

METHODS OF SAMPLING FOR THE CONTROL OF PESTICIDE RESIDUES.

1 **General.**

On the sampling form, the following information needs to be recorded:

- information of the principal
 - name/number client.
 - if unknown, name and address sampling location, correspondence address, invoice address, telephone/fax number and email address.
- Information of the sample:
 - Product
 - Variety
 - Supplier
 - Country of origin
 - Sample code
 - Traceability code
- Essential type of analyse (*screening GC, LC or specific, with the name of the pesticide*).

2 **Sampling**

For reliable analyses good sampling is very important. Improper sampling might result in wrong conclusions. This guideline contains information for proper sampling.

Liquid samples.

For the analysis of pesticide residues in liquid samples are glass bottles available with cap with Teflon insert (1 litre). The bottle must be filled completely.

Other samples.

The sampling and the supplying has to occur conform the Dutch laws. Contamination and deterioration of samples must be prevented at all stages, because they may affect the analytical results. Each lot to be checked for compliance must be sampled separately.

The minimum number of primary samples to be taken from a lot is determined from Table 1.

Table 1: Minimum number of primary samples to be taken from the lot

Minimum number of primary samples to be taken from a lot
1

Each primary sample should be taken from a randomly chosen position in the lot, as far as practicable. The primary samples must consist of sufficient material to provide the laboratory sample(s) required from the lot.

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Table 2.

Number of cans, cartons or other containers in the lot	The minimum number of units required for the laboratory sample
1 tot 25	1
26 tot 100	5
>100	10

For fresh and vegetables the minimum size is 1 kg with a minimum amount of 10 units. If this 10 units weight more than 5 kg, the minimum amount is 5 units.

Table 3

	Commodity classification	Examples	Nature of primary sample to be taken	Minimum size of each laboratory sample
1.	All fresh fruits All fresh vegetables including potatoes and sugar beets and excluding herbs			
1.1.	Small sized fresh products units generally < 25 g	Berries, peas, olives	Whole units, or packages, or units taken with a sampling device	1kg
1.2.	Medium sized fresh products, units generally 25 to 250 g	Apples, oranges	Whole units	1kg (at least 10 units)
1.3.	Large sized fresh products, units generally > 250 g	Cabbages, cucumbers, grapes (bunches)	Whole unit(s)	2kg (at least 5 units)

	Commodity classification	Examples	Nature of primary sample to be taken	Minimum size of each laboratory sample
2.	Pulses	Beans, dried; peas, dried		1kg
	Cereal grains	Rice, wheat		1kg
	Tree nuts	Except coconuts		1kg
		Coconuts		5 units
	Oilseeds	Peanuts		0,5 kg
	Seeds for beverages and sweets	Coffee beans		0,5 kg
3.	Herbs	Fresh parsley	Whole units	0,5 kg

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		Others, fresh		0,2 kg
	<i>(for dried herbs see part 4 of this table)</i>			
	Spices	Dried	Whole units or taken with a sampling device	0,1 kg

4.	Secondary food commodities of plant origin, dried fruits, vegetables, herbs, hops, milled cereal products Derived products of plant origin, teas, herb teas, vegetable oils, juices and miscellaneous products e.g. processed olives and citrus molasses Manufactured foods (single ingredient) of plant origin, with or without packing medium or minor ingredients, such as flavouring agents, spices and condiments, and which is normally pre-packed and ready for consumption with or without cooking Manufactured foods (multi-ingredient) of plant origin, including products with ingredients of animal origin where the ingredient(s) of plant origin predominate(s), breads and other cooked cereal products			
	Commodity classification	Examples	Nature of primary sample to be taken	Minimum size of each laboratory sample
4.1.	Products of high unit value		Packages or units taken with a sampling device	0,1 kg
4.2.	Solid products of low bulk	Hops, tea, herb tea	Packaged units or units taken with a sampling device	0,2 kg
4.3.	Other solid products	Bread, flour, dried fruit	Packages or other whole units, or units taken with a sampling device	0,5 kg
4.4.	Liquid products	Vegetable oils, juices	Packaged units or units taken with a sampling device	0,5 l or 0,5 kg

Sampling requirement is available for free by Groen Agro Control.

If there is any question, please do not hesitate to contact us.

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Examples	Nature of primary sample to be taken	Minimum size of each laboratory sample
Bulk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - cherry - small fruit - pea - beans - radish and similar 	Little-sized fresh products, less than 25 gram per unit	1 kilogram
Prune Potatoes Apple Avocado Banana Lemon Kiwi Mandarin Mango Nectarine Paprika Pear Peach Orange Tomato and similar	Medium-sized fresh products, 25-250 gram per unit	minimum 1 kg (minimum 25 units) minimum 1 kg (minimum 10 units)
cauliflower carrot Broccoli cucumber coal melon lettuce sugar beet bunch of grapes packed goods with beans, pea, small fruit and similar	Big-sized fresh products, more than 250 gram per unit	minimum 2 kg (minimum 5 units)