

## ORGANO-CHLORINE PESTICIDE RESIDUES IN OKRA AND BRINJAL COLLECTED FROM PERI-URBAN AREAS OF BIG CITIES OF PUNJAB-PAKISTAN

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Exposure of organo-chlorine pesticides as a result of utilization of okra and brinjal to urban population has been estimated in this study. GC-ECD was used for quantification of  $\alpha$ -endosulfan,  $\beta$ -endosulfan, endosulfan sulphate, HCH, Gamma HCH, DDT and DDE residues from 180 samples of okra and brinjal collected from peri-urban farming area of Faisalabad, Multan and Gujranwala. Quantification of pesticide residues revealed that 280 samples were contaminated and 23 samples showed residues value higher than MRL'S. Out of 280 contaminated samples, 50 samples were contaminated with  $\alpha$ -endosulfan, 48 samples with  $\beta$ -endosulfan, 49 with endosulfan sulphate, 27 samples with HCH, 33 samples with gamma HCH, 34 samples with DDT and 39 were contaminated with DDE. Overall, 7.33% samples of okra and 6.44% samples of brinjal contaminated with  $\alpha$ -endosulfan exceeded EU MRL of 0.05 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>, 8.67% samples of okra and 7.33% samples of brinjal had  $\beta$ -endosulfan residue level above MRL of 0.05 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> and approximately, 8.67% samples of okra and 7.33% samples of brinjal had endosulfan sulphate residue level above MRL of 0.05 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>. While, no sample of okra and brinjal had HCH, Gamma HCH, DDT and DDE level above MRL of 0.01, 0.01, 0.05 and 0.05 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>, respectively. This study may be helpful in creating a database about regional exposure of urban population and facilitate in evaluation of potential threat and risk to their health in daily life.

**Keywords:** Vegetables, contamination, risk assessment, insecticides, toxicity.

### INTRODUCTION

Vegetables are vital constituent of human diet as they are rich source of minerals and vitamins. Depending upon total recommended intake values, vegetables in general, provide 9% of calories, 19% of iron and 16% of magnesium (Iqbal *et al.*, 2009). Despite of their nutritional benefits, raw fresh vegetables can also be a source of toxic and harmful pesticides. Pesticides are a term commonly used for chemical substances used in modern agriculture practices that are helpful in protecting crops against different diseases and pests (Guler *et al.*, 2010). In agriculture sector, the use of pesticides by the farmers around the globe is directly related to amplification of farm yield. Depending on the targeted pests, pesticides can either be herbicides and insecticides, which are largely sprayed during the pre-harvest stages or fungicides which can be employed at different stages depending on the crop to be used (Iqbal *et al.*, 2009; Sharma *et al.*, 2012). Insecticides are further classified into organophosphate, organochlorine, carbamates, pyrethroids and neonicotinoids. Among the classes of pesticides, organochlorine is most frequently used by the growers. Organochlorines are used to eradicate the destructive effects of sucking and chewing

insects on fruits and vegetables (Hussain *et al.*, 2002). Endosulfan is a wide-ranging organochlorine insecticide, usually used as an acaricide and insecticide around the world. It is a colorless solid and due to its role as an endocrine disruptor, acute toxicity, and potential for bioaccumulation it has become one of the most controversial insecticides. It contains a mixture of  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ -isomers in the ratio of 70:30. The chief degradation product of endosulfan in plants and soil is endosulfan sulfate. As endosulfan is widely used as a pesticide in agriculture, therefore its residues have been found in soil, foodstuff, surface, atmosphere, rain water and sediments (Latif *et al.*, 2011).

Exposure of organochlorine insecticides compounds has been observed to affect the function of thyroid in preschool children. In males, decrease in sperm count, defects in birth, testicular cancer is increased due to prolonged ingestion of organochlorines. These are human disease agents and act as an environmental pollutant. It has been reported that their extended use results in reproductive abnormalities, immune suppression and cancer (Osman *et al.*, 2010).

In order to increase the crop output farmers all over the world apply a large quantity of organochlorine pesticides during the entire growth period of fruits, crops (like cotton, tobacco) and

vegetables especially brinjal and okra. Lack of awareness regarding integrated pest management practices is believed to be one of the major reasons of higher values of pesticide residues in okra and brinjal (Tariq, 2005). When these highly contaminated vegetables are ingested by consumer, can cause serious health hazards (Kumari *et al.*, 2003). And if human exposure to contaminated food is constant then it indicates a shocking condition of liver damage and cancer initiation (Tariq *et al.*, 2007). Besides their effective control of insect pest attack at the same time they are dangerous for human health and his surroundings (Schipper *et al.*, 2008)

This paper reveals the residual level of OCPs residues ( $\alpha$  endosulfan,  $\beta$  endosulfan, endosulfan sulphate, HCH, Gamma HCH, DDT and DDE) in brinjal and okra samples from the peri-urban environment of big cities of Punjab including Faisalabad, Gujranwala and Multan and also compares the levels of OCPs residues with their maximum residual limits (MRLs).

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

**Selection of field:** Thirty farmers, using pesticides as per their normal schedule, growing vegetables (brinjal and okra) in the peri-urban surroundings of districts Faisalabad, Gujranwala and Multan were randomly selected. Farmers were selected on the base of their distance from the city markets and their produce destination. Farmers were selected with vegetable fields within radius of 10 Km from the main vegetable market of respective city. Preference was given to those farmers who were closer to city with the reason to assure that their produce are marketed to the nearest respective market.

**Collection of samples:** Thirty samples of each vegetable, at optimum maturity stage, were procured. They were kept in polyethylene air tight bags and transported to laboratory for immediate analysis. Those samples, which were not immediately analyzed due to any reason, were stored at  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  until their analysis to avoid any degradation of pesticide residues during ordinary storage.

**Extraction of residues:** Residues of OCPs were extracted from the homogenized sample using the method of Kadenezki *et al.* (1992) with some modifications illustrated by Khan *et al.* (2009). Ethyl acetate, an extracting solvent, was added to blended 1kg chopped sample. According to this method 50 g of homogenized sample was taken in 250 mL Erlenmeyer flask. 20 g anhydrous sodium sulphate (analytical grade) was added and mixed in homogenized vegetable sample in flask to prevent the clot formation. 10 mL saturated sodium chloride was added in the mixture. 70 mL ethyl acetate (HPLC grade) was added in the sample. Glass beads were added in mixture to facilitate the extraction process. Mixture in flask was shaken at speed of 240-250 rpm on a horizontal mechanical shaker for time period of 1 hour. The extract was filtered using Whatman (No. 4) filter paper, collected in inert plastic bottle and stored at  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  prior to further analysis.

**Clean-up of filtered extract:** Pesticides residues analysis requires high sensitivity as these are present in traces. Therefore, to get high sensitivity, cleanup operation was carried out so that interfering substances in the extract could be removed and precise measurement of residues could be done. For this reason, residues of pesticides were cleaned up using column chromatographic technique as reported by Kumari (2008). Column was prepared by using glass wool, anhydrous sodium sulphate, activated silica gel and charcoal. After washing of the prepared column with acetone (HPLC grade) loading of sample was done and the extract was eluted using 50 mL of acetone and hexane mixture (3:7 V/V) at the rate of  $1\text{ mL min}^{-1}$ . The cleaned up elute was received in round bottom flask and concentrated in rotary evaporator at  $40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to final volume of 1-1.5 mL. The concentrated elute was transferred to small vials of volume 1.5 mL and then completely dried by gentle nitrogen stream.

**GC-ECD analysis:** The cleaned extracts were analyzed on Agilent GC model 6890 equipped with capillary column using electron capture detector (ECD) as reported by Chandra *et al.* (2010). The separation of pesticide residues was done with HP-5 MS column. Nitrogen was used as the carrier gas at 9.6 psi pressure and total flow of gas was maintained at  $60\text{ mL min}^{-1}$ . Gas flow in the column was maintained at rate of  $2\text{ mL min}^{-1}$ . The injector and detector temperatures were set at  $270^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $300^{\circ}\text{C}$ , respectively. The oven conditions were programmed as follow: initial temperature  $100^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 2 min; increased up to  $220^{\circ}\text{C}$  at a rate of  $6^{\circ}\text{C/min}$  held for 2 min, increased temperature up to  $260^{\circ}\text{C}$  at a rate of  $8^{\circ}\text{C/min}$  held for 2 min and final increased of temperature up to  $300^{\circ}\text{C}$  at a rate of  $10^{\circ}\text{C/min}$  held for 10 min. The injection volume of GC was  $2\text{ }\mu\text{L}$ .

**Curves calibration:** Stock solutions of 1 mg/ml for each pesticide were prepared in methanol followed by number of dilutions ranging from 0.01 to  $10\text{ }\mu\text{g/ml}$  in methanol. The GC-ECD was standardized on the same day as samples were run. A mix standards solution was also prepared in methanol to reduce error. Standards were analysed by injecting  $2\text{ }\mu\text{L}$  of each standard under study and mix standard. Standard curve was plotted by area under peaks versus concentrations of samples by simple linear regression. Amount of each pesticide was calculated on base of slope of standard curve.

**Recovery studies:** Method validation was calculated by recovery studies of all pesticide residues determined in vegetables. Recoveries were carried out by spiking blank samples with each pesticide under study at rate of  $500\text{ }\mu\text{g/Kg}$  and  $1000\text{ }\mu\text{g/Kg}$ . Blank samples were determined by GC-ECD containing no pesticide residues. Recoveries were found to be 80-110% (Jansson *et al.*, 2004).

**Statistical methods:** The concentration of pesticide residues in samples were expressed in form of mean and standard deviation (SD). The mean and standard deviation was calculated by using Microsoft Excel 2010.

**RESULTS**

**Incidence of pesticide residues in vegetables:** 180 samples of vegetables were collected from farms and analyzed for OC pesticide residues i.e.  $\alpha$ -Endosulfan,  $\beta$ -Endosulfan, Endosulfan sulphate, HCH, Gamma HCH, DDE and DDT.

**Occurrence and levels of endosulfan and its metabolites:** 30 samples of okra and brinjal were analyzed in triplicate for each pesticide residue i.e.  $\alpha$ -endosulfan,  $\beta$ -endosulfan, endosulfan sulphate, HCH, gamma HCH, DDE and DDT. Mean residue levels for detectable  $\alpha$  endosulfan in okra and brinjal were as follow: Faisalabad, 0.0229 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> and 0.0172 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>; Gujranwala, 0.1122 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> and 0.1008 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>; Multan, 0.0625 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> and 0.0534 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>. Overall 56.6, 50 and 60% samples of okra, and 46.66, 40 and 46.66% samples of brinjal were found contaminated with  $\alpha$ -endosulfan (Table 1). 3 out of 17, 2 out of 15 and 2 out of 18 contaminated samples of okra exceeded the recommended MRL (0.5 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>). Similarly, 2 out of 14, 1 out of 12, and 3 out of 14 contaminated samples of brinjal exceeded the MRL 0.5 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> collected from Faisalabad, Gujranwala and Multan, respectively (Table 2). Mean residue levels for detectable  $\beta$ -endosulfan in okra and brinjal were as follow: Faisalabad, 0.1944 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> and 0.098 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>; Gujranwala, 0.0301 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> and 0.0284 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>; Multan, 0.1252 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> and 0.1395 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>, respectively. Overall 50, 53.33 and

56.66% samples of okra, and 42.33, 56.66 and 36.66% samples of brinjal showed the presence of  $\beta$ -endosulfan (Table 1). 2 out of 15 contaminated samples of okra and 2 out of 13 contaminated samples of brinjal showed higher values than their MRL from Faisalabad; 3 out of 16 contaminated samples of brinjal and 3 out of 17 contaminated samples of okra showed higher values than their MRL from Gujranwala; and 3 out of 17 contaminated samples of brinjal and 3 out of 11 contaminated samples of okra showed higher values than their MRL (0.05 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>) from Multan (Table 2). Samples analyzed for endosulfan sulphate residues had showed the scenario of detectable residues as: mean residue levels for detectable endosulfan sulphate in okra and brinjal in the samples from Faisalabad, 0.055 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> and 0.0549 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>; Gujranwala, 0.1288 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> and 0.0459 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>; Multan, 0.01478 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> and 0.0208 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>, respectively. On an average 63.33, 46.66 and 53.33% samples of okra, and 50, 50 and 46.66% samples of brinjal had the residues of endosulfan sulphate (Table 1). 2/19, 3/14, 3/16 contaminated samples of okra and 3/15, 2/15, 2/14 of contaminated samples of brinjal were exceeded the recommended MRL (0.01 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>) (Table 2).

**Occurrence and levels of HCH and its metabolite:** Maximum residue levels for detectable HCH in okra (0.0184 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>) and brinjal (0.0143 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>) were found in Faisalabad (Table 1). The contamination rate in okra was 30, 23.33 and

**Table 1. Mean and contamination rate for detectable samples in okra and brinjal.**

Pesticides	Area	Vegetable				MRLs (mg Kg <sup>-1</sup> )
		Okra		Brinjal		
		Mean + S.D. (mg Kg <sup>-1</sup> )	C.R (%)	Mean + S.D. (mg Kg <sup>-1</sup> )	C.R (%)	
$\alpha$ -Endosulfan	Faisalabad	0.0229±0.0339	56.66	0.0172±0.0339	46.66	0.05
	Gujranwala	0.1122±0.0396	50.00	0.1008±0.0396	40.00	
	Multan	0.0625±0.0396	60.00	0.0534±0.0396	46.66	
$\beta$ -Endosulfan	Faisalabad	0.1944±0.0339	50.00	0.0980±0.0339	42.33	0.05
	Gujranwala	0.0301±0.0396	53.33	0.0284±0.0396	56.66	
	Multan	0.1252±0.0396	56.66	0.1395±0.0396	36.66	
Endosulfan Sulphate	Faisalabad	0.0550±0.0339	63.33	0.0549±0.0339	50.00	0.05
	Gujranwala	0.1288±0.0396	46.66	0.0459±0.0396	50.00	
	Multan	0.0148±0.0396	53.33	0.0208±0.0396	46.66	
HCH	Faisalabad	0.0184±0.0339	30.00	0.0143±0.0339	36.66	0.01
	Gujranwala	0.0065±0.0396	23.33	0.0065±0.0396	33.33	
	Multan	0.0061±0.0396	36.66	0.0059±0.0396	33.33	
$\gamma$ -HCH	Faisalabad	0.0415±0.0339	33.33	0.0129±0.0339	26.66	0.01
	Gujranwala	0.0573±0.0396	36.66	0.0410±0.0396	43.33	
	Multan	0.0600±0.0396	40.00	0.0438±0.0396	43.33	
DDT	Faisalabad	0.0107±0.0339	40.00	0.0156±0.0339	46.66	0.05
	Gujranwala	0.0080±0.0396	40.00	0.0071±0.0396	50.00	
	Multan	0.0104±0.0396	33.33	0.0097±0.0396	36.33	
DDE	Faisalabad	0.0052±0.0339	36.66	0.0097±0.0339	43.33	0.05
	Gujranwala	0.0158±0.0396	46.66	0.0169±0.0396	30.00	
	Multan	0.0149±0.0396	53.33	0.0063±0.0396	40.00	

C.R = Contamination Rate; MRLs = Maximum Residual Limits; Maximum residual limits (MRL) refer to EC directives (2005).

**Table:2 Organochlorine pesticides residues in okra and brinjal with % MRL**

Pesticides	Area	Vegetable									
		Okra					Brinjal				
		n	Cont.	N.D	>MRL	>MRL (%)	n	Cont.	N.D	>MRL	>MRL (%)
$\alpha$ -Endosulfan	Faisalabad	30	17	13	3	10	30	14	16	2	6
	Gujranwala	30	15	15	2	6	30	12	18	1	3.33
	Multan	30	18	12	2	6	30	14	16	3	10
$\beta$ -Endosulfan	Faisalabad	30	15	15	2	6	30	13	17	2	6
	Gujranwala	30	16	14	3	10	30	17	13	3	10
	Multan	30	17	13	3	10	30	11	19	2	6
Endosulfan sulphate	Faisalabad	30	19	11	2	6	30	15	15	3	10
	Gujranwala	30	14	16	3	10	30	15	15	2	6
	Multan	30	16	14	3	10	30	14	16	2	6
HCH	Faisalabad	30	9	21	0	0	30	10	20	0	0
	Gujranwala	30	7	23	0	0	30	10	20	0	0
	Multan	30	11	19	0	0	30	10	20	0	0
$\gamma$ -HCH	Faisalabad	30	10	20	0	0	30	8	22	0	0
	Gujranwala	30	11	19	0	0	30	13	17	0	0
	Multan	30	12	18	0	0	30	13	17	0	0
DDT	Faisalabad	30	12	18	0	0	30	14	16	0	0
	Gujranwala	30	12	18	0	0	30	15	15	0	0
	Multan	30	10	20	0	0	30	11	19	0	0
DDE	Faisalabad	30	11	21	0	0	30	13	17	0	0
	Gujranwala	30	14	16	0	0	30	9	21	0	0
	Multan	30	14	16	0	0	30	12	18	0	0

n= Total Sample; N.D= Not Detected; Cont.= Contaminated; MRL= Maximum Residual Limit

36.66% and in brinjal was 36.66, 33.33 and 33.33% (Table 1) and no sample of okra and brinjal were exceeded the recommended MRL (0.5 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>) (Table 2). Analysis of okra and brinjal samples for gamma HCH showed that 10, 11, 12 samples of okra and 8, 13, 13 samples of brinjal were contaminated from Faisalabad, Gujranwala and Multan, respectively but no sample exceeded its MRL. Maximum mean residue levels for detectable gamma HCH for okra 0.0573 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> and brinjal 0.0410 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> were found in Gujranwala (Table 1) but no sample exceeded its MRL (0.05 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>) (Table 2).

**Occurrence and levels of DDT and its metabolite:** Samples analyzed for DDT residues had showed the scenario of detectable residues as: mean residue levels for detectable DDT in okra and brinjal in the samples from Faisalabad, 0.0107 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> and 0.0156 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>; Gujranwala, 0.008 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> and 0.0071 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>; Multan, 0.0104 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> and 0.0097 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> respectively. On an average 40, 40 and 33.33% samples of okra, and 46.66, 50 and 36.33% samples of brinjal had the residues of DDT (Table 1). 12, 12, 10 samples of okra and 14, 15, 11 samples of brinjal were contaminated with DDT collected from peri-urban areas of Faisalabad, Gujranwala and Multan, respectively. No samples of okra and brinjal exceeded the recommended MRL (0.01 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>) (Table 2). Mean residue levels for detectable DDE in okra and brinjal were as follow: Faisalabad, 0.0052 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> and 0.0097 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>; Gujranwala, 0.0158 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> and 0.0169 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>;

Multan, 0.0149 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> and 0.0063 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>. Overall 36.66, 46.66 and 53.33% samples of okra, and 43.33, 30 and 40% samples of brinjal were found contaminated with DDE (Table 1). 11, 14, 14 samples of okra and 13, 9, 12 samples of brinjal had residues of DDE procured from peri-urban areas of Faisalabad, Gujranwala and Multan, respectively. No samples of okra exceeded the recommended MRL (0.5 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>) similarly no samples of brinjal exceeded the MRL 0.5 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> (Table 2).

## DISCUSSION

In this study 7 pesticides  $\alpha$ -Endosulfan,  $\beta$ -Endosulfan, Endosulfan sulphate, HCH, Gamma HCH, DDE and DDT in okra and brinjal were analyzed. Samples were taken from peri-urban areas of 3 cities i.e. Faisalabad, Multan and Gujranwala about 200 Km apart from each other belong to Punjab Pakistan. Out of 90 samples of each pesticide 50 samples were contaminated with  $\alpha$ -endosulfan, 48  $\beta$ -endosulfan, 49 endosulfan sulphate, 27 HCH, 32 gamma HCH, 34 DDT and 39 with DDE. Out of contaminated 7 and 6 samples of  $\alpha$ -Endosulfan; 8 and 7  $\beta$ -Endosulfan; 8 and 7 endosulfan sulphate for okra and brinjal respectively were higher than MRLs established by EU (Table 2). While HCH, gamma HCH, DDT and DDE contaminated samples were below MRLs established by EU (Table 2).

The results of present findings are in line with the study of Adeyeye and Osibanjo (1999) who reported that 95% vegetable samples were contaminated with low levels of HCH and none of the samples were exceeding the maximum residues limits established by FAO. Our results also showed the presence of HCH and DDT metabolites in vegetables samples and their residues are well within the safe limits of both the FAO and EU. However, in the present investigations only endosulfan residues were exceeded beyond the maximum limits. In a previous study by Randhawa *et al.* (2007), endosulfan residues was determined in six different vegetables grown under Faisalabad environment and some vegetables were reported to be having higher residues of endosulfan. Afterwards in the year 2011 the use of endosulfan for direct application on fruits, vegetables etc, was banned in Pakistan. The possible reasons for high endosulfan residues on studied vegetables may be the long persistence of endosulfan in the peri-urban farming system of Faisalabad, Gujranwala and Multan. The other probable reason may be the injudicious and unregulated use of endosulfan by the farmers. Although endosulfan has been banned for direct application to perishable horticultural commodities but present study shows that endosulfan is still available in the market and farmers are applying it on their crops. This is really damaging and alarming situation that needs immediate attention of the government and other related organization. In another study conducted for safety assessment of different vegetables including brinjal, Latif *et al.* (2011) reported that 48% samples of okra were contaminated with different pesticide residues. Moreover, the higher residues of endosulfan can also be decreased by washing of vegetables with portable water to safe limits (Sheikh *et al.*, 2012 and Randhawa *et al.*, 2014).

The mean concentration of HCH and  $\gamma$ -HCH in okra and brinjal were 0.01 and 0.008; 0.053 and 0.033 ppm respectively. Adeyeye and Osibanjo (1999) found that large number of samples were contaminated with HCH and no sample was exceeding the MRLs. These results are also in line with the findings of Bempah *et al.* (2012). They collected 240 samples of vegetables from Ghana in years 2010 and 2011 and found that 74% samples were contaminated with different organochlorine pesticides but none of the sample was exceeding the MRL for HCH. Residues of DDT and their metabolites were found in 71.9% of vegetable samples and 31.48% samples were above the maximum residue levels. Similar results for some fruits were reported by Parveen *et al.* (2011). All fruit samples were contaminated with pesticides residues except banana; in a study carried out in Nawabshah Sindh (Anwar *et al.*, 2011).

Vegetables are crops of short duration. It is necessary to spray a pesticide on crop plants repeatedly during the entire period of growth and sometimes even at the harvesting stage in subtropical climate prevailing during growth and maturity of vegetables (Kumari *et al.*, 2003). This contamination of

pesticides to crops and environment is due to their use, as of result of their toxicity to health and environment; progressed countries have banned use of these persistent chlorinated contaminants. In Pakistan large numbers of pesticides are used to control pests which resulted in contamination of soil and ground water (Tariq *et al.*, 2007). As a result, vegetables grown in/on contaminated soils can uptake pesticides residues from soil and ground water.

**Conclusion:** This study provides organochlorine pesticide residues status in okra and brinjal vegetables from peri-urban farming system of some cities of Punjab. Pesticide residues were found in all the vegetable samples (okra and brinjal) from peri-urban areas of Punjab. From all these areas, Gujranwala recorded the highest pesticide residues, followed by Multan and Faisalabad. The contamination level of pesticides residues in vegetables must be considered as a major food safety and health risk to human life. Furthermore, it is suggested that a wide range of studies on monitoring of fruits and vegetables grown in different agro climate regions of Pakistan should be undertaken for contamination with pesticide residues.

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