

THE LABORATORY ACCREDITATION FOR THE ANALYSIS OF THE PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS: AN ITALIAN EXPERIENCE.

Angela Santilio and Patrizia Stefanelli

National Institute of Health – Department of Environmental and Primary Prevention – Pesticide Unit. V.le Regina Elena, 299 – 00161 Rome. angela.santilio@iss.it

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In the framework of the collaboration with Health Ministry and National Institute of Health (ISS), it was implemented the quality assurance system of the Pesticide Unit, according to the UNI CEI EN ISO/IEC 17025.

It is fundamental that the control and verification of assets on the official samples are based on quality and reliable data according to the actual law. To obtain this aim it is essential to obtain the accreditation according to the UNI CEI EN ISO/IEC 17025.

For this reason it is important to have a quality assurance plan, ensure that the results of the tests are comparable, ensure that the analysis on PPP are performed following the quality criteria of uncertainty measurement.

The achievement of the quality assurance system could carry out to the activity standardization (art. 8 of EU Regulation n. 882/2004) in the control of PPPs through procedure and documented analytical methods. The definition of these procedures allowed to have an instructive level (art. 6 EU Regulation n.882/2004) on PPPs able to perform and improve the activity of control with efficacy.

The Pesticide Unit has the quality assurance system in the framework of the National Reference Laboratory for Pesticide Residue and this year the Pesticide Unit implemented the quality assurance system for the testing of active ingredient on PPP commercially available in Italy, as request in the collaboration with Health Ministry. In Italy the body accreditation is ACCREDIA and the request of the method accreditation was made on January. The audit of ACCREDIA is scheduled at the end of June 2015.

For the accreditation, the CIPAC analytical method (CIPAC/511) for the determination of Cyprodinil in EC and WG formulation, was chosen. In Italy, there are PPPs, commercially available, containing Cyprodinil, in EC (296 g/kg) and WG (500 g/kg and 375 g/kg) formulation. The audit of ACCREDIA coming up, the laboratory performed six replicate analysis for each type of formulation in two different day with the same operator and the data were used to estimate the repeatability of the method according to the repeatability estimated by CIPAC method.

The uncertainty measurement was evaluated on the basis of the method reproducibility.

In addition, the conformity to the tolerance of the PPPs taking into account the uncertainty measurement was evaluated according to the ILEAC guideline.

The Italian experience can support the authority body and submit information to the Italian official laboratories involved in the control of PPPs.