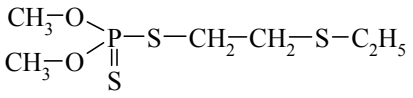
CIPAC STATUS REPORT

28/06/2005



0115 Thiometon

Allocated to CH

CIPAC methods published in :

CIPAC 1A, p. 1355 (IR)
E, p. 218 (GC)
H, p. 285 (IR)

CIPAC 10th meeting, June 1966 in France

Dr. Zäch reported the work was still proceeding on the SandozFaderl method (separation of thiometon by paper chromatography followed by a Schöniger total phosphorus analysis).

CIPAC 12th meeting, June 1968 in Braunschweig

Dr. Povlsen said that at the meeting in 1967 the chemical was allocated to Scandinavia to start a working group for thiometon. An IR method has been written up in CIPAC form and it was proposed to compare it (1076m) with the other method (283m).

CIPAC 14th meeting, June 1970 in Gembloux

Dr. Povlsen presented his report (1645) on the collaborative work and concluded that the IR method (1392) gives higher values when compared with the paper chromatographic method (1451).
Decision Both the methods 1451 (paper chromatography) and 1392 (IR) have been adopted as provisional CIPAC methods, but the method 1451 is declared the referee method.

CIPAC 15th meeting, October 1971 in Washington

Decision The paper chromatographic method (1451 revised) is adopted as the referee provisional CIPAC method. The IR method (1392) as alternative provisional CIPAC method.

CIPAC 16th meeting, June 1972 in Stockholm

Decision The paper chromatographic method (1451) and the IR method (1392) are adopted as full CIPAC methods, the PC method being the referee method.

CIPAC 31st meeting, June 1987 in Cascais

An Information Sheet (No.122) announcing the study (organized by Sandoz) had been sent out by the Secretary.

CIPAC 32nd meeting, June 1988 in Geneva

Mr Bosshardt reported that the collaborative study had started. Results were coming in and could be reported next year.

CIPAC 33rd meeting, May 1989 in Lagonissi

The results of a collaborative study with a GLC method will be reported at the meeting next year.

CIPAC 34th meeting, May 1990 in Tunisia

Mr Wisson introduced the results (CIPAC 3589) of a collaborative study with a GLC method (CIPAC 3590) for thiometon technical and emulsifiable concentrates. The study probably will not be accepted by AOAC, because of the low number of samples analyzed. An identity test should be added.
Decision. The GLC method for thiometon technical and emulsifiable concentrates, CIPAC/3590, was accepted as provisional CIPAC method.

CIPAC 35th meeting, June 1991 in Braunschweig

Mr Bosshardt asked whether AOAC would accept this method because of the fact that number of samples tested in the study was not in line with the requirements of AOAC. Mr Hanks answered that it was uncertain how AOAC will decide.
Decision The provisional CIPAC method for thiometon technical and emulsifiable concentrates, CIPAC/3590, was accepted as full CIPAC method.