

ABOUT OPTA EUROPE

OPTA Europe is the voice of leading organic processing and trade companies in Europe.





A large share of total EU import & export and processing of organic products.



BACKGROUND

Regulation (EU) 2018/848 on organic production and labelling of organic products

Article 28

Precautionary measures to avoid the **presence** of non-authorised products and substances

Article 29

Measures to be taken in the event of the **presence** of non-authorised products or substances





UPOP project Ultra Low Levels of Pesticides in Organic Products

relana® Communication Note 25-01

https://www.relana-online.de/en/position-papers/



Aim of the project

Analytical approaches

Results

Summary and Conclusions

Aim of the project

- Get reliable and statistically sound data about the "presence" of pesticides in products of organic agriculture
- Regulation 2018/848 articles 28 and 29: "presence" of non-authorised products and substances
- Is "presence" appropriate and meaningful to justify any activities or measures merely on the "presence" of pesticides?

Analytical approaches



- Take at least 20 samples of organic agriculture
- Applying the common analytical MRM approach, including common sensitivities and thus results.
 The requested reporting limit is:

 10 ppb (µg/kg)
 Corresponding to 0.010 mg/kg
- Analyse the same samples again with the most sensitive approach you are able to apply. The reporting of results should be as low as technically feasible. May be, it is possible to achieve 10 ppt (ng/kg)?

Analytical approaches



- All 11 laboratories of the relana® circle for excellence in pesticide and contaminant testing participated in this project
- The laboratories are located in 5 different European countries:
 Belgium, Germany, Greece, Italy, and Spain
- Thus, the samples included resp. analysed within this project cover most relevant areas of organic agriculture production across Europe as well as imported products from other parts of the world.

Results

Basics:

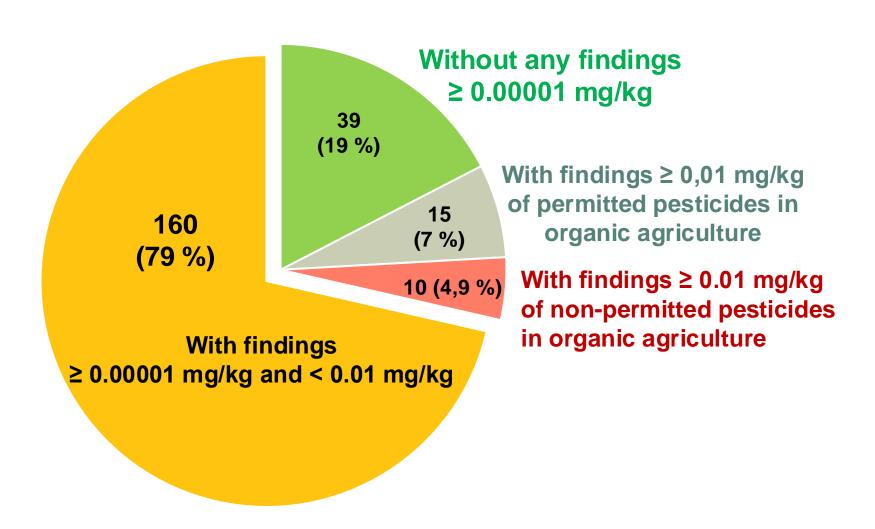
- Analysed products cover mostly all kind of fresh fruits and vegetables (from A as Apple to Z as Zucchini).
- The big majority of the products were unprocessed without the risk of a contamination during possible processing.
- Also, a small number of processed samples
 (fruit purée, rice, tea, wheat) or seeds (sesame,
 sunflower, corn) were analysed.

Results

Basic findings:

- 203 samples in total
- 39 samples (19%) without any findings ≥ 0,00001 mg/kg
- 160 samples (79%) with findings between \geq 0,00001 mg/kg = \geq 0,01 ug/kg = \geq 10 ng/kg (ppt) and < 0.01 mg/kg
- 25 samples with findings ≥ 0,01 mg/kg (12,3%)
 - ==> 15 out of 25: allowed substances (7,4%) (Azadirachtin, Spinosyn A/D, Pyrethrins)
 - ==> 10 samples with non-authorised substances (4,9%)





Results



Selected important fruits and vegetables-

Total number of samples: 97

Minimum number of samples analysed: 5

"Important" in terms of market volume(s)

Commodity group	Total No. of Samples	No. of Samples ≥ 0,01 mg/kg (≥ 10 µg/kg)	No. of Samples ≥ 0,00001 mg/kg (≥ 0,01 μg/kg)	No. of Samples without any detection
Apples	8	0	8 (100%)	0
Bananas	26	3	24 (92%)	2
Carrots	9	0	9 (100%)	0
Grapes	5	1	5 (100%)	0
Nectarines	6	1	5 (83%)	1
Oranges	5	0	4 (80%)	1
Paprika = Sweet pepper	5	0	4 (80%)	1
Peaches	9	2	7 (78%)	2
Pears	7	0	6 (86%)	1
Strawberries	5	1	5 (100%)	0
Tomatoes	12	2	8 (67%)	4
TOTAL	97	10	85	12

Summary and Conclusions

From the analytical point of view, it is to be noted, that:

- Limits of detection and quantification are variable, depending on the applied analytical method and the technical instruments available.
- Limits of detection and quantification are variable, depending on the aim of the requested analysis.
- Substances applied over a long period of time are omnipresent (like pesticides).
- A "Zero" concentration (level) does not exist.
- Substances are in principle also present below the analytical limits of detection resp. quantification.



Summary and Conclusions

It must be concluded, that **depending** on the

- technical capabilities of pesticide testing laboratories,
- additional efforts applied compared to routine approaches, and
- willingness of laboratories' clients to pay for these additional efforts

it is possible to identify and quantify "unauthorised" substances in mostly every food product, independent how this was produced resp. cultivated.

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Summary and Conclusions

→ Is the "presence" of a non-authorized product /substance an appropriate concept to determine the organic integrity?





Summary and Conclusions

How to deal with the described situation?

Can the lower analytical limit of quantification of Regulation 396/2005 be part of the solution?

*MRL = Asterix MRL approach

ALSO PART OF THE SOLUTION?

- Harmonized approach on naturally occurring substances / environmental contaminants (bromide, chlorates...) in organics as established by EFSA https://efsa.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.2903/j.efsa.2024.8753
- Harmonized processing factors as established by EFSA https://zenodo.org/records/1488653#.XPo yJMt7mUm



The Commission report due end 2025 is an opportunity to review the obligations & procedures based on 'the presence' (Arts 28 and 29) in the light of latest scientific findings.

THANK YOU





