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

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**Determination of haloxyfop residues in cereals for import and
export**

进出口粮谷中吡氟乙草灵残留量检验方法

(English Translation)

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Foreword

Appendix A of this standard is an informative annex.

This standard is proposed and managed by the National Certification and Accreditation Administration.

This standard was drafted. Hunan Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau of the People's Republic of China.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the sampling, sample preparation and gas chromatographic determination methods for the determination of the residual amount of flufenacetin in the grain import and export.

This standard is applicable to the test of the residual amount of fluridone in imported and exported rice.

2.1 Inspection lot

Take no more than 4000 bags (200t) as an inspection lot.

Goods in the same inspection lot should have the same characteristics, such as. packaging, marking, origin, specifications and grades.

2.2 Number of samples

Calculate the number of sampling bags according to formula (1).

In the formula.

N---the total number of bags;

?---Number of sampling bags.

Note: The value of is an integer, and the fractional part is an integer to the forward position.

2.3.1 Metal single tube sampler

The full length is 55cm (including the handle) and the diameter is 1.5cm~2.0cm. The length of the groove should exceed half of the diagonal length of the bag.

2.3.2 Sampling shovel.

2.3.3 Sample plate.

2.3.4 Sample tube (bag). can be sealed.

2.3.5 Sample cloth or suitable mats.

2.4.1 Reverse packet sampling

Randomly extract 10% of the number of samples to be sampled from each part of the stack (not less than three bags per batch), and stitch all the seams of the bag.

Disassemble, lay flat on the sample cloth or other clean mats, hold the two corners of the bottom of the bag with both hands, lift the angle of about 45 °C, and drag it for more than 1 m.

All the goods in the bag are dumped. Check that the quality of the bag and the bag are even. After confirming the situation, use the sampling shovel to randomly sample the samples at each location.

Pour the sample into the sample container. The number of samples taken per bag should be basically the same.

2.4.2 Sampling in the bag

According to the 90% of the number of bags to be sampled according to 2.2, the upper, middle and lower layers around the stack are randomly drawn in a curved shape. Sampler (2.3.1) The tube groove is facing downward, inserted into the bag from the corner of each bag diagonally, then the tube groove is turned upwards, the sampler is taken out, and the sample is immediately taken.

Pour into a sample container. The number of samples taken per bag should be basically the same as 2.4.1.

The total amount of each batch of samples should be no less than 4kg.

2.4.3 Large sample reduction

Collect all the samples in the concentrated bag and the inverted bag sample, pour it on the sample cloth, and use the sample plate to divide the sample by the quarter method to not less than 2kg.

Mark the mark after the seal and send it to the laboratory in time.

2.5 Sample preparation

The sample was reduced to 1 kg by quartering, all ground and passed through a 40 mesh sieve, mixed, divided into two parts, and placed in a clean container.