

ICS 67.040  
CCS C53



**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE  
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

**GB/T 22243-2008**

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**Determination of residue limits of fluroxypyr in rice, vegetable  
and fruit**

大米、蔬菜、水果中氯氟吡氧乙酸残留量的测定

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Standardization Administration of China**

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### Foreword

This standard is proposed and administered by the People's Republic of China Ministry of Health. This standard is drafted by: Jilin Provincial Health Monitoring and Inspection Center. The main drafters of this standard. red light side, Liu Sijie, Li Qing, Bai Shuguang, Cui Yong, Ji Wenliang Rong will. This standard is the first release. Rice, vegetables, fruit fluroxypyr Determination of residues

### 1 Scope

GB/T 22243-2008 is the Chinese national standard on determination of residue limits of fluroxypyr in rice, vegetable and fruit, in the field of food technology. The /T suffix marks it as a recommended standard: it is not compulsory by itself, but it becomes binding as soon as a contract, a tender or a customer specification calls it up - which in practice is how most foreign buyers meet it. It was issued on 31 July 2008 by the Ministry of Health of the People's Republic of China; Standardization Administration of China, and has been in force since 1 November 2008. Classification: ICS 67.040, CCS C53. This page is published from the official record of the standard held by the Chinese standards administration: the identification, the dates, the classification and the issuing body are taken from there. The clause text, the tables and the numeric limits are in the document itself, which is delivered complete in English translation.

This standard specifies the rice, vegetables, fruits determination fluroxypyr residues. This standard applies to rice, vegetables, fruit fluroxypyr residues determination. The standard detection limit of 1.2ng, when the injection volume quite 0.20g, detection was 0.006mg/kg. This standard is the best linear range. 0.02µg/mL ~ 1.00µg/mL. Principle

2 Rice, vegetables, fruit fluroxypyr ethyl acetate extraction, fluroxypyr and a salt dissolved in water, acidified with sulfuric acid aqueous phase After extraction with chloroform, the extract was dissolved in methanol solution was concentrated to dryness, high performance liquid chromatography, separation by reverse phase chromatography, according to Paul Retention time qualitative and quantitative peak area comparison.

### 3 Reagents

3.1 methanol (CH<sub>3</sub>OH).

3.2 sodium acetate (CH<sub>3</sub>COONa).

3.3 ethyl acetate (CH<sub>3</sub>COOC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>).

3.4 phosphoric acid (H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>).

3.5 Sodium carbonate (Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>).

3.6 chloroform (CHCl<sub>3</sub>).

3.7 anhydrous sodium sulfate (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>).

3.8 sulfate (H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>).

3.9 fluroxypyr stock standard solution. Accurately weigh 0.1000g fluroxypyr (purity  $\geq 99\%$ ), dissolved in methanol and set Volume to 100mL, this solution is equivalent to 1.00mg per ml fluroxypyr (save for three months).

3.10 fluroxypyr standard solution. When you use a standard stock solution was diluted 10-fold with methanol, dubbed equivalent to 100 $\mu$ g per milliliter The fluroxypyr through 0.45 $\mu$ m membrane filter and set aside.

### 4 Instrument

4.1 high performance liquid chromatography (with UV detector).

4.2 rotary evaporator.

4.3 nitrogen blowing instrument.

4.4 ultrasonic oscillator. Step

#### 5.1 Sample Processing

5.1.1 Vegetables and fruits. vegetables, fruits and edible parts chopped.

5.1.2 Rice. A sample mill, through a 20 mesh screen.