FAO SPECIFICATIONS
FOR PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS

CHLORFENVINPHOS
2-CHLORO-1-(2,4- dichlorophenyl) vinyl
diethyl phosphate

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
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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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1 This disclaimer applies to all specifications published by FAO.
INTRODUCTION TO FAO SPECIFICATIONS
DEVELOPED UNDER THE OLD PROCEDURE


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 Tentative Specifications (Code ‘S/T’, formerly ‘TS’) are those which have been recommended by FAO as preliminary specifications and 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.

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 (full) Specifications (Code ‘S/F’, formerly ‘S’). Specifications that have all necessary requirements together with CIPAC (full) methods, or other collaboratively studied (proven) methods.  

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 customer 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 contents of active ingredients. 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 contents, but shall adequately protect them 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, 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 shall be 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 F, p.162, may be useful.

1 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.


3 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.
CHLORFENVINPHOS TECHNICAL

FAO Specification Code 88/1/S/6:

.1 DESCRIPTION

The material shall consist, essentially, of Chlorfenvinphos, together with related manufacturing impurities and shall be an amber coloured liquid, free from extraneous materials and added modifying agents.

.2 ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

.2.1 Identity Tests (method 88/1/M/1.2; CIPAC 1A p. 1131)
   It shall comply.

.2.2 Chlorfenvinphos (method 88/1/M/1.3; CIPAC 1A p. 1131)

   .2.2.1 Minimum Content
       Minimum: 90.0% (see note 10).

   .2.2.2 Declared Content
       The Chlorfenvinphos content shall be declared and, when determined, the content obtained shall not differ from that declared by more than ± 2.5 percentage units.

.3 IMPURITIES

   .3.1 Acidity (see CIPAC I, p. 902, MT/31; CIPAC 1A p. 1131)
       Maximum acidity: 0.5% calculated as H2SO4

   .3.2 Water (Ibid., p. 897, MT/30.1).
       Maximum: 0.3%

4. PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

4.1 Specific Gravity Range at 15
AMETRYN DISPERSIBLE POWDERS

FAO Specification Code 133/3/S/3:

.1 DESCRIPTION

The product shall consist of a homogenous mixture containing ametryn technical as the only active ingredient, together with any necessary formulants. It shall be a fine powder free from extraneous materials and hard lumps.

It shall be formulated from ametryn technical complying with the specification for “Ametryn Technical” (133/1/S/3; see previous page).

.2 ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

.2.1 Identity (method 133/3/m/1.2; CIPAC 1A p. 1131)

It shall comply.

.2.2 Ametryn (method 133/3/(M)/1.4; CIPAC 1A p. 1131)

The ametryn content (see note 14) shall be declared and, when determined, the content obtained shall not differ from that declared by more than the following amounts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Declared Content</th>
<th>Permitted Tolerance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Up to 40%</td>
<td>+10 or –5% of the declared content</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 40%</td>
<td>+4 or –2 percentage units</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

.3 PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

.3.1 Wet sieve test (method 133/3/M/1.5; CIPAC 1A p. 1131).

Maximum: Not less than 98% of the product shall pass through a 75 am test sieve.

.3.2 Suspensibility (method 133/3/M/1.6; CIPAC 1A p. 1131).

A minimum of 55% of the ametryn content declared under .2.2 shall be in suspension after 30 min. in CIPAC Standard Water A when determined on the product as received, and 50% in CIPAC Standard Water C after the Heat stability test.

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

.3.3 Wettability of the powder (method 133/3/M/1.7; s CIPAC 1A p. 1131).

It shall be completely wetted in not more than 1 min., without swirling.

.3.4 Persistent foam (method 133/3/M/1.8; CIPAC 1A p. 1131)

Maximum: 40 ml of foam after 1 min.
.4 STORAGE STABILITY

.4.1 Heat Stability (method 133/3/M/1.9; CIPAC 1A p. 1131). After storage at 54 ± 2°C for 14 days, the product shall continue to comply with .2.2, .3.1 and .3.3.

.5 CONTAINERS

The product should be packed in suitable, clean, dry and as specified in the order. The container shall provide all necessary protection against compaction, atmospheric moisture, oxidation, loss by evaporation, 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 an inner bag of polyethylene (note 4), or alternative means of giving equal or better protection.

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

1. This maximum applies only to chloropropham applied pre-emergent or to growing crops and is unacceptable for application to harvested potatoes for sprout inhibition.

2. Some countries require the content of atrazine and related herbicidal triazine compounds to be declared. In such cases, the tolerances given in .2.2 shall apply.

3. Because of variation in the nature and size of the container, its destination, and other factors, it is not possible to specify the thickness of the polyethylene, but as a guideline for a container with 50 kg of product, the inner liner should not be less than 0.075 mm. thick.

4. Melting point range of simazine technical is 225-235°C.

5. Some countries require the content of simazine and related herbicidal triazine compounds to be declared. In such cases, the minimum requirement is 97.0% and the tolerances are as given in .2.2 (method 22/1/M/2.4; CIPAC 1A p. 1131).

6. Some countries require the content of simazine and related herbicidal triazine compounds to be declared. In such cases, the tolerances given in .2.2 shall apply (method 22/3/(M)/2.3; CIPAC 1A p. 1131).

7. Some countries require the content of propazine and related herbicidal triazine compounds to be declared. In such cases, the minimum requirement is 97.0% and the tolerances are as given in .2.2. (method 92/1/(M)/2.4; CIPAC 1A p. 1131).

8. Some countries require the content of propazine and related herbicidal triazine compounds to be declared. In such cases, the tolerances given in .2.2 shall apply (method 92/3/(M)/2.3; CIPAC 1A p. 1131).

9. Some countries require the content of prometryn and related herbicidal triazine compounds to be declared. In such cases, the minimum requirement is 97.0% and the tolerances are as given in .2.2. (method 93/1/(M)/2.4; CIPAC 1A p. 1131).

10. Some countries require the content of prometryn and related herbicidal triazine compounds to be declared. In such cases, the tolerances given in .2.2. shall apply (method 93/3/(M)/2.3; CIPAC 1A p. 1131).
Some countries require the content of methoprotryn and related herbicidal triazine compounds to be declared. In such cases, the minimum requirement is 96.0% and the tolerances are as given in .2.2.2 (method 94/1/(M)/2.4; CIPAC 1A p. 1131).

Some countries require the content of methoprotryn and related herbicidal triazine compounds to be declared. In such cases, the tolerances given in .2.2 shall apply (method 94/3/(M)/2.3; CIPAC 1A p. 1131).

Some countries require the content of ametryn and related herbicidal triazine compounds to be declared. In such cases, the minimum requirement is 97.0% and the tolerances are as given in .2.2.2 (method 133/1/(M)/1.3; CIPAC 1A p. 1131).

Some countries require the content of ametryn and related herbicidal triazine compounds to be declared. In such cases, the minimum requirement is 95.0% and the tolerances are as given in .2.2.2 (method 212/1/M/1.3; CIPAC 1A p. 1131).

Some countries require the content of terbutryn and related herbicidal triazine compounds to be declared. In such cases, the minimum requirement is 95.0% and the tolerances are as given in .2.2.2 (method 212/1/M/1.3; CIPAC 1A p. 1131).

Some countries require the content of terbutryn and related herbicidal triazine compounds to be declared. In such cases, the tolerances given in .2.2 shall apply (method 212/3/M/1.3; CIPAC 1A p. 1131).