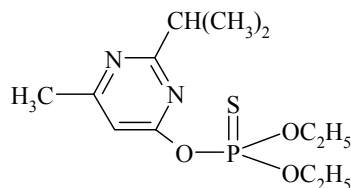# CIPAC STATUS REPORT

13/06/2005

0015   Diazinon

Allocated to CH

CIPAC methods published in:

CIPAC 1, p. 315 (titr.)
1A, p. 1199 (GLC)
H, p. 122

CIPAC   10th meeting, June 1966 in France

69m was published as FAO/14.
It was agreed that 672m (rewritten as 797m) should be investigated by coll. work. In the meantime, 797mG was accepted as provisional CIPAC method which could be published by printing corrections to the present method.

CIPAC   11th meeting, June 1967 in London

Diazinon technical provisional CIPAC method (69M) published as FAO/14.
Cascade extraction method (672 M) to become a CIPAC method provided no objections received within 6 months.

CIPAC   12th meeting, June 1968 in Braunschweig

Provisional CIPAC method (69n) published as FAO/14. revised method (672n) to be published. CIPAC methods 1258n, 1259n, 1260n and 1261n were adopted by FAO.

CIPAC   13th meeting, June 1969 in Oeiras

France is no more interested with this pesticide, which is now allocated to CH.
The question of stabilizers was raised. The technical from CH does not necessarily contain stabilizers, but from USA contains always stabilizers. However, the formulated products are to be stabilized, the choice of stabilizers being related to the nature of the adjuvants. No decision was taken on the opportunity to standardize methods for the determination of stabilizers, but in the CIPAC Handbook 1 a provisional method for epichlorhydrin is described.

CIPAC   14th meeting, June 1970 in Gembloux

An important question was raised about the necessity of a stabilizer. Without stabilizer, diazinon decomposes affording tetraethylmonothiopyrophosphate which is definitely more toxic. If no clause is imposed for the stabilizer in the FAO specifications, then a method for determining tetraethylmonothiopyrophosphate must be available for establishing a special clause in the specification.

CIPAC STATUS REPORT

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CIPAC   15th meeting, October 1971 in Washington

Dr. Caswell reported that a GLC method has been adopted by AOAC as official first action.
A CIPAC Inf. Sheet No 19 on the heat stability of diazinon formulations has been sent. Dr. Povlsen reported that paper chromatography similar to the procedure for thiometon has been applied with satisfactory results.

CIPAC   16th meeting, June 1972 in Stockholm

Dr. Eberle presented the report 1832 "Preliminary results of the CIPAC collaborative test on the heat stability of diazinon formulations by use of the AOAC and CIPAC analytical methods. Dr. Bosshardt emphasized on the conclusion that both the methods (AOAC and CIPAC) give reliable results. However the AOAC method is some what more specific.
<u>Decision</u>   The AOAC method (GLC) supported by the report 1832 is adopted as <u>full</u> and referee AOACCIPAC method, to be published in 1A.

CIPAC   17th meeting, June 1973 in Wageningen

Dr. Machin raised the question of the presence of a stabilizer. Dr. Stiles replied that, in the USA, technical diazinon is always treated with a stabilizer but, in Europe, according to CibaGeigy, a stabilizer is not requisite but depends on the choice of inert ingredients in the formulation.
<u>Decision</u> In order to introduce a clause on the decomposition of diazinon in the specifications, it should be urgent to consider a method for determining tetraethylmonothiopyrophosphate (from decomposition of diazinon).

CIPAC   18th meeting, June 1974 in London

Results of collaborative study on heat stability and analysis with AOAC and CIPAC methods have been published JAOAC 57, 48,1974.

CIPAC   19th meeting, June 1975 in Oeiras

Work finished.

CIPAC   26th meeting, May 1982 in Rome

The method for encapsulated formulations (JAOAC 65, 1158 '82) accepted by AOAC as first action would be modified. The final version was awaited. The AOAC would probably consider the determination of sulfotep.

CIPAC   32nd meeting, June 1988 in Geneva

A method was necessary for CS formulations (FAO) Pennwalt might have a method.