0.03 µg/g

No.	Pesticide	Fish		Pork		Chicken	
		R %	CV %	R %	CV %	R %	CV %
1	Dichlorvos	95.19	47.62*	31.82*	33.71*	22.60*	84.93*
2	HCB	51.42*	4.14	49.11*	3.69	36.13*	11.00
3	Dicloran	96.00	14.56	83.13	9.68	74.03	11.77
4	Simazine	94.14	12.83	87.41	3.62	77.90	4.77
5	Atrazine	101.36	11.14	88.48	7.54	82.39	7.15
6	PCNB	117.17	9.72	62.25*	3.57	61.05*	7.37
7	γ-BHC	111.81	3.98	71.36	7.05	76.31	3.40
8	Diazinon	91.20	2.27	75.56	2.72	76.57	4.37
9	Heptachlor	80.41	19.47	62.55*	3.40	64.43*	7.68
10	Fenitrothion	106.53	11.64	74.31	9.20	81.24	5.54
11	Chlorpyrifos	101.83	17.42	68.73*	6.00	82.07	6.53
12	Heptachlor epoxide	114.81	8.05	75.08	3.48	71.41	6.25
13	γ-Chlordane	78.01	13.42	74.51	5.55	70.91	3.14
14	op'-DDE	72.99	11.03	68.15*	2.20	69.49*	1.58
15	α-Chlordane	77.13	12.97	76.35	4.95	71.01	4.72
16	α-Endosulfan	80.84	11.74	82.19	11.34	76.17	5.20
17	pp'-DDE	64.58*	5.16	68.16*	2.47	65.09*	2.51
18	Dieldrin	83.84	8.44	76.91	6.27	81.05	7.95
19	Endrin	80.65	8.92	71.13	9.87	79.65	11.43
20	β-Endosulfan	83.79	11.06	74.33	9.58	77.55	5.40
21	Oxadixyl	93.24	3.86	86.24	4.06	96.89	3.91
22	Hexazinone	89.07	4.48	81.08	3.34	95.09	3.00
23	Mirex	39.47*	2.60	59.81*	4.26	50.66*	3.46
24	Cypermethrin	91.99	7.67	75.52	7.66	93.47	7.19
25	Fenvalerate	114.60	31.96*	70.40	14.91	81.50	17.16
26	Deltamethrin	u.c.	-	57.82*	53.07*	65.41*	91.29*

u.c., unable to be calculated.

* Indicates the value does not meet the criterion of 70-120% recovery or >20 CV%.



10th European Pesticide Residue Workshop

EPRW 30th June – 3rd July 2014
Convention Centre Dublin

Come and celebrate the 10th Anniversary of EPRW in Ireland

Monday 30th June		Tuesday 1st July		Wednesday 2nd July		Thursday 3rd July		Friday 4th July	
08:00		08:00	Registration Open	08:00	Registration Open EPRW Themed Day: Difficult Matrices and Difficult Pesticides	08:00	Registration Open		
9:00 - 9:10		9:00 - 9:10	EPRW Session	9:00 - 9:10	EPRW Session	9:00 - 9:10	EPRW Session		
9:10 - 9:30		9:10 - 9:30	Andreas Kortenkamp Evaluating combined exposures to multiple pesticides and contaminants in food safety assessments	9:10 - 9:30	Amadeo Fernandez-Alba Evaluation of analytical procedures in pesticide multiresidue methods to overcome matrix effects in fruits and vegetables.	9:10 - 9:30	Horacio Heinzen Assessing good agricultural practices of pesticide use through controlled experiments: the case of the citrus industry in Uruguay.		
9:35 - 9:55		9:35 - 9:55	Lucien Ferreira Progress on the review of all existing pesticides MRLs under Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 Article 12: Focus on the analytical methods for enforcement.	9:35 - 9:55	Michelangelo Anastassiades News from the world of SRMs	9:35 - 9:55	Javier Cilla A perspective on how pesticides are used. Implications to growers of how EU regulations banning certain actives can affect crop management and commerce		
10:00 - 10:20	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Registration Open 11:00hr - 1900 & Poster Display Set up from 11:00 - 18:00</i></p>	10:00 - 10:20	Jens Hinge Andersen The Danish Pesticide Monitoring Programme 2004-2011: Assessment of the cumulative exposure of the Danish population.	10:00 - 10:20	Stefan Kittlaus What's behind the Glyphosate? - Method development and first results for the analysis of Trimesium and Polyoxyethylene Tallow Amines in food	10:00 - 10:20	John Young The impact of EU legislation on the availability of some commonly used pesticide actives: a manufacturer's perspective		
10:20 - 10:35		10:20 - 10:35	Questions and Discussion	10:20 - 10:35	Questions and Discussion	10:20 - 10:35	Questions and Discussion		
10:35 - 11:40		10:35 - 11:40	Refreshment Break - Exhibition & Posters Vendor Session - SPEX CertiPrep	10:35 - 11:40	Refreshment Break - Exhibition & Posters Vendor Session - ABSiex	10:35 - 11:40	Refreshment Break - Exhibition & Posters Vendor Session - Gerstel		
11:40 - 12:00		11:40 - 12:00	Monika Bros Future use of EU monitoring data in cumulative dietary risk assessment - an industry perspective	11:40 - 12:00	Serge Plonevez Pesticide Residue Analysis in Tea : A commodity under control	11:40 - 12:00	Tania Portoles APCI GC-MS/MS		
12:05 - 12:25		12:05 - 12:25	Gordon Rennick Trends in pesticide product registration	12:05 - 12:25	Ralf Lippold Determination of less polar Pesticides in Liver using GC-MS/MS (QQQ)	12:05 - 12:25	Jian Wang Ultra-high Performance Liquid Chromatography Electropray Ionization Q-Orbitrap Mass Spectrometry for Analysis of ~ 450 Pesticide Residues in Fruits and Vegetables: Method Development and Validation		
12:30 - 12:50		12:30 - 12:50	Magnus Jezussek Rapid alerts - toxicity, analysis, risk	12:30 - 12:50	Herrmann Unterluggauer Alternative modular approach for pesticide residue analysis in food of animal origin	12:30 - 12:50	Hans Mol Identification in pesticide residue analysis: experimental observations from today's practice vs regulatory criteria		
12:50 - 13:05		12:50 - 13:05	Questions and Discussion	12:50 - 13:05	Questions and Discussion	12:50 - 13:05	Questions and Discussion		
13:05 - 14:50		13:05 - 14:50	Lunch break - Exhibition Vendor Sessions: Waters ~ Restek	13:05 - 14:50	Lunch break - Exhibition Vendor Sessions: Agilent Technologies ~ LECO	13:05 - 14:50	Lunch break - Exhibition Vendor Sessions: ThermoFisher ~ Shimadzu/BUCHI		
15:30 - 15:40		Finbarr O'Regan Introduction and Welcome	14:50 - 15:10	André de Kok EU Regulation 669/2009 (import controls) and effects on analytical methodology and logistics in the official laboratory of The Netherlands (NVWA-NRL)	14:50 - 15:10	Emad R. Attallah Pesticides residues in spices - Methods used and most important residues found	14:50 - 15:10	Bruno Dujardin Simplifying complex residue definitions: an update on the progress made	
15:40 - 16:00		Minister at the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine Opening Welcome Speech	15:15 - 15:35	Jim Garvey Formulation types and Q-TOF product profiling and contaminants work	15:15 - 15:35	Thomas Amrein Method for the Determination of Phosphine: Optimization, Validation and Interlaboratory Comparison	15:15 - 15:35	Carmen Tiu Impact of Analytical Residue Reports on MRL's and Risk to Consumers	
16:00 - 16:20	Finbarr O'Regan A Brief history of the EPRW	15:40 - 16:00	Anders Jansson Using LC-TOF as a routine method of screening samples	15:40 - 16:00	Angelika Steinborn The use of a standardized hydrolysis module – A solution for the analysis of pesticides with complex residues?	15:35 - 15:50	Questions and Discussion		
16:20 - 16:50	Lutz Alder Keynote Lecture 1 - 20 Years EPRW - Should we pay tribute to the Colorado Beetle?	16:05 - 16:20	Questions and Discussion	16:05 - 16:20	Questions and Discussion	15:50 - 16:55	Poster Awards & Closing Remarks		
16:50 - 17:30	Refreshment Break in Exhibition Area	16:20 - 17:15	Refreshment Break - Exhibition & Posters Vendor Session - Bruker Daltonics	16:20 - 17:15	Refreshment Break - Exhibition & Posters Vendor Session - Phenomenex				
17:30 - 18:00	Sergio Nanita Keynote Lecture 2 - The Future of Pesticide Residue Analysis Forecasted by Advances in Mass Spectrometry	17:15 - 18:00	<p style="text-align: center;">Poster Session II Topics: <i>Development and Application of Analytical Methods Other Posters</i></p>	17:15 - 18:00	<p style="text-align: center;">Poster Session III Topics: <i>Monitoring, Risk Assessment and Regulatory Issues Vendor Posters</i></p>				
18:00 - 18:30	Jan von Kietzell Keynote Lecture 3 - Developments in EU legislation on pesticide residues								
18:30 - 19:30	<p style="text-align: center;">Poster Session I and Welcome Reception Topics: <i>General Poster Review</i> Join us in the Exhibition Hall & Poster Zone Areas</p>								
		1830 - 2000	<p style="text-align: center;">Optional City Walking Tour Departing from Convention Centre, Ticket Required</p>	20:00 - Late	<p style="text-align: center;">Conference Dinner Coach Transfers, Ticket Required</p>				

0900 - 1700 hr
Optional Day Tour
Glendalough & Powerscourt

Departing Convention Centre at 0900hr
Ticket Required

Please note that this timetable is provided simply as a guide. Timings and activities listed are subject to change. The conference takes no liability for any changes.