

Abbreviations used in the context of CIPAC Methods

CIPAC adopts methods in several categories for different purposes. All methods are given a specific code and a number. The following method categories and codes are used:

- Analytical Methods: Code “**M**”
- Physical Test Methods called Miscellaneous Techniques: Code “**MT**”
- Reagents, Indicators and Solvents: Code “**RE**”
- Methods for preparation of pure pesticides: Code “**PP**”

M

The designation of an **analytical method** for the determination of a certain pesticide is composed of the CIPAC code number of the compound (see also the document “Instructions For Writing CIPAC Methods”) and the designation for the material type to which the method can be applied. In the case of e.g. ampropylofos technical, the designation for the method for the TC is “500/TC/M/-;”, the CIPAC Code for the compound being 500, whilst TC refers to the technical concentrate.

MT

Miscellaneous Techniques are generally not intended for the determination of the content of an active (with certain exceptions, see below). They are used to determine specific physical properties of formulations such as stability of emulsions. Some MTs were developed to assess properties such as the “free active ingredient” in a capsule suspension, and are specific for a certain active compound e.g. MT 188, free parathion-methyl in CS formulations. The preparation of CIPAC Standard Waters is also included in the MT section.

RE

Reagents, Indicators and Solvents In certain methods specific reagents, indicators or solvents are used. Many of these reagents are used in titrimetric methods or in identity tests.

PP

The **PP** methods mainly deal with the purification of pesticide active ingredients. These methods are very useful in situations where standard reference material is not easily available at reasonable cost.