ANALYSIS OF PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS FOR MONITORING PROGRAMME

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- ***PRESENTATION**
- **ACTIVITY OF PESTICIDE UNIT**



- MONITORING PROGRAM PPPs
- *****EXPERIENCE ON COUNTERFEIT PRODUCTS

National Institute of Health (Istituto Superiore Sanità –ISS) is the technical body of the Italian Ministry of Health.



Its duty is:

Research

Scientific and technical advice at the Ministry of Health and at peripheral bodies of National Health Service.

8 Centers Administrative offices and Departments technical service offices Istituto Superiore di Sanità

Department of Environmental and Primary Prevention



PESTICIDE UNIT

Head of Unit

• Dr Danilo Attard Barbini

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Researchers

- Dr G. Amendola
- Dr T. Generali
- Dr. P. Pelosi
- Dr. A. Santilio

2 Technician

- Mrs S. Girolimetti
- Dr. P. Stefanelli



Three National Reference Laboratories:

- pesticide residues in fruit and vegetables (multiresidue method- QuEChERS),
- ➤ animal origin products (multiresidue methods),
- ➤ single residue methods (phenoxyacid, BAC, DDAC, Chlormequat, Mepiquat, Fenbutatin oxide etc.)





Accredited by Italian accreditation body (UNI CEI EN ISO/IEC 17025)

Technical support to the official laboratories and to the Health Ministry -Plant Protection Products Office

In the field of public health - research plans and projects on pesticide residues and on plant protection products.

Evaluation of the technical dossiers for the authorisation of PPPs under EU Regulation 1107/2009 (chemical and physical properties, analytical methods, residues and their risk assessment for consumers)

For mammalian toxicology, environmental and eco-toxicology sections are involved other two units of the Department.

For efficacy section University of Napoli and Torino are involved.

- 2° level analysis after enforcement activities of the official laboratories:
- residue of pesticides
- plant protection product active ingredient

The Pesticide Unit is involved in the official control for plant protection product:

- ➤ Scientific and technical support to the official laboratory (monitoring programme)
- ➤ Information on the applicability of the analytical methods for determination of active substances in Plant Protection Products (CIPAC methods, methods developed by applicants)
- ≥2° level analysis after enforcement activities

In the monitoring programme the official laboratories check the composition of the PPP in terms of analysis of the products

- ✓identification of the active ingredient
- ✓ content of active ingredient
- ✓ physical and chemical properties

Results of the years 2011 and 2012 published by the Health Ministry

http://www.salute.gov.it/imgs/C_17_pubblicazioni_1995_allegato.pdf

During the years 2008 – 2011, the controls on PPPs are increased, even if only in the 2012 a decrease of 7% has been pointed out.

The control of PPPs is performed according to the State-Regions Permanent Conference adoption "Adoption of the control plan on the placing on the market and PPPs use for the years 2009-2013".

This agreement contains uniform operational guidelines for the control plan implementation by Regions/Provinces on the placing on the market and PPPs use.

The controls are carried out by

- the Regions through their services AASSLL for inspections and through ARPA for analytical controls
- Carabinieri command for the protection of health through NAS
- Central Inspectorate of fraud prevention and protecting the quality of agri-food through their office.

The controls are performed on:

- ✓ Sale
- ✓ Labelling- packaging and safety card
- ✓ Composition on PPPs
- ✓ User level



The analytical controls were performed on 36 active substances for a total of 226 samples of plant protection products.

Qualitative and quantitative analysis

The 2° level after enforcement analysis is performed by the National Institute of Health (Pesticide Unit)

Content of the active ingredient

Confirmation or not of the results obtained from the official laboratory when the results is not according to the label content.

The analysis are performed by CIPAC Method or analytical methods submitted by applicant during the authorisation process.





During the years 2000-2011

Chloridazon
Chlortalonil α -naphthylacetic acid
Pendimethalin
2,4-D

Thiophanate methyl

Experience on the analysis of PPPs counterfeits

During the years 2011-2013 samples of PPPs counterfeits were analysed.

- >IR spectra
- ➤ Chromatographic analysis (active ingredient and impurities profile)

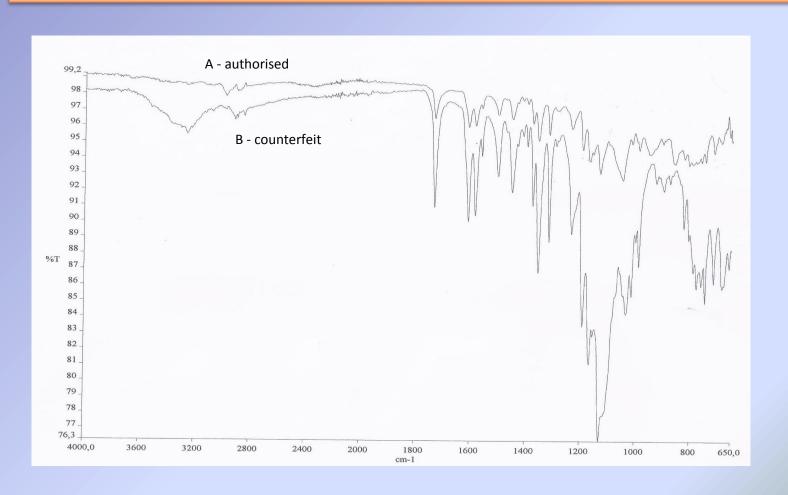
Experience on the analysis of PPPs counterfeits

The IR spectra were performed for the authorised products and for the counterfeit products.

(Perkin Elmer Spectrum one)

Examples of the comparison is given in the following figure 1 and 2

Experience on the analysis of PPPs counterfeits - Figure 1



Experience on the analysis of PPPs counterfeits – Figure 2

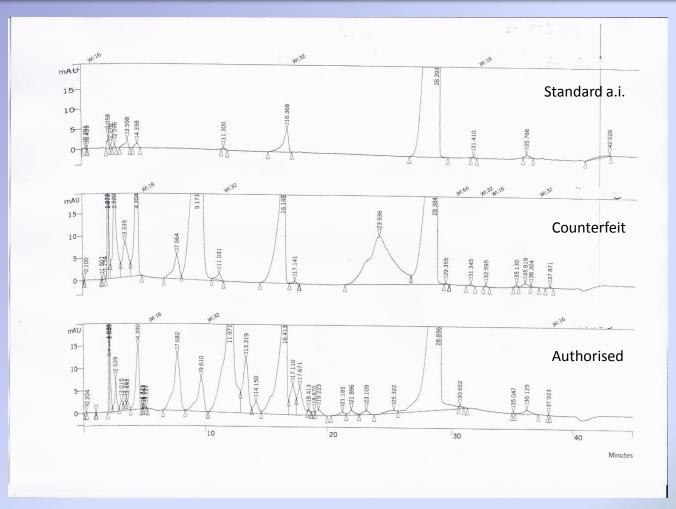


Experience on the analysis of PPPs counterfeits

The chromatographic profile is determined by HPLC/DAD and a comparison between the chromatographic profile is performed.

Examples of the chromatographic profile are given in the figure 2 and 3.

Experience on the analysis of PPPs counterfeits – Figure 3



Experience on the analysis of PPPs counterfeits

The chromatographic conditions:

HPLC Varian equipped with DAD

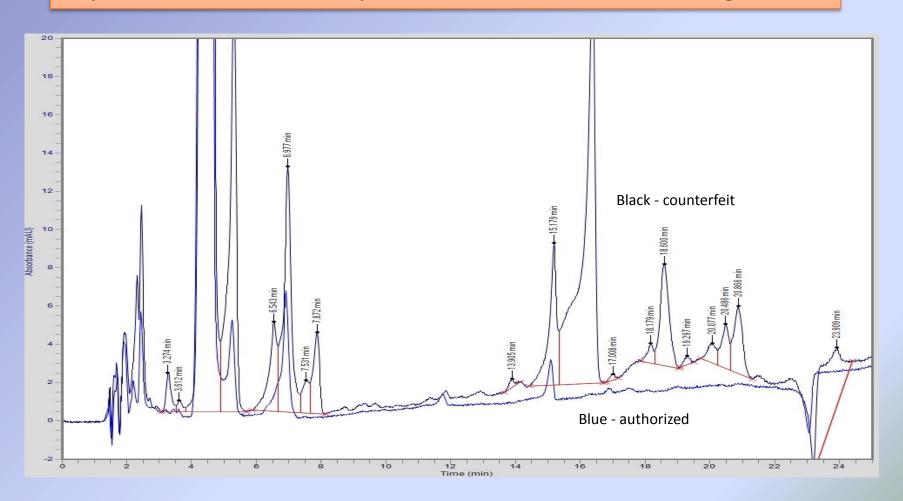
Column: Zorbax Rx C8, 250 x 4.6 mm; 5 µm

Gradient: 15%CH3CN (5 min), 40% CH3CN (35 min), 15%

CH₃CN (10min)

DAD: 229 nm

Experience on the analysis of PPPs counterfeits – Figure 4



Experience on the analysis of PPPs counterfeits

The chromatographic conditions:

HPLC PERKIN ELMER equipped with DAD

Column: Zorbax SB C8, 150 x 4.6 mm; 5 μm

Gradient: 30% Eluent B (0 min), 100% Eluent B (23 min),

30% Eluent B (28 min)

Eluent B: mixture CH3CN/H2O/Acetic acid

DAD: 254 nm

Experience on the analysis of PPPs counterfeits

Qualitative analysis

A comparison between the retention time of each compound referred to the active ingredient is performed.

Quantitative analysis

Referred to the active ingredient in the PPPs authorised and normalised to 100.

Experience on the analysis of PPPs counterfeits

To confirm each components of the chromatographic profile we need of LC/MS/MS and GC/MS/MS.



Experience on the analysis of PPPs counterfeits

To perform this analysis we need to know

the spectra of each component the most abundance ions the parent and daughter ion

Experience on the analysis of PPPs counterfeits - problem

No standards commercially available to check the components of the products.



