WHO SPECIFICATIONS AND EVALUATIONS FOR PUBLIC HEALTH PESTICIDES

DICHLORVOS

2,2-dichlorovinyl dimethyl phosphate

World Health Organization

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DICHLORVOS

Disclaimer[1]

WHO 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.

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Additionally, WHO 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.

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[1] This disclaimer applies to all specifications published by WHO.

PART ONE

SPECIFICATIONS

DICHLORVOS

DICHLORVOS

INFORMATION

ISO common name

dichlorvos (BSI, E-ISO, (*m*) F-ISO, BAN, ESA)

Synonyms

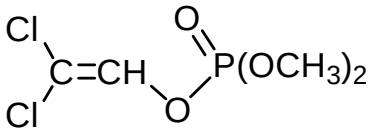
DDVP (JMAF)
dichlorfos (USSR)

Chemical names

IUPAC 2,2-dichlorovinyl dimethyl phosphate

CA 2,2-dichloroethenyl dimethyl phosphate

Structural formula



Molecular formula

$C_4H_7Cl_2O_4P$

Relative molecular mass

221.0

CAS Registry number

62-73-7

CIPAC number

11

EEC number

200-547-7

Identity tests

GC retention time, IR spectrum, mass spectrum (from GC-MS)

DICHLORVOS TECHNICAL MATERIAL

Full specification WHO/SIT/16.R5 (August 2009*)

1 Description

The material shall consist of dichlorvos together with related manufacturing impurities, in the form of a pale amber-coloured liquid, free from visible extraneous matter and added modifying agents.

2 Active ingredient

2.1 **Identity tests** (11/TC/(M)/2, CIPAC Handbook H, p. 136, 1998)

The active ingredient shall comply with an identity test and, where the identity remains in doubt, shall comply with at least one additional test.

2.2 **Dichlorvos content** (11/TC/(M)/3, CIPAC Handbook H, p. 136, 1998)

The dichlorvos content shall be declared (not less than 950 g/kg) and, when determined, the average measured content shall not be lower than the declared minimum content.

3 Relevant impurities

3.1 **Water content** (MT 30.5, CIPAC Handbook J, p. 120, 2000)

Maximum: 1 g/kg.

4 Physical properties

4.1 **Acidity** (MT 191, CIPAC Handbook L, p. 143, 2006)

Maximum acidity: 2 g/kg calculated as H_2SO_4.

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* Specifications may be revised and/or additional evaluations may be undertaken. Ensure the use of current versions by checking at: http://www.who.int/quality/en/.

DICHLORVOS EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATE

Full specification WHO/SIF/39.R3 (August 2009*)

1 Description

The material shall consist of technical dichlorvos, complying with the requirements of WHO specification WHO/SIT/16.R5 (August 2009), dissolved in suitable solvents, together with any other necessary formulants. It shall be in the form of a stable homogeneous liquid, free from visible suspended matter and sediment, to be applied as an emulsion after dilution in water.

2 Active ingredient

2.1 **Identity tests** (11/EC/(M)/2, CIPAC Handbook H, p. 138, 1998)

The active ingredient shall comply with an identity test and, where the identity remains in doubt, shall comply with at least one additional test.

2.2 **Dichlorvos content** (11/EC/(M)/3, CIPAC Handbook H, p. 139, 1998)

The dichlorvos content shall be declared (g/kg or g/l at 20 ± 2ºC, Note 1) and, when determined, the average measured content shall not differ from that declared by more than the following tolerances:

Declared content, g/kg or g/l at 20 ± 2ºC	Tolerance
above 250 up to 500	± 5% of the declared content
above 500	± 25 g/kg
Note: the upper limit is included in each range	

3 Relevant impurities

3.1 **Water content** (MT 30.5, CIPAC Handbook J, p. 120, 2000)

Maximum: 1 g/kg.

4 Physical properties

4.1 **Acidity or alkalinity** (MT 191, CIPAC Handbook L, p. 143, 2006)

Maximum acidity: 5 g/kg calculated as H_2SO_4.

Maximum alkalinity: 0.1 g/kg calculated as NaOH.

* Specifications may be revised and/or additional evaluations may be undertaken. Ensure the use of current versions by checking at: http://www.who.int/quality/en/.

4.2 **Emulsion stability and re-emulsification** (MT 36.1.1, CIPAC Handbook F, p. 108, 1995) (Note 2)

The formulation, when diluted at 30 ± 2°C with CIPAC Standard Waters A and D, shall comply with the following:

Time after dilution	Limits of stability
0 h	Initial emulsification complete
0.5 h	"Cream", maximum: 1 mL
2.0 h	"Cream", maximum: 2 mL "Free oil", none
24 h	Re-emulsification complete
24.5 h	"Cream", maximum: 2 mL "Free oil", none
Note: tests after 24 h are required only where the results at 2 h are in doubt.	

4.3 **Persistent foam** (MT 47.2, CIPAC Handbook F, p. 152, 1995) (Note 3)

Maximum: 60 mL after 1 min in CIPAC Standard Water A.

5 Storage stability

5.1 **Stability at 0°C** (MT 39.3, CIPAC Handbook J, p. 126, 2000)

After storage at 0 ± 2°C for 7 days, the volume of solid and/or liquid which separates shall not be more than 0.3 mL.

5.2 **Stability at elevated temperature**
(MT 46.3, CIPAC Handbook J, p. 128, 2000)

After storage at 54 ± 2°C for 14 days, the determined average active ingredient content must not be lower than 95% relative to the determined average content found before storage (Note 4) and the formulation shall continue to comply with the clauses for:

- acidity or alkalinity (4.1);
- emulsion stability and re-emulsification (4.2).

Note 1 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 2 The formulation will be tested at 5% dilution.

Note 3 The mass of sample to be used in the test should correspond to the highest rate of use recommended by the supplier.

Note 4 Samples of the formulation taken before and after the storage stability test should be analyzed concurrently after the test in order to reduce the analytical error.

PART TWO

EVALUATION REPORTS

DICHLORVOS

DICHLORVOS

FAO/WHO EVALUATION REPORT 11/2009

Recommendations

The Meeting recommended the following.

(i) The existing WHO specifications for dichlorvos WHO/SIT/16.R4 (TC, December 1999) and WHO/SIF/39.R2 (EC, December 1999) should be withdrawn.

(ii) The revised WHO specifications for dichlorvos TC and EC, as proposed by JMPS, should be adopted by WHO and published under the category of old specifications.

Appraisal

The Meeting considered the review of the existing WHO specifications for dichlorvos: WHO/SIT/16.R4 (TC, December 1999) and WHO/SIF/39.R2 (EC, December 1999). The revised specifications include the following changes by comparison with the old specifications.

General considerations

- The updated specifications for dichlorvos TC and EC were written according to the format requirements (specification guidelines) of the FAO/WHO Manual (March 2006 revision of the first edition).
- Information on dichlorvos was added in the revised specifications.
- The methods for dichlorvos content extensively written in the old specifications were referenced in the revised specifications to the existing CIPAC methods.
- While maintaining the clauses and their respective limits, the methods for physico-chemical properties referenced in the old specifications were updated in the revised specifications according to the current CIPAC methods.
- The information on packing and marking of packages of the old specifications were withdrawn in the revised specifications because this information is available in the Appendix A of the FAO/WHO Manual.

Dichlorvos technical material (TC)

- A clause of identity tests referring to the CIPAC method was added in the revised specification.

Dichlorvos emulsifiable concentrate (EC)

- A clause of identity tests referring to the CIPAC method was added in the revised specification.
- For the emulsion stability and persistent foam tests, the WHO standard hard and soft waters mentioned in the old specification were replaced in the revised specification by the CIPAC Standard Water D and A respectively.

- For the emulsion stability test, the method WHO/M/29 (with examination after only 2 h) of the old specification was replaced in the revised specification by the CIPAC method MT 36.1.1 (with examination at 0 h, 0.5 h, 2.0 h, 24 h and 24.5 h). The clause of maximum 2 mL cream at 2.0 h in the old specification was maintained in the revised specification. The clause limits at 0 h, 0.5 h, 24 h and 24.5 h were defined in the revised specification on basis of the model adopted in the existing WHO specifications for lambda-cyhalothrin EC and temephos EC.
- For the stability at 0°C, the default value of “not more than 0.3 mL for the volume of solid and/or liquid which separates” was adopted in the revised specification.
- The clause for flash point was deleted in the revised specification.

Although the specifications were revised according to the guidelines of the FAO/WHO Manual (March 2006 revision of the first edition), the Meeting agreed to publish them under the category of old specifications because no new data were provided by the manufacturers and evaluated by the JMPS.