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FAO SPECIFICATIONS FOR PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS

**BROMACIL**

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

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Group on Pesticide Specifications

FAO Panel of Experts on Pesticide Specifications,  
Registration Requirements and Application Standards

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**DISCLAIMER<sup>1</sup>**

FAO specifications are developed with the basic objective of promoting, as far as practicable, the manufacture, distribution and use of pesticides that meet basic quality requirements.

Compliance with the specifications does not constitute an endorsement or warranty of the fitness of a particular pesticide for a particular purpose, including its suitability for the control of any given pest, or its suitability for use in a particular area. Owing to the complexity of the problems involved, the suitability of pesticides for a particular purpose and the content of the labelling instructions must be decided at the national or provincial level.

Furthermore, pesticides which are manufactured to comply with these specifications are not exempted from any safety regulation or other legal or administrative provision applicable to their manufacture, sale, transportation, storage, handling, preparation and/or use.

FAO disclaims any and all liability for any injury, death, loss, damage or other prejudice of any kind that may arise as a result of, or in connection with, the manufacture, sale, transportation, storage, handling, preparation and/or use of pesticides which are found, or are claimed, to have been manufactured to comply with these specifications.

Additionally, FAO wishes to alert users to the fact that improper storage, handling, preparation and/or use of pesticides can result in either a lowering or complete loss of safety and/or efficacy.

FAO is not responsible, and does not accept any liability, for the testing of pesticides for compliance with the specifications, nor for any methods recommended and/or used for testing compliance. As a result, FAO does not in any way warrant or represent that any pesticide claimed to comply with a FAO specification actually does so.

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<sup>1</sup> This disclaimer applies to all specifications published by FAO.

## INTRODUCTION TO FAO SPECIFICATIONS DEVELOPED UNDER THE OLD PROCEDURE

Between 1975 and 2000, FAO published booklets of specifications for technical materials and related formulations of plant protection products. Revisions of, and additions to, already published specifications will be issued when necessary. However, all changes and revisions of FAO specifications are now subject to the new procedure described in the *Manual on the development and use of FAO and WHO Specifications for Plant Protection Products*, FAO Plant Production and Protection Paper No. 173, Rome 2002 (*Revised First Edition* available only on the FAO home page of the Internet at: <http://www.fao.org/ag/agp/agpp/pesticid/>)

FAO specifications developed under the old procedure are based on the requirements defined in the Fourth Edition of the *Manual on the development and use of FAO specifications for plant protection products*, Plant Production and Protection Paper No. 128, Rome 1995.

This manual contained detailed definitions and other essential background information on basic procedures and technical principles adopted by the group on Pesticide Specifications of the FAO Panel of Experts on Pesticide Specifications, Registration Requirements, Application Standards and Prior Informed Consent, such as:

### 1. Categories of Specifications (Section 3.1 of the Manual)

FAO (full) specifications (Code "S/F", formerly "S"). Specifications that have all necessary requirements together with CIPAC (full) methods, or other collaboratively studied (proven) methods<sup>2,3</sup>.

FAO Provisional specifications (Code "S/P", formerly "(S)") are those for which more evidence of the necessary parameters is available and where some collaborative study of the methods of analysis has been carried out.

FAO Tentative specifications (Code "S/T", formerly "ts") are those which have been recommended by FAO as preliminary specifications which are based on minimum requirements. The methods of analysis cited are normally supplied by the manufacturer or may already have been published or be the subject of collaborative work.

Wherever possible, standards for apparatus and common names for pesticides are those approved by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

### 2. Expression of Active Ingredient Content (Section 4.2.5 of the Manual).

- for solids, liquid technical materials, volatile liquids (of maximum boiling point 50°C) and viscous liquids (with minimum kinematic viscosity of  $1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$  at 20°C) the FAO Specification shall be based on expression of the content as g/kg;

- for all other liquids the active ingredient content of the product shall be declared in terms of g/kg or g/l at 20°C. If the buyer requires both g/kg and g/l at 20°C, then, in case of dispute, the analytical results shall be calculated as g/kg.

### 3. Tolerance on Content (Section 4.2.7 of the Manual).

A declared content of active ingredient must be included in all specifications, and one of the problems immediately arising is the level of tolerance acceptable about the nominal figure. The tolerance is influenced by (a) the reproducibility of the method of analysis, (b) the sampling error and (c) the manufacturing variance.

Allowable variations in analytical results (i.e. tolerances in content of active ingredient) with respect to specific pesticide consignments are intended to cover reasonable variations in the content of active ingredient. For examples of such tolerances, see the table in Section 4.2.7 of the Manual.

### 4. Containers/Packaging.

FAO guidelines are in preparation.

Containers shall comply with pertinent national and international transport and safety regulations.

#### Technical materials, dustable powders and granules

Containers shall be suitable, clean, dry and as specified, and shall not adversely affect, or be affected by, the product/material, but shall adequately protect it against external conditions.

#### Wettable powders

The product shall be packed in suitable, clean, dry containers as specified in the order. The container shall provide all necessary protection against compaction, atmospheric moisture, oxidation, loss by vaporization and/or contamination to ensure that the product suffers no deterioration under normal transit and storage conditions.

The product shall be protected by an adequate moisture barrier. This may be a suitable bag of polyethylene or alternative means of giving equal or better protection.

#### Solutions and emulsifiable concentrates

Containers shall be lined, where necessary, with a suitable material, or the interior surfaces treated to prevent corrosion and/or deterioration of the contents.

Additional information should be given in all specifications where particular pesticides present problems in packaging.

## 5. Biological information.

### Phytotoxicity

No test can be specified to cover the possible phytotoxicity of a formulation to all crops. When a crop is not mentioned in the instructions for use, purchasers should check with the supplier that the material is suitable, always provided that such a use is not restricted or legally forbidden.

### Wetting of crops

The dilute spray should satisfactorily wet the leaves of the specified crops when used in accordance with the instructions. Test method MT 53.2, CIPAC 1, p.965 may be useful.

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- <sup>1</sup> Should national pesticide specifications developed from these approved FAO specifications deviate from them, the National Authority responsible for making such changes is requested to inform the FAO Plant Protection Service of the nature of, and the reasons for, the modifications.
  - <sup>2</sup> Methods of analysis and miscellaneous techniques referred to in these specifications have been developed and adopted by CIPAC (Collaborative International Pesticides Analytical Council Ltd.). See CIPAC Handbooks 1 (1970), 1A (1980), 1B (1983), 1C (1985) and D (1988), CIPAC Proceedings 1980 and 1981, obtainable from Black Bear Press Limited, King's Hedges Road, Cambridge CB4 2PQ, England. The page numbers of specific methods are given in parentheses in the specifications. A copy of a method not yet published can be obtained from the FAO Plant Protection Service.
  - <sup>3</sup> Information on standard waters for laboratory evaluation of pesticidal formulations will be found in CIPAC Monograph 1, *Standard Waters and an FAO survey on Naturally Occurring Waters*, (1972), Black Bear Press Limited, King's Hedges Road, Cambridge CB4, England.

## **SUBMISSION OF DRAFT SPECIFICATIONS TO FAO**

Any organization, commercial firm or interested individual is encouraged to submit relevant specifications, or proposals for revision of existing specifications, for pesticide products for consideration and possible adoption by FAO. Correspondence should be addressed to the Pesticides Control Officer, Plant Production and Protection Division, FAO, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

FAO has published a Manual on the development and use of FAO and WHO Specifications for Plant Protection Products, FAO Plant Production and Protection Paper No. 173, Rome 2002 (Revised First Edition available only on the FAO home page of the Internet at: <http://www.fao.org/ag/agp/agpp/pesticid/>)

Specifications which are considered suitable for further processing are assigned priorities and circulated to appropriate organizations and specialists for comment. Comments, together with other relevant information, are then reviewed in detail by the Group on Specifications of the FAO Panel of Experts on Pesticide Specifications, Registration Requirements and Application Standards. The drafts are converted into FAO Provisional Specifications, or full FAO Specifications.

**BROMACIL**

5-bromo-3-*sec*-butyl-6-methyluracil

**INFORMATION**

COMMON NAME: bromacil (ISO)

STRUCTURAL FORMULA:

EMPIRICAL FORMULA:  $C_9H_{13}BrN_2O_2$

RMM: 261.1

CAS REGISTRY NUMBER: 314-40-9

CIPAC CODE NUMBER: 139

CHEMICAL NAMES:

5-bromo-3-*sec*-butyl-6-methyluracil (IUPAC)

5-bromo-6-methyl-3-(1-methylpropyl)-2,4(1*H*,3*H*)-pyrimidinedione (CA)

**BROMACIL TECHNICAL**

FAO Specification 139/TC/S/F (1992)

**.1 DESCRIPTION**

The material shall consist of bromacil together with related manufacturing impurities and shall be a white to light tan crystalline solid free from visible extraneous matter and added modifying agents.

**.2 ACTIVE INGREDIENT****.2.1 Identity tests (139/TC/(M)/2, CIPAC 1C, p.1986)**

An identity test is required if the identity of the active ingredient is in doubt.

**.2.2 Bromacil (139/TC/(M)/3, CIPAC 1C, p.1987)**

The bromacil content shall be declared (not less than 950 g/kg) and, when determined, the content obtained shall not differ from that declared by more than  $\pm 25$  g/kg.

**.3 IMPURITIES****.3.2 Water (MT 30.1, CIPAC 1, p.897)**

Maximum: 10 g/kg.

## BROMACIL WETTABLE POWDERS

FAO Specification 139/WP/S/F (1992)

### .1 DESCRIPTION

The material shall consist of a homogeneous mixture of technical bromacil, complying with the requirements of FAO Specification 139/TC/S/F (1992), together with filler(s) and any other necessary formulants. It shall be in the form of a fine powder, free from visible extraneous matter and hard lumps.

### .2 ACTIVE INGREDIENT

#### .2.1 Identity tests (139/WP/(M)/2, CIPAC 1C, p.1988)

An identity test is required if the identity of the active ingredient is in doubt.

#### .2.2 Bromacil (139/WP/(M)/3, CIPAC 1C, p.1988)

The bromacil content shall be declared (g/kg) and, when determined, the content obtained shall not differ from that declared by more than the following amounts:

<u>Declared content</u>	<u>Permitted tolerance</u>
up to 500 g/kg	± 5% of the declared content
above 500 g/kg	± 25 g/kg

### .3 IMPURITIES

#### .3.1 Water (MT 30.1, CIPAC 1, p.897)

Maximum: 20 g/kg.

### .4 PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

#### .4.1 pH range (MT 75, CIPAC 1A, p.1589)

pH range: 4.0 to 10.0

#### .4.2 Wet sieve test (MT 59.3, CIPAC 1, p.981)

Maximum: 2% retained on a 75 µm test sieve.

.4.3 Suspensibility (MT 15.1a, CIPAC 1, p.862) (Note 1)

A minimum of 50% of the bromacil content found under .2.2 shall be in suspension after 30 min in CIPAC Standard Water C at 30°C (Notes 2, 3 and 4).

Alternatively, if the buyer requires other CIPAC Standard Waters to be used, then this shall be specified when ordering.

.4.4 Persistent foam (MT 47.2, CIPAC 1C, p.2249) (Note 5)

Maximum: 30 ml after 1 min.

.4.5 Wetting of the product (MT 53.3.1, CIPAC 1, p.967)

The product shall be completely wetted in 1 min without swirling.

.5 **STORAGE STABILITY**

.5.1 Stability at 54 °C (MT 46.1.1, CIPAC 1, p.951)

After storage at  $54 \pm 2$  °C for 14 days, the determined average active ingredient content must not be lower than 97% relative to the determined average content found before storage (Note 6) and the product shall continue to comply with .4.1, .4.2 and .4.3.

Note 1 This test will normally only be carried out after the heat stability test .5.1.

Note 2 Chemical assay is the only fully reliable method of measuring the mass of active ingredient still in suspension. However, simpler methods such as gravimetric and solvent extraction determination may be used on a routine basis provided that these methods have been shown to give equal results to those of the chemical assay method. In case of dispute, the chemical method shall be the "Referee method".

Note 3 Unless another temperature is specified.

Note 4 The product should be tested at the highest and lowest rates of use recommended by the supplier, provided this does not exceed the conditions given in method MT 15.1, CIPAC 1, p.891.

Note 5 The concentration of sample to be used in the test should be specified at the highest rate of use recommended by the supplier.

Note 6 Samples of the product taken before and after the storage stability test should be analysed together after the test in order to reduce the analytical error.

## BROMACIL WATER DISPERSIBLE GRANULES

FAO Specification 139/WG/S/F (1992)

### .1 DESCRIPTION

The material shall consist of a homogeneous mixture of technical bromacil, complying with the requirements of FAO Specification 139/TC/S/F (1992), together with fillers and any other necessary formulants. It shall be in the form (Note 1) of granules that will be applied after disintegration and dispersion in water. The product shall be dry, free-flowing and free from visible extraneous matter and hard lumps.

### .2 ACTIVE INGREDIENT

.2.1 Identity tests (139/WP/(M)/2, CIPAC 1C, p.1988)

An identity test is required if the identity of the active ingredient is in doubt.

.2.2 Bromacil (139/WP/(M)/3, CIPAC 1C, p.1988)

The bromacil content shall be declared (g/kg) and, when determined, the content obtained shall not differ from that declared by more than the following amounts:

<u>Declared content</u>	<u>Permitted tolerance</u>
up to 500 g/kg	± 5% of the declared content
above 500 g/kg	± 25 g/kg

### .3 IMPURITIES

.3.1 Water (MT 30.1, CIPAC 1, p.897)

Maximum: 15 g/kg.

### .4 PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

.4.1 pH range (MT 75, CIPAC 1A, p.1590)

pH range: 4.0 to 10.0

.4.2 Wetting of the material (MT 53.3.1, CIPAC 1, p.967)

The product shall be completely wetted in 10 seconds without swirling.

.4.3 Wet sieve test (MT 167, CIPAC F, p. 416)

Maximum: 2% retained on a 75 µm test sieve.

.4.4 Suspensibility (MT 168, CIPAC F, p. 417) (Notes 2 and 3)

A minimum of 50% of the bromacil content found under .2.2 shall be in suspension after 30 min in CIPAC Standard Water C at 25 °C (Note 4).

Alternatively, if the buyer requires other CIPAC Standard Waters to be used, then this shall be specified when ordering.

.4.5 Degree of dispersion (MT 174, CIPAC F, p. 435)

Minimum: 75%.

.4.6 Persistent foam (MT 47, CIPAC 1, p.954) (Note 5)

Maximum: 30 ml after 1 min.

.4.7 Dustiness (MT 171, Gravimetric method, CIPAC F, p. 425)

Maximum: 12 mg collected dust (Note 6).

.4.8 Flowability (MT 172, CIPAC F, p. 430)

100% of the product shall pass through a 5 mm test sieve after 20 drops of the sieve.

**.5 STORAGE STABILITY**

.5.1 Stability at 54 °C (MT 46.1.1, CIPAC 1, p.951)

After storage at  $54 \pm 2$  °C for 14 days (Note 4), the determined average active ingredient content must not be lower than 97% relative to the determined average content found before storage (Note 7) and the product shall continue to comply with .4.3,.4.4, .4.7 and .4.8.

Note 1 To describe a specific product, it is recommended to add information about the form (e.g. irregular shape, nearly spherical, cylindrical, ...) and to mention the nominal size range.

Note 2 The product should be tested at the highest and lowest rates of use recommended by the supplier, provided this does not exceed the conditions given in method MT 168.

- Note 3            Chemical assay is the only fully reliable method of measuring the mass of active ingredient still in suspension. However, simpler methods such as gravimetric and solvent extraction determination may be used on a routine basis provided that these methods have been shown to give equal results to those of the chemical assay method. In case of dispute, the chemical method shall be the "Referee method".
- Note 4            Unless another temperature is specified.
- Note 5            The concentration of sample to be used in the test should be specified at the highest rate of use recommended by the supplier.
- Note 6            The optical method MT 171 usually shows good correlation with the gravimetric method and can therefore be used as an alternative, where the equipment is available. Where the correlation is in doubt, it must be checked with the product to be tested. In case of dispute, the gravimetric method shall be used.
- Note 7            Samples of the product taken before and after the storage stability test should be analysed together after the test in order to reduce the analytical error.

## BROMACIL SOLUTIONS

FAO Specification 139/SL/S/F (1992)

### .1 DESCRIPTION

The material shall consist of a solution of technical bromacil, complying with the requirements of FAO Specification 139/TC/S/F (1992), together with any necessary formulants. It shall be free from visible suspended matter and sediment.

### .2 ACTIVE INGREDIENT

#### .2.1 Identity tests (139/TC/(M)/2, CIPAC 1C, p.1986) (Note 1)

An identity test is required if the identity of the active ingredient is in doubt.

#### .2.2 Bromacil (139/TC/(M)/3, CIPAC 1C, p.1987) (Note 1)

The bromacil content shall be declared (g/kg or g/l at 20°C, Note 2) and, when determined, the content obtained shall not differ from that declared by more than the following amounts:

<u>Declared content</u>	<u>Permitted tolerance</u>
up to 100 g/kg or g/l	± 8% of the declared content
above 100 up to 200 g/kg or g/l	± 6% of the declared content
above 200 g/kg or g/l	± 5% of the declared content

### .4 PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

#### .4.1 pH range (MT 75, CIPAC 1A, p.1590)

pH range: 9.0 to 12.0

#### .4.2 Flash point (MT 12, CIPAC 1, p.846)

If required, the flash point of the product shall not be lower than 40°C. A closed cup method shall be used and the method stated (Note 3).

#### .4.3 Miscibility with water (MT 41, CIPAC 1, p.933)

The product after the stability test at 54 °C (.5.2) shall give a clear and homogeneous solution after dilution with CIPAC Standard Water C and standing for 18 h at 20°C (Notes 4 and 5).

**.5 STORAGE STABILITY****.5.1 Stability at 0°C (MT 39.1, CIPAC 1, p.930)**

After storage at  $0 \pm 1$  °C for 48 h, the volume of liquid and/or solid which separates shall be not more than 0.3 ml, after warming back to room temperature.

**.5.2 Stability at 54 °C (MT 46.1.3, CIPAC 1, p.952)**

After storage at  $54 \pm 2$  °C for 14 days, the determined average active ingredient content must not be lower than 97% relative to the determined average content found before storage (Note 6) and the product shall continue to comply with .4.1 and .4.3.

**Note 1** The active ingredient must first be isolated from the formulation by acidification, evaporation of highly volatile solvents, then finally filtration of the resultant slurry. For that, apply the following procedure:

- Acidify a known amount of the formulation with diluted HCl (4% HCl) and adjust the pH to 5.0 while rapidly stirring.
- Stir and heat the acidified sample for 45 min at 80°C and allow evaporation of water and more volatile solvents to occur during this step.
- Cool the sample to 10°C by stirring in an ice water bath.
- Recover all solids from the sample by filtration and wash the filter cake with deionized water (use half the volume of the original sample).
- Dry the washed and filtered solids in a vacuum oven at 80°C and weigh the dried solids. Determine the weight % recovered from the original sample weight.

**Note 2** If the buyer requires both g/kg and g/l at 20°C, then in case of dispute the analytical results shall be calculated as g/kg.

**Note 3** Attention is drawn to the appropriate national and/or international regulations on the handling and transport of flammable materials.

**Note 4** Unless other temperatures, times and/or CIPAC Standard Waters are specified for particular products.

**Note 5** The concentration should not be higher than the highest concentration recommended in the instructions for use.

**Note 6** Samples of the product taken before and after the storage stability test should be analysed together after the test in order to reduce the analytical error.