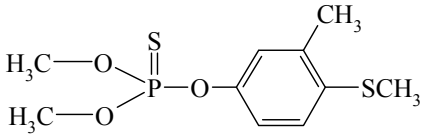
CIPAC STATUS REPORT

30/01/2008



0079 Fenthion

Allocated to WHO

CIPAC methods published in :

CIPAC 1B, p. 1830 (colorimetric)
CIPAC L, p. 81

CIPAC 15th meeting, October 1971 in Washington

BNL has reviewed a method based on titration with potassium methylate, but no collaborative work has been carried out. Dr Povlsen reported that the WHO method is successfully used in his country. Dr Weinmann reported that he uses IR analysis.
Decision The WHO method 1502 was adopted as provisional WHOCIPAC method.

CIPAC 16th meeting, June 1972 in Stockholm

The WHO method to be put in CIPAC form. Investigations for an identity test.

CIPAC 21st meeting, June 1977 in Braunschweig

Dr Povlsen gave in his report (2592) the conditions applied using the paper chromatographic method (CIPAC 1451 revised).

CIPAC 48th meeting, June 2004 in Brno

Mr. Werner presented the results of a collaborative study by DAPA on one technical material, and four types of formulations (EC, EW, WP and GR) using capillary GC, FID and diisooctylphtalate as internal standard. The reason of the study was the revision of the specifications, to update the ranges and because the existing method was outdated. Fourteen laboratories participated in the study. RSD_R complies with the Horwitz criteria for TC, EC and EW, but one laboratory has to be excluded for the WP-formulation to comply with Horwitz. For the GR formulation the reproducibility relative standard deviation is well above the Horwitz limit. DAPA proposed the method to be accepted as Provisional CIPAC method for TC and EC, EW and WP-formulations. For the GR formulation an amendment of the sample preparation procedure will be added and a confirmation of the performance will be tested in a small scale study.
Mr. Bura asked if other internal standards, which are more chemically alike, could be used. This was confirmed. Mr Hill supposed that the reason for the high deviation in the GR-formulation could be due to a very small sample size. Mr. Manso asked why acetone was used as a solvent. Mr. Werner agreed that acetone was not the best choice for GC but it was a good solvent for all the formulations. Mr. Dobrat noted that from the naming and the a.i. content is more or less a WP and not a WG. Mr. Grohs stated that it is a GR.
Decision The capillary GC method (CIPAC/4375) for determination of fenthion in TC, EC, EW and WP formulations was accepted as **provisional** CIPAC method. The method for the GR formulation has to be further investigated and remains tentative.

CIPAC STATUS REPORT

30/01/2008

CIPAC 49th meeting, June 2005 in Utrecht

Decision The capillary GC method (CIPAC/4375) for determination of fenthion in TC, EC, EW and WP formulations was accepted as **full** CIPAC method. The method for the GR formulation has to be further investigated and remains tentative.

CIPAC 50th meeting, June 2006 in Geneva

Mr T. Werner presented a study for the extension of the scope of the method 339 for fenthion to the UL 60 and DP3 formulations. The method for UL 60 is according to the description of TC and EC. Both methods were found to be selective. The method for DP3 which extends the acceptability range with minor changes of the analytical procedure for the WP method has a repeatability which is in compliance with the Horwitz criterion. Mrs A. Hourdakis asked why the extraction was changed to extraction with toluene. Mr. Werner answered that it could have worked with acetone as well.
The GR formulation method was tentative last year, but nothing new has been presented, and thus it remains tentative.
Decision The extension of the scope of CIPAC method 79 (CIPAC/4522) to UL and DP formulations was accepted as **provisional** CIPAC method.

CIPAC 51th meeting, June 2007 in Umhlanga Rocks, South Africa

Decision The extension of the scope (CIPAC/4522) of the CIPAC capillary GC method 79 published in Handbook L to UL and DP formulations was accepted as **full** CIPAC method.