1. **Format for abstract:**

**Author’s Guidelines for Abstract Submission**

Before submitting your abstract, carefully review and adhere to the guidelines provided below.

To submit your abstract, it is mandatory to register as a participant for the conference.

**Abstract Requirements:**

* The abstract should be composed in British English and serve as an informative summary of the research work.
* Font Type: Arial
* Font Sizes:
  + Title: 14.0 point
  + Authors’ List: 12.0 point
  + Affiliations: 10.5 point
  + Corresponding Author’s Email: 10.5 point
  + Main Text of Abstract: 12.0 point
  + Keywords: 12.0 point
* Single-line spacing is required, aligned left, except for the body of the abstract, which should be justified. Margins for left, right, top, and bottom should be 2.54 cm (1 inch).
* All abstracts should follow the structured format; with the subheadings of Introduction, Methods, Results and Conclusion. Bold the subheadings.
* The abstract should not exceed 300 words.
* Expand any abbreviations or acronyms in their full term upon first use, unless they are standard units of measurement.
* Exclude references in the abstract.
* Include a maximum of 5 keywords aiding cross-indexing of the article.

Kindly refer to the template and sample of the abstract.

*Template:*

**The Title Should be in Bold, Capitalizing of the First Word, Without a Full Stop at the End, and No Underlining**

Presenter’s Given Name Surname1, Given Name Surname1, Given Name Surname1, and Given Name Surname1, 2\*

1Department, Institute, Town, Country

2Department, Institute, Town, Country

\* Corresponding author’s email: Email address

**Introduction:** Followed by regular text, on a new line. Please use single line spacing. Please justify the text. **Methods:** Followed by regular text, on a new line. Please use single line spacing. Please justify the text. **Results:**Followed by regular text, on a new line. Please use single line spacing. Please justify the text. **Conclusion:** Followed by regular text, on a new line. Please use single line spacing. Please justify the text.

**Keywords**  
Keyword, Keyword, Keyword, Keyword, Keyword (*max 5*)

*Sample:*

**Evaluation of Pesticide Residues in Selected Vegetables from Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia Using Modified QuEChERS and Assessment of Washing Methods**

Azuha Ishak1,2, Mohd Sabri Pak-Dek1\*, Yaya Rukayadi1, Nurul Shazini Ramli1, and Helmi Wasoh3,4

1Department of Food Science, Faculty of Food Science and Technology, Universiti Putra Malaysia, 43400 UPM Serdang, Selangor, Malaysia

2Pesticide Residue Section, Department of Chemistry, Jalan Sultan, 46661, Petaling Jaya, Selangor, Malaysia

3Department of Bioprocess Technology, Faculty of Biotechnology and Biomolecular Sciences, Universiti Putra Malaysia, 43400 UPM Serdang, Selangor, Malaysia

4Halal Products Research Institute, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Putra Infoport, 43400 UPM Serdang Selangor, Malaysia

\* Corresponding author’s email: mhdsabri@upm.edu.my

**Introduction:** Growing population in Malaysia has resulted in increased production of local vegetables as well as pesticide usage. This constitutes a health risk to human health. **Methods:** In the present work, the level of ten pesticide residues namely chlorpyrifos, profenofos, aldrin, endrin, cypermethrin, lambda-cyhalothrin, carbendazim, propamocarb, imidacloprid, and thiamethoxam in ten types of vegetables collected from six local markets were measured using modified QuEChERS (quick, easy, cheap, effective, rugged, and safe) coupled with gas chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry (GC-MS/MS) and ultra-performance liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry (UPLC-MS/MS). As to produce safe vegetables, the efficiency of different washing methods (tap water, 10% sodium bicarbonate solution, and 10% acetic acid solution) in reducing carbendazim and chlorpyrifos residues in a kale model system was evaluated. **Results:** The results showed that 13.3% samples contained pesticide residues above the maximum residue limit (MRL) prescribed by the Malaysian Food Regulations 1985, 55.0% of samples contained pesticide residues below the MRL, and no pesticide residues were detected in 31.7% of samples. Carbendazim and chlorpyrifos were among the highest pesticides detected. For the type of vegetables, kale and spinach contained high concentrations of pesticide residues above the MRL. Carbendazim and chlorpyrifos reduction of all three methods were significantly different with 10% acetic acid solution being the most effective followed by 10% sodium bicarbonate solution and tap water. Washing kale with 10% acetic acid reduced 76.0 and 41.2% of carbendazim and chlorpyrifos, respectively. **Conclusion:** It is recommended to practice 10% sodium bicarbonate washing method by soaking vegetables with an acidic solution followed by rinsing with tap water to reduce the pesticide residues.

**Keywords**

Pesticide, Residues, Selected Vegetables, Washing, Maximum Residue Limit