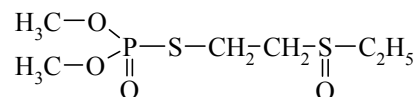


CIPAC STATUS REPORT

28/06/2005



0171 Oxydemetonmethyl

Allocated to D

CIPAC methods published in :

CIPAC 1B, p. 1871 (TLC/col.)

E, p. 163 (HPLC)

K, p. 97 (HPLC, TC solutions, EC, SL)

CIPAC 18th meeting, June 1974 in London

Dr. Weinmann to make enquires from Bayer.

CIPAC 19th meeting, June 1975 in Oeiras

Dr. Pavel said that because it was difficult to prepare pure oxydemetonmethyl an IR method was not suitable. A GLC method could not be used due to thermal instability of the compound. Therefore the TiCl_3 method had been chosen with alkaline hydrolysis method as a check. Dr. Povlsen said that he used a PC method and that he would try HPLC. Dr. Pavel remarked that PC was time consuming and not suited for analysis of many samples. Dr. Bosshardt doubted that there was a good detector in the case of HPLC.

CIPAC 20th meeting, June 1976 in Wädenswil

Eventually a TLC method (2417m) had been chosen (Dr. Pavel). Before a coll. study will start, Dr. Povlsen will try the method.

CIPAC 21st meeting, June 1977 in Braunschweig

TLC method ready for coll. study. Inf. Sheet will be sent.

CIPAC 22nd meeting, June 1978 in Versailles

Dr. Pavel presented the results of a DAPA study on the TLC method, CIPAC/2604/R. The extraction of the compound from the silica gel was prevented by using a direct destruction in the presence of SiO_2 . Extractions were found to be incomplete in most cases. A larger scale coll. study will be held (Inf. Sheet).

Decision The TLC method with a colorimetric phosphorus determination, CIPAC/2608(M), was adopted as provisional CIPAC method.

CIPAC 23rd meeting, June 1979 in Baltimore

Dr. Pavel reported the results of the collaborative study (CIPAC/2757/R) with the TLC method. The reproducibility of the method was such that he proposed that the method remain provisional. The blank values had shown a large variation. Dr. Povlsen remarked that with PC the results were consistently lower. A HPLC method is under investigation (UV detection slightly over 200 nm). It is difficult to keep the standard on concentrated form. Dilute solutions are much more stable. Dr. Pavel will bring about some small changes in the method and prepare it for publication in 1B.

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CIPAC 24th meeting, May 1980 in Salobrena

Dr. Pavel reported that the method had been modified. The neutralization procedure had to be changed in order to avoid peptisation of the silicagel, which might interfere with the determination of the phosphorus. The modified method had been sent for publication in IB.

CIPAC 35th meeting, June 1991 in Braunschweig

Decision The AOAC first action HPLC method for oxydemeton technical and formulations, JAOAC 73 431, 1990, was adopted as provisional AOACCIPAC method.

CIPAC 44th meeting, June 2000 in Granada

Mr Werner presented the results of a small scale DAPA study, CIPAC/4194, with a HPLC method, CIPAC/4193. The results were acceptable. A CIPAC study was already initiated. Some changes of the chromatographic conditions will be introduced.

CIPAC 45th meeting, June 2001 in Bangkok

Mr Werner presented a report (4248) of a collaborative trial with a HPLC method (4247). The outliers were not removed as there was no clear reasons for the deviation. The RSD figures were lower than the Horowitz values even with all the results retained. The TC material was not included in the test and a concentrated solution was used as standard material since pure oxydemeton-methyl was unstable. If stored under the proper conditions the standard was stable. Any degradation would show up in the chromatogram. A note would be added to the method that this should be checked.

Decision The HPLC method for oxydemeton-methyl technical solutions and formulations (EC, SL), CIPAC/4247, has been accepted as provisional CIPAC method

CIPAC 46th meeting, June 2002 in Rome

The HPLC method for oxydemeton-methyl technical solutions and formulations (EC, SL), CIPAC/4247 has been accepted as a full CIPAC method.