

		7	记忆性贝类毒素	0103	贝类 记忆丧失性贝类毒素 软骨藻酸的测定 GB/T 5009.198-2003 贝类中记忆性贝类毒素检验 方法 酶联免疫吸附法 SN/T 2663-2010		
		8	软骨藻酸	0103	进出口贝类中软骨藻酸的检测 方法 液相色谱-串联质谱 法 SN/T 1867-2007		

附件 2 Annex II

### 中方行动计划

No. 序号	Recommendation 建议	Action Proposed by the Competent Authority 主管部门建议/措施
1	<p>The CA should ensure that the sanitary survey of the Zhangzidao production area is carried out in line with the requirements laid down in Point 6, (b) and (c), Article A, Chapter II of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 854/2004.</p> <p>主管部门应确保按照(EC) 854/2004法规附件二第二章A条6 (b)和(c)点的要求对獐子岛生产区域进行卫生调查。</p>	<p>委托国家海洋环境监测中心在2014年2月份(冬季)、5月份(春季)、8月份(夏季)和11月份(秋季), 分别监测獐子岛陆源人和动物有机污染, 包括径流和废水处理等所入海的有机物污染物, 并开展虾夷扇贝捕捞海域卫生学监测; 在8月份, 进行大小潮期, 不同水深及流场海域卫生学监测。</p> <p>Entrusting the National Marine Environmental Monitoring Center (NMEMC) to monitor human and animal organic pollution of terrestrial sources in Zhangzidao in February (winter), May (Spring), August (Summer) and November (Autumn) in 2014, involving organic pollutants that enter the sea like runoff and wastewater treatment, and carry out hygienic surveillance on the Japanese scallop catchment area; and also conduct hygienic surveillance on tidal cycle, bathymetry and current patterns in the production area in August.</p>
2	<p>The CA should ensure that the sampling equipment to check for the presence of toxin-producing plankton in production areas, the phytoplankton quantitative method used and the related laboratory reporting respect standards equivalent to the requirements laid down in Points 4, (a), 5 and 7, Article B, Chapter II of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 854/2004.</p> <p>主管部门应确保检查生产区域是否存在产生毒素浮游生物使用的取样设备、浮游生物定量方法以及相关实验室报告标准均等效于(EC) 854/2004法规附件二第二章B条4 (a)点、5点和7点的要求。</p>	<p>委托国家海洋环境监测中心每月采集表、中、底3层水柱样品, 采用沉降法计数法确定有毒浮游植物种类与数量。每周检测虾夷扇贝体内毒素一次, 根据有毒藻类数量、毒素季节变化情况, 适时增减浮游植物和贝类毒素监测频次, 及时编制有毒赤潮预警报告。2014年1月份已经开始执行</p> <p>Entrusting NMEMC to collect 3 level samples of water column in each month and determine species and composition of toxic plankton by sedimentation quantitative method. The sampling frequency for toxin analysis of the Japanese scallop is weekly; increase frequency of monitoring on plankton and shellfish poisoning</p>

		<p>according to number of toxic alga and toxins seasonal variation, making an early warning report for toxic red tide in time each month. It has come into implement since Jan, 2014.</p>
3	<p>The CA should ensure that PAHs monitoring is carried out in line with the requirements laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1881/2006, as last amended.  主管部门应确保按照(EC) 1881/2006 法规最新修订要求进行 PAH 监测。</p>	<p>2014 年起, 按照(EC) 1881/2006 法规最新修订要求进行 PAH 监测。2014 年 6 月份送样时执行。  From 2014 on, carry out PAHs monitoring in line with latest modified requirements in Regulation (EC) 1881/2006. It has come into implement since sending the sample in Jun, 2014.</p>
4	<p>The CA should ensure that PCBs monitoring is carried out in line with the requirements laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1881/2006, as last amended.  主管部门应确保按照(EC) 1881/2006 法规最新修订要求进行 PCB 监测。</p>	<p>2014 年起, 按照(EC) 1881/2006 法规最新修订要求进行 PCB 监测。2014 年 6 月份送样时执行。  From 2014 on, carry out PCBs monitoring in line with latest modified requirements in Regulation (EC) 1881/2006. It has come into implement since sending the sample in Jun, 2014.</p>
5	<p>The CA should ensure that the PSP analytical method used in the NMEMC laboratory includes a standardisation process, in order to guarantee the reliability of the test and the validity of the result, in line with the requirements laid down in Chapter I of Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 2074/2005.  主管部门应确保国家海洋环境监测中心(NMEMC) 实验室使用的麻痹性贝类毒素(PSP) 分析方法包含标准化流程, 以便保证测试的可信度和结果的有效性, 并达到(EC) 2074/2005号法规附件三第一章</p>	<p>委托国家海洋环境监测中心实验室根据检测标准文件, 以小鼠生物法(MBA)检测虾夷扇贝体内麻痹性贝毒, 定期校准麻痹性贝类毒素毒性鼠单位, 检测结果以 µg/kg 表示。已经开始执行  Entrusting NMEMC laboratory to test paralytic shellfish poisoning in Japanese scallop by mouse bioassay (MBA) according to testing standard files, calibrated the conversion factor(CF) and expressed the assaying result in unit</p>

	规定的要求。	<p>µg/kg.</p> <p>It has already come into implement.</p>
6	<p>The CA should ensure that the lipophilic toxins analytical method used in the NMEMC laboratory is carried out in line with the requirements laid down in Point 4, Article B, Chapter III of Annex III to Regulation (EC) 2074/2005.</p> <p>主管部门应确保NMEMC实验室使用的亲脂性毒素分析方法符合(EC) 2074/2005号法规附件三第三章B条第4点规定的要求。</p>	<p>委托国家海洋环境监测中心实验室采用小鼠生物法(MBA)和液液相质谱法(LC-MS/MS)检测脂溶性毒素(okadaic acid, dinophysistoxins, pectenotoxins, yessotoxins, azaspiracids), 并逐步停止小鼠生物法检测法的使用。用酶联免疫法(ELISA)或高效液相色谱法(HPLC)检测记忆缺失性贝类毒素。2014年4月份开始执行</p> <p>Entrusting NMEMC laboratory to assay okadaic acid, dinophysistoxins, pectenotoxins, yessotoxins and azaspiracids by MBA or LC-MS/MS method and gradually stop use of MBA. assay amnesic shellfish poison by ELISA or HPLC method.</p> <p>It has come into implement since Apr, 2014</p>