

ICS 67.060
CCS B 22

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

SN/T 1606-2005

**Inspection of phenoxy acid herbicides residues in products of
plant origin for import and export. GC**

进出口植物性产品中苯氧羧酸类除草剂残留量检验方法 气相色谱法

(English Translation)

Issued on: August 18, 2005

Implemented on: February 1, 2006

**Issued by: General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and
Quarantine of the People Republic of China**

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Foreword

Appendix A, Appendix B and Appendix C of this standard are informative annexes.

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

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

1 Scope

This standard specifies dicamba, 2,4-D-propionic acid, 2,4-D, 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxypropionic acid, 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy Sampling, sample preparation and gas chromatography-mass spectrometry for the determination of residual acetic acid and 2,4-D-butyric acid.

This standard applies to wheat, barley, soybean, rapeseed and rice dicamba, 2,4-D-propionic acid, 2,4-D, 2,4,5-trichlorobenzene.

Examination of the residual amount of oxypropionic acid, 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid, and 2,4-D-butyric acid.

2.1 Inspection lot

Take no more than 4,000 bags for 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

Determine the number of samples according to equation (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 Sampling tools

2.3.1

Metal single tube sampler. stainless steel tube, full length 55cm (including handle), diameter 1.5cm, groove length should exceed the diagonal length of the bag Half of the degree.

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 3 bags per batch), and stitch all the seams of the bag.

Disassemble, lay flat on the sample cloth or other clean bedding, hold the two corners of the bag with both hands, lift the angle of about 45°, and drag it about 1m to make it inside the bag.

All the goods are dumped. Check that the quality of the bag and the bag are even. After confirming that the situation is normal, use a sampling shovel to randomly take samples from various parts.

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

2.4.3 Large sample reduction

Collect all the samples taken from the inverted bag sampling and the in-bag sampling, pour onto the sample cloth, and use the sample plate to divide the sample by the quarter method.