

# 氟啶虫酰胺和联苯菊酯在桃上的 残留行为及膳食摄入风险评估

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**摘要:**【目的】研究氟啶虫酰胺和联苯菊酯在桃上的残留行为, 评估两种农药的长期膳食摄入慢性风险, 推荐两种农药在桃上的最大残留限量值(MRL), 计算推荐值和国际标准值对中国普通消费者的保护水平。【方法】建立乙酸乙酯 QuEChERS-GC-ECD 同时测定桃中氟啶虫酰胺和联苯菊酯残留量的分析方法, 分析两种农药在桃中的残留消解及最终残留量, 进行膳食摄入风险评估, 计算慢性风险商(RQc)及 MRL 对中国普通消费者的保护水平(CPLc)。【结果】氟啶虫酰胺和联苯菊酯在桃中的消解速率符合一级反应动力学方程, 半衰期分别为 2.5~5.6 d、1.6~6.7 d, 属易消解农药。推荐采收间隔期(PHI)为 14 d, 普通人群对氟啶虫酰胺和联苯菊酯的 RQc 分别为 18.0%、45.1%, 桃的贡献率分别为 0.09%、0.2%。桃上氟啶虫酰胺和联苯菊酯的美国 MRL 对中国普通消费者的保护水平分别为 5.37、2.06, 试验推荐 MRL 的保护水平分别为 5.53、2.19。【结论】采用改进的乙酸乙酯 QuEChERS-GC-ECD 方法, 可简便、快捷地实现氟啶虫酰胺和联苯菊酯的同时检测。按照推荐 PHI, 两种农药的长期膳食摄入慢性风险均处于可接受水平。推荐 MRL 严于美国 MRL, 但二者对中国普通消费者慢性膳食风险起到的保护水平较为一致。

**关键词:** 桃; 氟啶虫酰胺; 联苯菊酯; 残留消解; 膳食摄入风险评估; 最大残留限量

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## Residues and dietary intake risk assessment of flonicamid and bifenthrin in peach

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**Abstract:** 【Objective】To provide the basic data for rational use of flonicamid and bifenthrin, the residual characteristic of the two pesticides used in peach were studied, and the chronic risk assessment of long-term dietary intake of the two pesticides were evaluated. The maximum residue limits (MRLs) of flonicamid and bifenthrin in peach were recommended, and the comparisons with the international MRLs were analyzed. 【Methods】An analytical method was established to simultaneously detect the residues of flonicamid and bifenthrin in peach. The samples were extracted with ethyl acetate, purified with QuEChERS method, detected with gas chromatography-electron capture detector (GC-ECD), and quantified with external standard method. The digestion patterns and the final residues of flonicamid and bifenthrin in peach were analyzed. The national estimated daily intake (NEDI) or theoretical maximum daily intake (TMDI) were calculated by using the supervised trial median residue (STMR) or maximum residual limit (MRL), and the chronic risk quotient (RQc) was calculated according to the acceptable daily intake (ADI). The pre-harvest interval (PHI) and MRLs for the two pesticides were recommended.

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The protection level (CPLc) of recommended MRLs and international standards for the two pesticides in peach were evaluated separately and compared.【Results】At the spiked level of 0.01, 0.1 and 1.0 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>, the recovery rate of flonicamid ranged from 86% to 104%, and the relative standard deviation (RSD) ranged from 1.5% to 5.5%. At the same spiked concentrations, the recovery rate of bifenthrin was between 82% and 92%, and the RSD was between 1.9% and 2.2%. The limits of quantitation (LOQ) of both pesticides in peach were 0.01 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>. The field trials for final residue were conducted in eight provinces in 2018, including Shandong, Hebei, Henan, Zhejiang, Shanxi, Sichuan, Liaoning and Hubei provinces. The dynamic digestion experiments were carried out in Liaoning, Hubei, Hebei and Zhejiang provinces. The degradation patterns of flonicamid and bifenthrin in peach accorded with the first-order reaction kinetic equation, and the half-life was 2.5-5.6 d and 1.6-6.7 d, respectively, proving that the two pesticides are easily digested. The original deposition amounts were slightly different in different regions, and the experimental site in Liaoning province was relatively low. The high single fruit weight of peach, which was 2-4 times of that of other varieties on average was speculated. The application of pesticides in the fruit expansion stage had a greater dilution effect on pesticides compared with other varieties. 15% bifenthrin·flufenbutin suspension concentrate (SC) was applied twice in accordance with the highest recommended dosage (37.5 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>) in peach trees. At 14 days after the second application, the final residue range of flonicamid was from less than 0.01 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup> to 0.033 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup> with the STMR of 0.015 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>, and the final residue range of bifenthrin was from less than 0.01 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup> to 0.029 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup> with the STMR of 0.012 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>. At 21 days after the second application, the final residue range of flonicamid was from less than 0.01 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup> to 0.024 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>, and the final residue range of bifenthrin was from less than 0.01 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup> to 0.025 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>, which both with the STMR of lower than LOQ in the analyzed samples. The final residual quantity decreased with the extension of sampling interval. PHI was recommended to be 14 d. Flonicamid was registered on seven edible crops such as rice, cucumber, potato, apple and tea, while bifenthrin was registered on twelve edible crops such as wheat, tomato, cucumber, apple, cotton, sugar cane and tea. According to GB 2763, the ADI values of flonicamid and bifenthrin are 0.07 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup> bw and 0.01 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup> bw, respectively. The dietary intake risk assessment showed that the chronic risk quotient of long-term dietary intake for the general population to flonicamid and bifenthrin was 18.0% and 45.1%, respectively, to which, the contribution of peach was 0.09% and 0.2%, respectively. The results suggested that flonicamid and bifenthrin generally does not pose an unacceptable chronic risk of long-term dietary intake on the general population, and peaches were only a small percentage of the total dietary intake risk. According to HR, the MRL values of the two pesticides on peaches were both recommended to be 0.1 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>. The TMDI of flonicamid and bifenthrin were calculated to be 0.798 1 mg and 0.288 0 mg, and the CPLc was 5.53 and 2.19, respectively. According to the MRLs in USA, the TMDIs of flonicamid and bifenthrin were calculated to be 0.821 0 mg and 0.306 3 mg, and the CPLc was 5.37 and 2.06, respectively. The MRLs recommended in this study would be stricter than the USA MRLs, but they had a relatively consistent protection against the chronic dietary risk for Chinese consumers. The reason might be the lower risk contribution of peach.【Conclusion】The improved ethyl acetate QuEChERS-GC-ECD method was convenient and fast for simultaneous detection of flonicamid and bifenthrin. In accordance with the recommended use of PHI, the RQC of the two pesticides in peach were acceptable. The MRLs recommended in this experiment for peach are stricter than those in USA, but the protection levels against the chronic dietary risk for Chinese consumers are similar.

**Key words:** Peach; Flonicamid; Bifenthrin; Residual characteristic; Dietary intake risk assessment; Maximum residue limits

在我国桃树主栽区,桃蚜每年的发生都较严重,化学防治仍是主要措施<sup>[1-2]</sup>。因桃蚜具有发生危害早、发育历期短、繁殖速率快、易卷叶危害并产生蜜蜡等特点,施药难度大,易造成用药量增加,并导致抗药性的产生<sup>[3]</sup>,果园桃蚜防治困难问题突出。氟啶虫酰胺(Flonicamid)作为9C类选择性同翅目拒食剂产品中的唯一成员,其独特的作用机理对蚜虫<sup>[4-5]</sup>高效,对有益节肢动物如蜜蜂等低风险<sup>[6]</sup>;联苯菊酯(Bifenthrin)作为一种拟除虫菊酯类杀虫杀螨剂,具有击倒作用强、快速、长残效的特点,对桃小食心虫、番茄白粉虱<sup>[7]</sup>等具有较好的防效,与氟啶虫酰胺进行复配能够弥补其速效性上的不足。经查询,氟啶虫酰胺在防治苹果、枣蚜虫上,联苯菊酯在防治苹果桃小食心虫上已获得登记,二者有着广阔的应用前景<sup>[8]</sup>。

近几年,氟啶虫酰胺和联苯菊酯在残留分析和风险评估方面的研究逐渐受到重视。已有报道,采用QuEChERS或固相萃取、凝胶渗透色谱净化(GPC)技术,结合GC-ECD、GC-MS、LC-MS<sup>[9-12]</sup>等方法,可分别实现对氟啶虫酰胺和联苯菊酯的测定。国内外已开展了氟啶虫酰胺在卷心菜、棉花、苹果、金银花<sup>[13-16]</sup>上以及联苯菊酯在小麦、荔枝<sup>[17-18]</sup>上的残留分析及膳食风险评估研究,尚未开展二者在桃上的相关研究。GB 2763<sup>[19]</sup>尚未规定两种农药在桃上的最大残留限量值(MRL),缺少二者的安全性评价依据。笔者拟改进QuEChERS-GC-ECD方法,以乙酸乙酯为提取溶剂,利用GC-ECD实现对桃中氟啶虫酰胺和联苯菊酯的快速、同时检测,并对两种农药在桃上的最终残留量和残留消解趋势进行分析,对其长期膳食摄入慢性风险进行评估,为农药在桃生产上的合理使用及其在桃上MRL的推荐采用提供数据支撑。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 田间试验材料

供试药剂为15%联苯菊酯·氟啶虫酰胺悬浮剂,由青岛中达农业科技有限公司提供。依据农药登记残留试验区域指南<sup>[20]</sup>、农作物中农药残留试验准则<sup>[21]</sup>的要求,最终残留试验于2018年在山东烟台、河北定州、河南新乡、浙江杭州、山西晋中、四川成都、辽宁兴城、湖北武汉等八地开展,并在其中四地开展残留消解试验。供试桃树均为当地主栽品种,

长势良好,分别为:山东‘高山白桃’、河北‘京红大桃’、河南‘雪桃’、浙江‘艳红’、山西‘大久保’、四川‘皮球桃’、辽宁‘金宝桃’、湖北‘湖锦蜜露’,树龄5~9 a。在风速小于 $3\text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ 、气温低于 $40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 、没有降雨及预计施药后2 h内没有降雨的情况下施药。

### 1.2 仪器、药剂与试剂

GC-2010plus气相色谱仪(配ECD检测器),日本SHIMADZU;MX-F快速混匀器,美国SCIOLOGEX;IKA T25高速匀浆机,德国IKA;TD5A-WS高速离心机,上海卢湘仪;电子天平(感量 $0.01\text{ g}$ ),赛多利斯。

$100\text{ }\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ 氟啶虫酰胺(Flonicamid)标准溶液,AccuStandard, Inc;  $1\ 000\text{ }\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ 联苯菊酯(Bifenthrin)标准溶液,农业农村部环境质量监督检验测试中心(天津);色谱纯乙酸乙酯,ACS;色谱纯丙酮、正己烷,科密欧化学试剂有限公司;  $40\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ 乙二胺-N-丙基硅烷硅胶(PSA), Agela Technologies; 石墨化碳黑, Agilent Technologies; 分析纯无水硫酸镁,凯信化学;  $0.22\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ 微孔尼龙滤膜,青云实验耗材有限公司。

### 1.3 最终残留试验

试验设处理小区和对照小区,每小区至少4株桃树。于桃蚜发生初期均匀喷雾,以企业推荐最高剂量 $37.5\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ 施药2次,施药间隔期7 d。对照小区同期进行清水对照。于末次施药后14、21 d,每个小区采集2个平行样品。

### 1.4 残留消解试验

在辽宁兴城、湖北武汉、河北定州、浙江杭州四地开展残留消解试验。残留消解试验在最终残留试验小区内开展,分别于末次施药后2 h、3 d、7 d、14 d、21 d采集桃子样品。

### 1.5 残留分析方法

1.5.1 样品前处理 称取匀浆样品 $10.0\text{ g}$ 于 $50\text{ mL}$ 离心管中,加入乙酸乙酯 $10.0\text{ mL}$ ,涡旋振荡提取 $1\text{ min}$ ,加入氯化钠和无水硫酸镁各 $2\text{ g}$ ,剧烈振摇 $10\text{ s}$ 。 $4\ 000\text{ r}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ ,离心 $3\text{ min}$ ,取上清液进行QuEChERS净化。分别称取PSA  $0.6\text{ g}$ 、无水硫酸镁 $1.0\text{ g}$ 、石墨化碳黑 $0.2\text{ g}$ 于 $15\text{ mL}$ 离心管中,加入上清液 $4\text{ mL}$ ,涡旋混匀净化,静置后过 $0.22\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ 微孔尼龙滤膜,待测。

1.5.2 检测条件 Rtx-5色谱柱( $30\text{ m}\times 0.25\text{ mm}\times 0.25\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ ),柱流量 $1.0\text{ mL}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ ,程序升温: $150\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 保

持2 min,以 $6\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ 升至 $270\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,保持5 min。分流进样(20:1),进样口温度 $250\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,检测器温度 $320\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 。在此条件下,氟啶虫酰胺和联苯菊酯的保留时间分别为4.9 min和17.1 min。

1.5.3 标准曲线绘制 用乙酸乙酯做溶剂,配制 $4.0\text{ }\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ 氟啶虫酰胺和联苯菊酯标准储备液,并依次稀释成 $1.0$ 、 $0.5$ 、 $0.1$ 、 $0.05$ 、 $0.02$ 、 $0.01\text{ }\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ 系列混合标准工作溶液。按照1.5.2检测条件进样,以标准溶液浓度对峰面积作图,分别绘制氟啶虫酰胺和联苯菊酯的标准工作曲线。

1.5.4 添加回收试验 称取16份桃空白样品,每份空白样品10.0 g,其中1份用于空白对照试验,15份用于添加回收试验:分别向空白桃样品中添加 $0.01$ 、 $0.1$ 、 $1.0\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ 三个质量分数的氟啶虫酰胺和联苯菊酯标准溶液,每个质量分数均5次重复。按照1.5.1样品前处理和1.5.2检测条件进行分析测定,计算添加回收率和相对标准偏差(RSD)。

## 1.6 膳食风险评估及临时限量保护水平

采用规范残留试验中值(STMR/STMR-P)或最大残留限量(MRL),计算国家估算每日摄入量(NEDI)(公式1)或理论每日最大摄入量(TMDI)(公式2)<sup>[22]</sup>。根据日允许摄入量(ADI $\times$  bw),计算慢性风险商(RQc)(公式3)。RQc $<$ 100%,则认为农药残留对一般人群健康不会产生不可接受的风险;反之,则存在不可接受的风险,数值越大,风险越大。推荐15%联苯菊酯·氟啶虫酰胺悬浮剂在桃上使用的安全间隔期(PHI),及氟啶虫酰胺和联苯菊酯在桃上MRL,评估推荐值、国际标准值对中国普通消费者的保护水平(CPLc)(公式4)<sup>[23]</sup>。CPLc $>$ 1,表明MRL值达到可接受的保护水平,CPLc值越高,保护水平越高;反之,未达到可接受的保护水平。

$$\text{公式1: NEDI} = \sum [\text{STMR}_i (\text{STMR-P}_i) \times F_i]$$

$$\text{公式2: TMDI} = \sum (\text{MRL}_i \times F_i)$$

$$\text{公式3: RQc} = \text{NEDI} / (\text{ADI} \times \text{bw}) \times 100\%$$

$$\text{公式4: CPLc} = (\text{ADI} \times \text{bw}) / \text{TMDI}$$

公式中,STMR<sub>i</sub>—农药在作物中的规范残留试验中值,若无此值可以MRL<sub>i</sub>替代;STMR-P<sub>i</sub>—用加工因子校正的规范残留试验中值;MRL<sub>i</sub>—某一农产品或食品中农药最大残留限量;F<sub>i</sub>—一般人群某一食品的消费量;ADI—每日允许摄入量;bw—我国普通人群人均体重,一般按63 kg计;RQc—慢性风险商;CPLc—MRL值对长期膳食摄入慢性风险的保

护水平。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 分析方法的线性范围、准确度和精密度

标准曲线在 $0.01\sim 1.0\text{ }\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ 质量浓度范围内线性良好,线性范围覆盖2个数量级,线性回归方程分别为:氟啶虫酰胺 $Y=3\ 067\ 373 X+31\ 774$ ,联苯菊酯 $Y=805\ 397 X+19\ 965$ ,线性相关系数(R)均大于0.99。在空白桃样品中添加 $0.01$ 、 $0.1$ 、 $1.0\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ 三个水平浓度,每个添加水平5个重复,氟啶虫酰胺、联苯菊酯的回收率分别为86%~104%、82%~92%,RSD分别为1.5%~5.5%、1.9%~2.2%,准确度和精密度均符合农作物中农药残留试验准则的要求,保证了试验结果的准确可靠。氟啶虫酰胺和联苯菊酯的定量限均为 $0.01\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ (表1),标准溶液、桃空白样品和桃添加回收样品典型谱图见图1。

表1 氟啶虫酰胺和联苯菊酯在桃中的添加回收率及相对标准偏差 ( $n=5$ )

Table 1 Recoveries and RSDs of flonicamid and bifenthrin in peach ( $n=5$ )

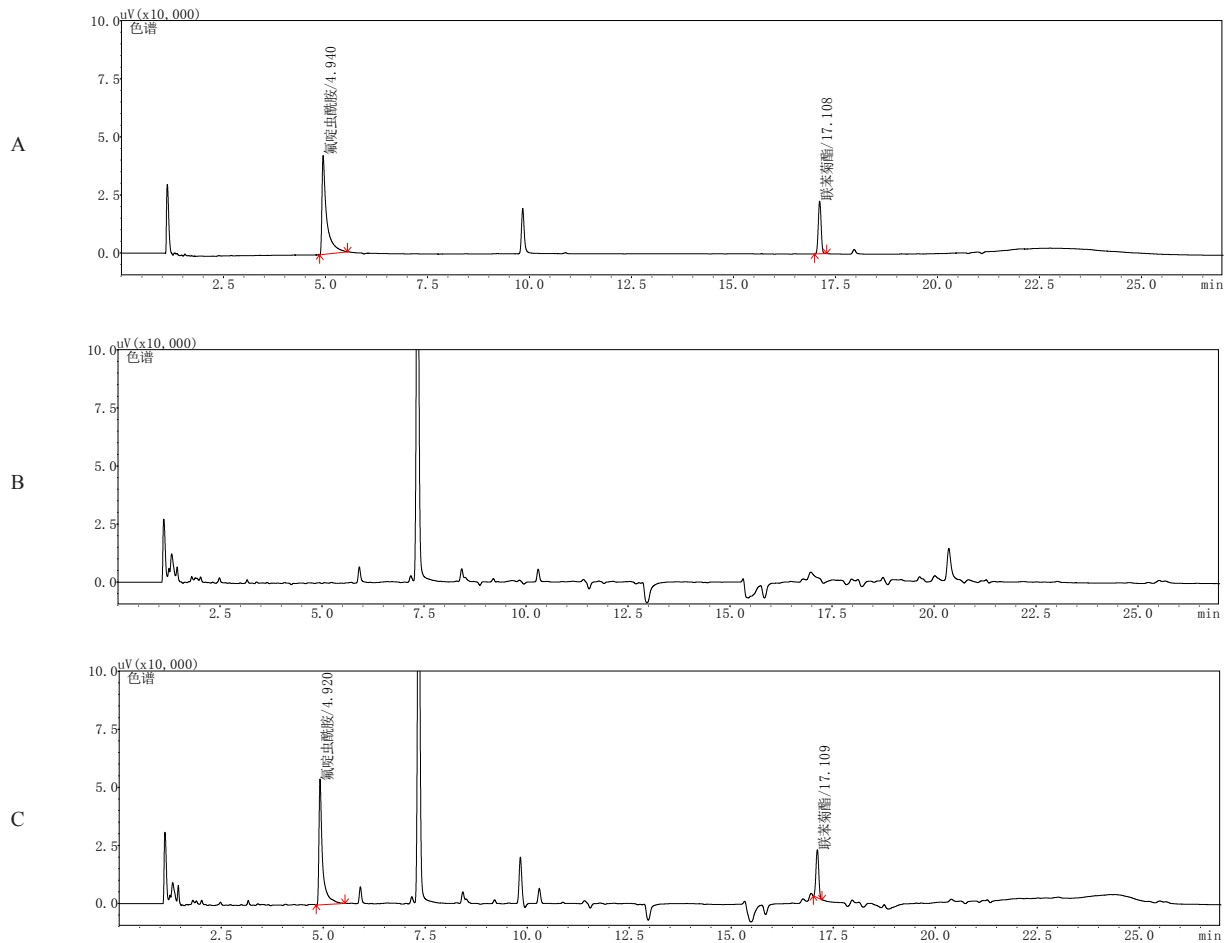
农药 Pesticide	添加水平 Spiked level/ ( $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ )	回收率 Recovery/%						相对标准 偏差 RSD/%
		1	2	3	4	5	平均 Average	
氟啶虫 酰胺 Fonicamid	0.01	94	103	101	92	104	99	5.5
	0.10	101	98	104	103	99	101	2.5
	1.00	89	87	89	88	86	88	1.5
联苯菊酯 Bifenthrin	0.01	87	90	92	90	88	89	2.2
	0.10	85	87	86	85	84	85	1.3
	1.00	86	84	85	83	82	84	1.9

### 2.2 农药在桃上的残留消解趋势

从消解动态方程(表2)可以看出,四地消解动态结果均符合一级反应动力学方程( $C_t=C_0e^{-kt}$ , $C_0$ 为原始沉积量, $t$ 为天数, $C_t$ 为 $t$ 天残留量, $k$ 为消解速率常数)。氟啶虫酰胺的半衰期为2.5~5.6 d,施药14 d后消解率达86.7%~93.3%;联苯菊酯半衰期为1.6~6.7 d,施药14 d后消解率达71.4%~91.8%,两种农药在桃上均以较快速率进行消解。

### 2.3 规范试验的最终残留量

15%联苯菊酯·氟啶虫酰胺悬浮剂按照在桃树上推荐使用的最高剂量( $37.5\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ )施药2次,一年八地的最终残留量(表3)结果如下:末次施药后14 d的桃样品中,氟啶虫酰胺的最终残留量为 $<0.010\sim 0.033\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ ,STMR为 $0.015\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ ,联苯菊酯的最终残留量为 $<0.010\sim 0.029\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ ,STMR



A. 氟啶虫酰胺和联苯菊酯标准溶液 ( $0.1 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ ); B. 桃空白样品; C. 桃中添加氟啶虫酰胺和联苯菊酯 ( $0.1 \text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ )。

A. The solutions of fonicamid and bifenthrin ( $0.1 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ ); B. Blank sample of the peach; C. The peach samples spiked with fonicamid and bifenthrin ( $0.1 \text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ ).

图1 标准溶液、桃空白样品、桃添加回收谱图

Fig. 1 Chromatogram of standard solution, blank sample and the spiked sample of the peach

表2 氟啶虫酰胺和联苯菊酯在桃中的消解动态方程及半衰期

Table 2 The regression equation and half lives of fonicamid and bifenthrin in peach

农药 Pesticide	试验地点 Location	一级动力学方程 First-order kinetic equation	相关系数 $r$	半衰期 Half-life/d	药后14 d消解率 Dissipation rate at 14 days after spraying/%
氟啶虫酰胺 Fonicamid	辽宁 Liaoning	$C=0.0483e^{-0.273T}$	-0.8225	2.5	>86.7
	湖北 Hubei	$C=0.1070e^{-0.189T}$	-0.9664	3.7	93.3
	河北 Hebei	$C=0.1950e^{-0.144T}$	-0.8885	4.8	90.0
	浙江 Zhejiang	$C=0.2030e^{-0.125T}$	-0.9219	5.6	91.4
联苯菊酯 Bifenthrin	辽宁 Liaoning	$C=0.0342e^{-0.430T}$	-1	1.6	>71.4
	湖北 Hubei	$C=0.0918e^{-0.167T}$	-0.9625	4.1	91.8
	河北 Hebei	$C=0.1200e^{-0.125T}$	-0.8979	5.5	>94.3
	浙江 Zhejiang	$C=0.1220e^{-0.104T}$	-0.9251	6.7	89.3

为  $0.012 \text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ ; 末次施药后 21 d 的桃样品中, 氟啶虫酰胺的最终残留量为  $<0.010 \sim 0.024 \text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ , STMR 为  $<0.010 \text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ , 联苯菊酯的最终残留量

为  $<0.010 \sim 0.025 \text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ , STMR 为  $<0.010 \text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 。

## 2.4 膳食风险评估

经中国农药信息网查询, 目前氟啶虫酰胺在我

表 3 氟啶虫酰胺和联苯菊酯在桃中的最终残留量 (n=2)

Table 3 The final residues of flonicamid and bifenthrin in peach (n=2)

农药 Pesticide	采收间隔期 Interval/ d	最终残留量 Final residues/ (mg·kg <sup>-1</sup> )	残留中值 STMR/ (mg·kg <sup>-1</sup> )	残留最大值 HR/ (mg·kg <sup>-1</sup> )	最大残留限量值 MRL/(mg·kg <sup>-1</sup> )		
					试验推荐 Recommend	CAC [24]	USA [25]
氟啶虫酰胺 Flonicamid	14	<0.01(6)、0.012、0.012、0.018、0.018、0.019、0.021、 0.026、0.030、0.033、0.033	0.015	0.033	0.1	0.7	0.6
	21	<0.01(12)、0.013、0.014、0.016、0.024	<0.01	0.024			
联苯菊酯 Bifenthrin	14	<0.01(8)、0.014、0.014、0.020、0.022、0.023、0.025、 0.027、0.029	0.012	0.029	0.1	—	0.5
	21	<0.01(12)、0.018、0.019、0.022、0.025	<0.01	0.025			

国登记使用的可食作物有 7 种,包括水稻、黄瓜、马铃薯、苹果、茶叶等;联苯菊酯在我国登记使用的可食作物有 12 种,包括小麦、番茄、黄瓜、苹果、棉花、甘蔗、茶叶等。GB 2763<sup>[19]</sup>规定氟啶虫酰胺和联苯菊酯的 ADI 值分别为 0.07 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup> bw 和 0.01 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup> bw。根据表 4 中的日均膳食数据,结合本研究规范残留试验 STMR(表 3),以及两种农药在不同食物中的 MRL 值,计算得到普通人群对氟啶虫酰胺和联苯菊酯的全膳食摄入 RQc 分别为 18.0%、45.1%(公式

3),慢性风险处于可接受水平,其中桃的贡献率分别为 0.09%、0.2%。该结果表明,桃生产中规范使用氟啶虫酰胺和联苯菊酯通常不会对普通人群造成不可接受的长期膳食摄入慢性风险。

### 2.5 拟推荐限量的保护水平

中国目前尚未制定桃中氟啶虫酰胺和联苯菊酯的 MRL 值,本次规范残留试验以 37.5 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup> 有效剂量施药 2 次,推荐 PHI 为 14 d,以 HR 推荐两种农药在桃上 MRL 值<sup>[26]</sup>,二者均可推荐为 0.1 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>。

表 4 不同食物的日均膳食量及氟啶虫酰胺和联苯菊酯膳食风险评估

Table 4 Average daily dietary intake and risk assessments of flonicamid and bifenthrin

食物种类 Food category	膳食量 Dietary intake/kg	氟啶虫酰胺 Flonicamid (ADI:0.07 mg·kg <sup>-1</sup> bw)			联苯菊酯 Bifenthrin (ADI:0.01 mg·kg <sup>-1</sup> bw)		
		登记作物 crops	MRL/STMR/ (mg·kg <sup>-1</sup> )	NEDI/ mg	登记作物 crops	MRL/STMR/ (mg·kg <sup>-1</sup> )	NEDI/ mg
米及制品 Rice and products	0.239 9	水稻 Rice	0.5 (China)	0.119 95			
面及制品 Flour and products	0.138 5				小麦 Wheat	0.5 (China)	0.069 25
薯类 Tubers	0.049 5	马铃薯 Potato	0.2 (China)	0.009 90			
深色蔬菜 Dark vegetables	0.091 5				番茄等 Tomato	0.5 (China)	0.045 75
浅色蔬菜 Light vegetables	0.183 7	黄瓜等 Cucumber	1* (China)	0.183 70	黄瓜等 Cucumber	0.5 (China)	0.091 85
水果 Fruits	0.045 7	桃 Peach	0.015 (STMR)	0.000 685 5	桃 Peach	0.012 (STMR)	0.000 502 7
植物油 Plant oil	0.032 7				棉籽 Cotton seed	0.5 (China)	0.016 35
糖、淀粉 Sugar and starch	0.004 4				甘蔗 Sugarcane	0.05 (China)	0.000 22
食盐 Salts	0.012	茶叶 Tea leaves	40 (USA)	0.48	茶叶 Tea leaves	5 (China)	0.06
其他食物 <sup>1</sup> Others <sup>1</sup>	0.230 7						
合计 Total	1.028 6			0.794 2			0.284 0

注:其他食物<sup>1</sup>:包括其他谷类、干豆类及制品、腌菜、坚果、畜禽类、奶及制品、蛋及制品、鱼虾类、动物油、酱油等 10 类食物,两种农药均未在此 10 类作物进行登记,故合并为一类列出。

Note: Others<sup>1</sup>: including other cereals, dried beans and products, pickles, nuts, animal products, milk and products, eggs and products, fish and shrimp, animal oil and soy sauce, in which neither pesticide were registered.

以此计算氟啶虫酰胺和联苯菊酯 TMDI(公式 2)分别为 0.798 1、0.288 0 mg, CPLc 分别为 5.53、2.19。依据美国 MRL 值<sup>[25]</sup>, 计算两种农药 TMDI 分别为 0.821 0、0.306 3 mg, CPLc 分别为 5.37、2.06。虽然本次 MRL 推荐值严于美国标准, 但两种参考值的 CPLc 较为一致, 均达到了较好的保护水平。

### 3 讨 论

本研究建立了 QuEChES-GC-ECD 同时检测桃中氟啶虫酰胺和联苯菊酯的方法, 将经典 QuEChES 方法中的提取剂由乙腈更换为乙酸乙酯, 净化后无需溶剂置换, 显著提高样品的前处理效率, 直接 GC 进样仍能较好地维持色谱柱和检测器的稳定性, 得到符合要求的准确度和精密度。

两种农药在桃上的残留行为除农药自身性质、植物体代谢、果实生长稀释等影响因素外, 也因品种、气候等在各地表现略有差异。辽宁区原始沉积量偏低, 在品种这一因素上, 分析该区桃单果重较大, 平均为其他品种的 2~4 倍, 在果实膨大期对农药产生了相较其它品种而言更大的稀释作用。总体来讲, 氟啶虫酰胺和联苯菊酯在桃上的消解符合一级动力学方程, 消解速度(分别为 2.5~5.6 d、1.6~6.7 d)均较快, 属于易降解农药。这与已报道的氟啶虫酰胺在卷心菜<sup>[13]</sup>和金银花<sup>[17]</sup>上的半衰期(分别为 1.5~4.6 d、2.9~3.2 d), 以及联苯菊酯在荔枝全果<sup>[18]</sup>中的半衰期(2.6~6.9 d)相似。而各地的最终残留量也随采样间隔期的延长呈降低趋势。

CAC、美国对桃上氟啶虫酰胺 MRL 值的规定基本一致, 分别为 0.7、0.6 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>; 美国规定联苯菊酯的 MRL 值为 0.5 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>。按照推荐 PHI 用药, 桃中氟啶虫酰胺、联苯菊酯的 HR 均低于 CAC、美国的 MRL 值。以本试验推荐 MRL 值(0.1 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>)将会严于美国标准, 但对中国普通消费者慢性膳食风险的保护水平较为一致, 分析这与全膳食风险评估中水果的风险贡献率低有关。

### 4 结 论

采用改进的乙酸乙酯 QuEChES-GC-ECD 方法, 可简便、快捷地实现氟啶虫酰胺和联苯菊酯的同时检测。按照推荐 PHI 用药, 氟啶虫酰胺和联苯菊酯的长期膳食摄入慢性风险处于可接受水平。依据美国 MRL 值可对消费者的慢性膳食风险起到较

好的保护水平, 以本试验推荐 MRL 值将会更加严格。

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