CIPAC MT STATUS REPORT

01.08.2005

MT 191 Acidity or Alkalinity of Formulations

Allocated to DAPF

CIPAC methods published in:

CIPAC L, p. 143

CIPAC 47th meeting, June 2003 in Bucharest

Mr.R.Grohs presented a proposal for a revised CIPAC Method for the Determination of acidity and alkalinity. At present there are three sub-methods. The electrometric method appears to be the method of choice and so a modification of this method that would allow more flexibility and minimize the sample preparation required was proposed. Mr Hill commented on the justification for the inclusion of an acidity/alkalinity clause in the FAO/WHO specifications and then welcomed the development of a more reliable method of measurement of the acidity/alkalinity that could contribute to the assessment of the quality of the product considered. Mr Krongaard said that in the EU, the classification of the active ingredient depends on its acidity/alkalinity characteristics but Dr Grohs clarified that the present presentation relates to the formulations and is not at all a reflection of the acidity/alkalinity of the active ingredient. Mr Hill added that such a clause in the FAO/WHO specifications is only justified when it does not relate to the acidity/alkalinity of the active ingredient.

CIPAC 48th meeting, June 2004 in Brno

Mr. Grohs presented a proposal for determination of acidity or alkalinity of formulated pesticides using electrochemical end point determination with titration carried out in water. If water cannot be used due to low solubility then small amount of acetone can be added – even that acetone has influence on the result. The existing CIPAC method is not always applicable to modern types of formulations. DAPF proposed the method to be accepted as provisional CIPAC method without any trials as the method is straightforward. Mr. di Loreto asked why methanol or ethanol could not be used. Mr. Müller responded that acetone is used because of higher solubility. Mr. Hill suggested a note in the method describing that acetone should not be used if reaction occurs between acetone and the active ingredient. Mr. Grohs agreed.
Decision The method for determination of acidity or alkalinity of formulated pesticides using electrochemical end point determination with titration carried out in water was accepted as **provisional** CIPAC method as a convention method. When the method will be published a note will be added saying that the method was not collaboratively tested.

CIPAC 49th meeting, June 2005 in Utrecht

Decision The method for determination of acidity or alkalinity of formulated pesticides using electrochemical end point determination with titration carried out in water was accepted as **full** CIPAC method as a convention method. When the method will be published a note will be added saying that the method was not collaboratively tested.