CIPAC MT STATUS REPORT

13.11.2005

MT 177 Suspensibility of water dispersible powders (simplified method)

Allocated to J

CIPAC methods published in:

CIPAC F, p. 445

CIPAC 34th meeting, June 1990 in Tunisia

The method presented at the symposium was welcomed, because it considerably reduced the amount of waste water. Mr Sakaue confirmed that Mr Tsuji would publish the method. If CIPAC could receive a copy of the publication, than at the next meeting it could be decided how to proceed further.

CIPAC 35th meeting, June 1991 in Braunschweig

Mr Tsuji reported that he had received 4 comments on his paper in Tunisia on the simplified suspensibility method. A matter to be investigated would be the applicability of the method to WG's. Another point was that acetone might prove to not be suitable as extraction/dilution solvent in all cases. Although it was realized that it was not simple to include products from other companies because of the availability of the analytical method, it was thought to be important. JAPAC was prepared to try to include other product than those studied so far. A start would be made with a small scale study followed by a full study if the results justified continuation. Results of the small scale study would be reported to the secretary.

CIPAC 36th meeting, October 1992 in Zürich

Mr Tsuji introduced his report and further referred to his paper he would present at the symposium. The discussion that followed centered around the question of how to deal with the results especially when the 100 ml would be used. Although for good formulations the results might make not much difference, strong deviating results might be expected with bad formulations and formulations with low suspensibility figures.
It was decided to organize a full scale study, in which the 250 ml and 100 ml systems should be compared with two formulations with suspensibilities of about 50 and 70% and a limited number of active ingredients. In some of the 250 ml experiments also determinations in the top part of the suspension should be determined, especially with the 50% formulations. A double dilution should be included.

CIPAC 37th meeting, June 1993 in Paris

According to Mr Tsuji the study had be delayed due to unforeseen events. A report could be expected next year.

CIPAC 38th meeting, July 1994 in Annapolis

Mr Tsuji introduced the results of a CIPAC collaborative study on simplified methods (100 and 250 ml) for the determination of the suspensibility of wettable powders CIPAC 3802/R. Because the method may give different results if compared with the standard CIPAC method, the simplified method will be a tentative method.
Decision The simplified methods for the determination the suspensibility of wettable powders, CIPAC 3803/m have been adopted as tentative CIPAC methods. The existing method MT 15 will remain the referee method

CIPAC MT STATUS REPORT

13.11.2005

CIPAC 39th meeting, May 1995 in Limassol

Mr Declercq had some concerns because he was afraid that the method may lead to some confusion because the results from MT 15 and Mt 177 might be different. Mr Hill answered that nevertheless the method will distinguish between 'good' and 'bad' formulations.
Decision The simplified methods (100 and 250 ml), CIPAC/3803, for determining the suspensibility of wettable powders have been adopted as full CIPAC methods. MT 15 will remain the referee method. A preface to the method shall give the reasons.