



ΕΦΗΜΕΡΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΚΥΒΕΡΝΗΣΕΩΣ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗΣ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑΣ

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ΤΕΥΧΟΣ ΔΕΥΤΕΡΟ

ΑΡΙΘΜΟΣ ΦΥΛΛΟΥ
827

Αριθ. 101 896 (2)
Τεχνικές προδιαγραφές των τεχνικά καθαρών MECOPROP και DICAMBA καθώς και των σκευασμάτων, απλών ή μιγμάτων, που περιέχουν MECOPROP ή DICAMBA.

Ο ΥΠΟΥΡΓΟΣ ΓΕΩΡΓΙΑΣ

Έχοντας υπόψη:

1. Το Ν. 721/77, άρθρο 14 παρ. δ, ιδ και ιε «Περί εγκρίσεως κυκλοφορίας και ελέγχου των γεωργικών φαρμάκων».

2. Την αριθ. 8/27.9.88 γνωμοδότηση του ΑΣΥΓΕΦ (θέμα 3ο), αποφασίζουμε:

1. Οι ποσότητες των τεχνικά καθαρών ζιζανιοκτόνων MECOPROP και DICAMBA που εισάγονται, προκειμένου να χρησιμοποιηθούν για την παρασκευή σκευασμάτων που θα κυκλοφορήσουν στη χώρα μας, να έχουν τις τεχνικές προδιαγραφές που περιγράφονται στις εκδόσεις του FAO με στοιχεία:

FAO PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION OCTOBER 1983 (51/TC/CS-) και (51.1/TC/CS-), για το MECOPROP και CODE DE LA NORME FAO 85/1/S/3, για το DICAMBA.

2. Τα σε μορφή υδατικού διαλύματος σκευάσματα, απλά ή μίγματα με άλλα δραστικά συστατικά, των παραπάνω ζιζανιοκτόνων, που εισάγονται ή παρασκευάζονται για να κυκλοφορήσουν στη χώρα μας, να έχουν τις προδιαγραφές του FAO που περιγράφονται στις εκδόσεις:

FAO PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION OCTOBER 1983 (51.1/SL/(S)/-) για το MECOPROP και CODE DE LA NORME FAO: 85/13/S/3 για το DICAMBA.

Η απόφαση αυτή που ισχύει εξ (6) μήνες μετά την υπογραφή της να δημοσιευθεί στην Εφημερίδα της Κυβερνήσεως.

Αθήνα, 16 Οκτωβρίου 1989

Ο ΥΠΟΥΡΓΟΣ
Ι. ΛΙΑΠΗΣ

ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑ ΑΒ
MECOPROP TECHNICAL

FAO Provisional Specification October 1983
(51/TC/(S)/-)

1. DESCRIPTION

The material shall consist of grades mecoprop Together with related manufacturing impurities, which are white to brown crystals, granules, flakes or powder with not more than slight odour.

2. ACTIVE INGREDIENT

2.1. Identity tests (CIPAC P81, p. 281)

Where the identity of the material is in doubt the extractable acids shall comply with any two of the following tests:

2.1.1 IR

The spectrum produced from the sample shall be consistent with that produced from a standard mecoprop.

2.1.2 GLC

The major component in the sample chromatogram shall have the same retention time as that from a standard mecoprop chromatographed under identical conditions.

2.1.3 TLC

The major component in the sample chromatogram shall have the same R_f value as that from a standard mecoprop.

2.2 Extractable acids (CIPAC P81, p. 281)

The total extractable acid content calculated on the anhydrous basis and expressed as mecoprop shall be not more than 1.15x where x is the content of mecoprop found under 2.3.

2.3 Mecoprop⁺

The mecoprop content shall be declared (minimum declared 840 g/kg) calculated on the anhydrous basis and when determined the content obtained shall not differ from that declared by more than ± 40 g.

*Method available from the Plant Protection Officer, FAO Plant Production and Protection Service.

3. WATER (MT 30.2, CIPAC 1, p. 899)

3.1 Dry acids

Maximum: 15 g/kg (Note 1).

3.2 Wet acids

Material containing more than 15 g/kg of water is available (Note 2). The approximate water content shall be stated.

4. IMPURITIES

4.1. Free phenols*

Maximum: 15 g/kg (Note 3) expressed as 4-chloro-2-methylphenol (Note 4), of the mecoprop content found under 2.3 (Note 5).

4.2 Sulphated as (MT 29.1, CIPAC 1A, p. 1562; Note 6)

Maximum: 10 g/kg.

4.3 Triethanolamine insolubles*

A triethanolamine solution of the material shall leave not more than 1 g/kg residue on a 105 μ m test sieve and the sieved solution shall be clear or opalescent and shall contain not more than a trace of sediment.

5. CONTAINERS

They should be suitable, clean, dry and as specified in the order and should adequately protect the material from external influences.

They should comply with pertinent national and international transport and safety regulations.

Note 1: Use 50 g of sample.

Note 2: Difficulties of obtaining representative samples increase with increasing water content and may lead to erroneous results. The validity of the methods cited has been established only for technical materials containing up to 15 g/kg water.

*Method available from the Plant Protection Officer, FAO Plant Production and Protection Division.

Note 3: Interim limit which will be reviewed when collaborative work is complete on determination of free phenols.

Note 4: The content of free phenols is limited to avoid possible taint of neighbouring crops and foodstuffs.

Note 5: On a 850 g/kg mecoprop content the maximum permitted free phenol content would be 12.8 g/kg of the material.

Note 6: Use 10 g of sample.

MECOPROP METAL SALTS TECHNICAL

FAO Provisional Specification October 1983

(L51.1/TC/(S)/-)

1. DESCRIPTION

The material shall consist of mecoprop metal salts, together with related manufacturing impurities, which are white to brown crystalline powders with not more than slight odour.

2. ACTIVE INGREDIENT

2.1. Salt(s)

The name of the salt(s) present shall be stated (Note 1).

2.2 Identity tests*

Where the identity of the material is in doubt the extractable acids shall comply with any two of the following tests:

2.2.1 IR

The spectrum produced from the sample shall be consistent with that produced from a standard mecoprop.

2.2.2 GLC

The major component in the sample chromatogram shall have the same retention time as that from a standard mecoprop chromatographed under identical conditions.

2.2.3 TLC

The major component in the sample chromatogram shall have the same R_f value as that from a standard mecoprop.

2.3 Extractable acids*

The total extractable acid content calculated on the anhydrous basis and expressed as mecoprop shall be not more than 1.15x where x is the content of mecoprop found under 2.3.

*Method available from the Plant Protection Officer, FAO Plant Production and Protection Service.

2.4 Mecoprop*

The mecoprop content shall be declared (minimum declared 840 g/kg) of the theoretical content) calculated on the anhydrous basis and when determined the content obtained shall not differ from that declared by more than ± 40 g.

3. IMPURITIES

3.1 Free phenols*

Maximum: 15 g/kg (Note 2), expressed as 4-chloro-2-methylphenol (Note 3), of the mecoprop content found under 2.3 (Note 4).

3.2 Water (MT 30.2, CIPAC 1, p. 899)

Maximum: 15 g/kg (Note 5).

3.3 Water insolubles*

An aqueous solution of the material shall pass completely through a 250 μ m test sieve. not more than 1 g/kg shall remain on a 150 μ m test sieve, and the sieved solution shall be clear or opalescent and shall contain not more than a trace of sediment.

4. PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

4.1 Rate of solution*

All the product, other than the insoluble material found under 3.3, shall dissolve in 5 min in distilled water and the solution, after standing for 18 h. shall have not more than a trace of additional sediment.

5. CONTAINERS

They should be suitable, clean, dry and as specified in the order and should adequately protect the material from external influences.

They should comply with pertinent national and international transport and safety regulations.

*Method available from the Plant Protection Officer, FAO Plant Production and Protection Service.

Note 1: In the case of mixed salts the approximate percentage of each shall be stated.

Note 2: Interim limit which will be reviewed when collaborative work is complete on determination of free phenols.

Note 3: The content of free phenols is limited to avoid possible taint of neighbouring crops and foodstuffs.

Note 4: On a 720 g/kg mecoprop content the maximum permitted free phenol content would be 10.8 g/kg of the material.

Note 5: Excluding water of hydration.

MECOPROP SALT AQUEOUS SOLUTIONS

FAO Provisional Specification October 1983
(51.1/SL/(S)/-)

1. DESCRIPTION

The product shall consist of mecoprop (complying with the FAO Provisional Specification October 1983) as the active ingredient formulated as a mecoprop salt aqueous solution. It shall be free from visible suspended matter or sediment.

2. ACTIVE INGREDIENT

2.1. Salt(s)

The names of the mecoprop salt(s) present shall be stated (Note 1).

2.2 Identity tests*

Where the identity of the active ingredient is in doubt the extractable acids shall comply with any two of the following tests:

2.1.1 IR

The spectrum produced from the sample shall be consistent with that produced from a standard mecoprop.

2.2.2 GLC

The major component in the sample chromatogram shall have the same retention time as that from a standard mecoprop chromatographed under identical conditions.

2.2.3 TLC

The major component in the sample chromatogram shall have the same R_f value as that from a standard mecoprop

2.3 Extractable acids*

The extractable acid content expressed as mecoprop shall be not more than 1.15x where x is the content of mecoprop found under 2.4 (Note 2).

*Method available from the Plant Protection Officer, FAO Plant Production and Protection Service.

2.4 Mecoprop*

The nominal mecoprop content (g/l at 20°C or g/kg; Note 3) shall be declared and when determined the content obtained differ from that declared by not more than ±5% of the declared content.

3. IMPURITIES

3.1 Free phenols*

Maximum: 15 g/kg (Note 4), expressed as 4-chloro-2-methylphenol (Note 5), of the mecoprop content found under 2.4 (Note 6).

3.2 Water insolubles*

The product shall pass through a 250 μm test sieve and not more than 1 g/gk shall remain on a 150 μm test sieve.

4. PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

4.1 Stability on dilution (MT 41, CIPAC 1, p. 933)

The product, after dilution with CIPAC Standard Water C, shall give a clear or opalescent solution, i.e., free from more than a trace of sediment and/or visible solid particles.

5. STORAGE STABILITY

5.1 Stability at 0°C (MT 39.2, CIPAC 1, p. 932)

After storage at 0°C (Note 7) for 48 hours there shall be no separation of material from the product.

5.2 Stability at 54°C*

After storage at 54 ± 2°C for 14 days this product shall continue to comply with 2.4, 3.2, 4.1 and 5.1.

6. CONTAINERS

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

They should comply with pertinent national and international transport and safety regulations.

* Method available from the Plant Protection Officer, FAO Plant Production and Protection Service.

Note 1: In the case of mixed salt formulations the approximate content of each shall be stated.

Note 2: On a mecoprop content of 500 g/kg the maximum permitted extractable acid content would be 500×1.15, i.e., 575 g/kg.

Note 3: If the buyer requires both g/l at 20°C and g/kg then in cases of dispute the analytical results shall be calculated as g/kg.

Note 4: Interim limit which will be reviewed when collaborative work is complete on determination of free phenols.

Note 5: The content of free phenols is limited to avoid possible taint of neighbouring crops and foodstuffs.

Note 6: On a content of 400 g/kg mecoprop the maximum permitted free phenol content would be 6 g/kg of the product.

Note 7: A test temperature of 0°C may not be suitable for products intended for use in cold countries, and alternative test temperatures may be specified.

DICAMBA TECHNIQUE

Code de la norme FAO 85/1/S/3

1. DESCRIPTION

La substance doit essentiellement consister en dicamba, avec les impuretés s. de fabrication apparentées, sous forme de granules, de paillettes ou de poudre, de couleur fauve; elle doit être exempte de matières étrangères ou d'agents modificateurs ajoutés.

2. INGREDIENTS ACTIFS

2.1 Identité (Méthode 85/1/m/1.2; voir note 1 page 9)

Si cela est requis, l'identité sera déterminée.

2.2 Dicamba (Méthode 85/1/(M)/1.3; voir note 1 page 9)

2.2.1 Teneur minimale Minimum: 80 pour cent

2.2.2 Teneur déclarée La teneur en dicamba doit être déclarée, et lorsqu'on procède à sa détermination, le pourcentage obtenu ne doit pas différer du pourcentage déclaré de plus de ± 2 unités de pourcentage.

3. IMPURETES

3.1 Matières insolubles dans l'alcali (Méthode 85/1/m/1.4; voir note 1 page 9)

Maximum: 2ml/100g.

3.2 Matières insolubles dans le toluène (Méthode 85/1/m/1.5; voir note 1 page 9)

Maximum: 2ml/100g.

3.3 Pertes par séchage sous vide (voir Manuel CIPAC I, p. 874, MT/17.4)

Maximum: 3.0 pour cent

4. PROPRIETES PHYSIQUES

4.1 Test au tamis sec (Ibid., p. 978, MT/59.1)

Un tamis d'épreuves à mailles de 3,35 mm doit laisser passer une quantité non inférieure à 99 pour cent du produit.

SOLUTIONS AQUEUSES DE DICAMBA

Code de la norme FAO: 85/13/S/3

1. DESCRIPTION

Le produit doit essentiellement consister en une solution aqueuse contenant du dicamba comme seul ingrédient actif avec les autres adjuvants éventuellement nécessaires.

La solution sera exempte de toute matière visible en suspension, et de tout sédiment.

La formulation doit être préparée à partir de Dicamba conforme à la norme pour "Dicamba technique" (voir p. 6).

2. INGREDIENT ACTIF

2.1 Identité (Méthode 85/1/m/1.3; voir note 2 page 9)

Si cela est requis, l'identité sera déterminée.

2.2 Dicamba (Méthode 85/13/(M)/1.4; voir note 1, page 9)

La teneur en Dicamba doit être déclarée (pour cent p/p, et/ou g/l à 20°C), et, lorsqu'on procède à sa détermination, la teneur obtenue ne doit pas différer de la teneur déclarée de plus de ± pour cent de celle-ci.

2. IMPURETES

3.1 pH de la solution (Méthode 85/13/M/1.5: voir note 1 page 9)

Minimum: 6,0

Maximum: 8,0

4. PROPRIETES PHYSIQUES

4.1 Stabilité de dilution (Voir Manuel CIPAC I, p. 933, MT/41)

La quantité de solide qui se sépare d'une solution préparée en diluant 5ml du concentré à 100ml dans l'eau étalon CIPAC, et stocké pendant 2 heures à 30°C ne doit pas dépasser 0,3 g.

5. STABILITE A L'ENTREPOSAGE

5.1 Stabilité à basse température (Ibid., p. 932, MT/39.2)

Après stockage à 0°C (voir note 3 page 9) pendant 7 jours, le volume de solide ou de liquide qui se sépare ne doit pas dépasser 0,3 pour cent.

5.2 Stabilité à la chaleur (Ibid., p. 951, MT/46.1)

Après stockage à $54 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ pendant 14 jours, le produit doit toujours satisfaire aux dispositions du paragraphe 2.2 (Sauf que la teneur minimale autorisée en dicamba doit être égale à 88 pour cent de la teneur déclarée sous 2.2); il doit également satisfaire aux dispositions des paragraphes 3.1 et 4.1.

6. RECIPIENTS

L'intérieur des récipients doit être revêtu d'un matériau approprié, en cas de besoin, ou bien les surfaces intérieures doivent être traitées de manière à empêcher la corrosion et/ou l'altération du contenu.

Les récipients doivent satisfaire aux règlements nationaux et internationaux en vigueur en matière de transport et de sécurité.

REMARQUES

1. La méthode ne figure pas dans CIPAC Volume I mais paraîtra dans le Volume IA. En attendant la publication de ce volume, un exemplaire peut être obtenu auprès du Secrétariat de la FAO.

2. La méthode d'analyse des solutions de dicamba non comprise dans CIPAC I, mais dans "AOAC First Action Method" (J. Ass. Off. Anal. Chem., 1968, 51(6), 1301) est une méthode provisoire AOAC/CIPAC et devrait être utilisée.

3. Une température d'essai de 0°C ne convient peut-être pas pour les produits destinée à l'utilisation sous des climats froids et dans ce cas, une autre température d'essai peut être spécifiée.