

98/8 Doc IIIA section 7.2.2.2 / Field soil dissipation and accumulation	
No.	12
Test Substance	
Product applied:	Desmel EC 250
Formulation applied:	not mentioned in the original report
Batch No.:	
Study Data	
Testing location:	D-5353 Mechernich-Hostel, Rheinland, Germany
Application rate:	500 g a.i./ha
Plot design:	25 m ² , bare ground soil
Type of soil:	silty sand; sand: 62 %; silt: 32 %; clay: 6 %; pH: 5.8
Date of application	02 Oct 1989
Sample storage:	deep frozen
Analysis	09 Jan 1991 - 27 Mar 1991
Anal. method	RUE/8/86, RCC

Summary

The aim of the study was to determine the field dissipation of Propiconazole after application to bare ground. The soil to which Propiconazole was applied as Desmel[®] EC 250 at a rate of 500 g a.i./ha was classified as a silty sand with the properties given below.

pH	Corg. %	Sand %	Silt %	Clay %	Max. water capacity (g H ₂ O/100 g dry soil)	Microbial Biomass (mg C/100 g dry soil)	
						at day 0	at day 155
5.8	0.9	62	32	6	39.2	30	21

Samples of 0 - 10 cm and 10 - 20 cm soil layer were collected at 13 timepoints between 0 and 385 days after application. The limit of determination of the analytical method applied for Propiconazole was 0.02 mg/kg.

The average temperature of the year 1990 was higher (+1 K) and the precipitation lower as compared to the long term average of the region in which the test site was located. Sampling was sometimes difficult due to dry and hard soil surfaces during the summer.

The maximum concentration of Propiconazole in soil amounted to 0.35 mg a.i./ kg and was found in the 0-10 cm layer immediately after application.

Based on the average residues of Propiconazole in soil (0 - 20 cm), the disappearance times were estimated. The DT₅₀ (65 days) and DT₉₀ (714 days)² were determined from the best fitting equation as described by *Timme and Frehse [1980]* and *Timme et al. [1986]*.

The metabolite 1,2,4-Triazole was not found in the soil samples (limit of determination: 0.02 mg/kg).

References: Offizorz, P. 1991. Dissipation rate determination of Propiconazole - field soil. RCC Project 214413; RCC, In den Leppsteinwiesen 19, D-6101 Roßdorf.27.03.1991.

Timme, G. and Frehse, H. [1980]. Zur statistischen Interpretation und graphischen Darstellung des Abbauverhaltens von Pflanzenbehandlungsmitteln I. Pflanzenschutz-Nachrichten Bayer 33/1980,1, p. 47 - 60

²In the original study report, the DT₅₀- and DT₉₀-values are given as 64 and 707 days, respectively (see *Offizorz [1991]*).

Pflanzenbehandlungsmitteln II.
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Timme, G., Frehse, H. and Laska, V. [1986]. Zur statistischen Interpretation und graphischen Darstellung des Abbauverhaltens von Pflanzenschutz-Nachrichten Bayer 39/1986,2, p. 188 -

PP 2.53/Sa; MS/AG 7.2; 23 Jun 94

Reliability indicator	1
Data Protection Claim	Yes

Evaluation by Competent Authorities	
EVALUATION BY RAPporteur MEMBER STATE	
Date	15 May 2007
Materials and methods	[REDACTED]
Results and discussion	[REDACTED]
Conclusion	[REDACTED]
Reliability	[REDACTED]
Acceptability	[REDACTED]
Remarks	[REDACTED]
COMMENTS FROM ...	
Date	<i>Give date of comments submitted</i>
Results and discussion	<i>Discuss additional relevant discrepancies referring to the (sub)heading numbers and to applicant's summary and conclusion. Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state</i>
Conclusion	<i>Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state</i>
Reliability	<i>Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state</i>
Acceptability	<i>Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state</i>

98/8 Doc IIIA section No.	7.2.2.2 / 14	Field soil dissipation and accumulation
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91/414 Annex II - 7.1.1.2.2 / 15

General Information	
Title of the study	FIELD DISSIPATION OF PROPICONAZOLE
Project and/or report number:	57-90 B <i>including</i> RCC Project 214457
Author:	Dr. H. Ressler
Syngenta File number (SAM):	64250 / 2124
Name and address of the testing facility:	Ciba-Geigy GmbH, Frankfurt, Germany
Test substance:	Propiconazole
Date of issue	02 Apr 1991
Compliance with GLP:	Yes [] No, but complies with sound scientific principles [x]

Test Substance	
Product applied:	Desmel EC 250
Formulation applied:	not mentioned in the original report
Batch No.:	

Study Data	
Testing location:	D-3447 Meißner-Vockerode, Lower Saxony, Germany
Application rate:	500 g a.i./ha
Plot design:	50 m ² , bare ground soil
Type of soil:	loamy sand; sand: 50.3 %; silt: 38.8 %; clay: 11.0 %; pH: 5.7
Date of application	13 May 1990
Sample storage:	deep frozen
Analysis	09 Jan 1991 - 27 Mar 1991
Anal. method	RUE/8/86, RCC

Summary

The aim of the study was to determine the field dissipation of Propiconazole after application to bare ground. The soil to which Propiconazole was applied as Desmel[®] EC 250 at a rate of 500 g a.i./ha was classified as a loamy sand with the properties given below.

pH	Corg. %	Sand %	Silt %	Clay %	Max. water capacity (g H ₂ O/100 g dry soil)	Microbial Biomass (mg C/100 g dry soil)	
						at day 0	at day 155
5.7	1.5	50.3	38.8	11.0	49	34	30

Samples of 0 - 10 cm and 10 - 20 cm soil layer were collected at 8 timepoints between 0 and 152 days after application. The limit of determination of the analytical method applied for Propiconazole was 0.02 mg/kg.

Compared to the long term average of the region in which the test site was located, the precipitation of the year 1989 was lower (- 20 %) while the average temperature and the number of sunshine hours were as normal.

The maximum concentration of Propiconazole in soil amounted to 0.29 mg a.i./ kg and was found in the 0 - 10 cm layer 7 days after application.

Based on the average residues of Propiconazole in soil (0 - 20 cm), the disappearance times were estimated. The DT₅₀ (66 days) and DT₉₀ (721 days)³ were determined from the best fitting equation as described by *Timme and Frehse [1980]* and *Timme et al. [1986]*.

The metabolite 1,2,4-Triazole was not found in the soil samples (limit of determination: 0.02 mg/kg).

References: Offizorz, P. 1991. Dissipation rate determination of Propiconazole - field soil. RCC Project 214457; RCC, In den Leppsteinwiesen 19, D-6101 Roßdorf. 27.03.1991.

Timme, G. and Frehse, H. [1980]. Zur statistischen Interpretation und graphischen Darstellung des Abbauverhaltens von Pflanzenbehandlungsmitteln I. Pflanzenschutz-Nachrichten Bayer 33/1980,1, p. 47 - 60

Timme, G., Frehse, H. and Laska, V. [1986]. Zur statistischen Interpretation und graphischen Darstellung des Abbauverhaltens von Pflanzenbehandlungsmitteln II. Pflanzenschutz-Nachrichten Bayer 39/1986,2, p. 188 - 204

PP 2.53/Sa; MS/AG 7.2; 23 Jun 94

Reliability indicator	1
Data Protection Claim	Yes

³In the original study report, the DT₅₀- and DT₉₀-values are given as 72 and 803 days, respectively (see *Offizorz [1991]*).

Evaluation by Competent Authorities	
EVALUATION BY RAPPORTEUR MEMBER STATE	
Date	<i>15 May 2007</i>
Materials and methods	[REDACTED]
Results and discussion	[REDACTED]
Conclusion	[REDACTED]
Reliability	[REDACTED]
Acceptability	[REDACTED]
Remarks	[REDACTED]
COMMENTS FROM ...	
Date	<i>Give date of comments submitted</i>
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Conclusion	<i>Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state</i>
Reliability	<i>Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state</i>
Acceptability	<i>Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state</i>

98/8 Doc IIIA section 7.2.3 / 01 Adsorption and mobility in soil, further studies
No.

91/414 Annex II - 7.1.2.1 /01

General Information	
Title of the study:	Adsorption and Desorption of CGA-64250 in various Soil Types
Report and /or project number:	Project Report 26/80
Author:	N. Burkhard
Syngenta File Number (SAM):	64250/246
Name and address of testing facility:	CIBA-GEIGY Ltd., Basle/Switzerland
Study period:	not mentioned
Date of report:	August 14, 1980
Compliance with GLP:	Yes [] No, but complies with sound scientific principles [X]
Test guideline(s) used:	not mentioned
Deviations from the test guideline:	-

Test substance	
Test substance (code number):	Propiconazole (CGA 64250)
Batch:	not mentioned
14-C-labeled test substance :	Yes [X] No []
If yes, give specific activity:	[REDACTED]
Position of label: 1)	Triazole
Purity of test substance: 1)	[REDACTED]
Structural formula: (* = Position of label)	
Formulation used for study:	Yes [] No [X]
Type of formulation (if used):	
Solvent for application (if used):	Dichloromethane

1) not in original report, taken from raw data

Test system		1	2	3	4	5
Origin of soil:		Collombey CH	Vetroz/CH	Evouettes CH	Lakeland USA	
Batch-No:		[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
Analysis date:		-	-	-	-	
Classification (USDA):		Sand	Sandy Clay Loam	Loam	Sand	
Particle size distribution:	% silt	10.2	19.6	49.4	2.1	
	% sand	87.0	57.8	38.4	96.4	
	% clay	2.8	22.6	12.2	1.5	
Organic matter content:	(%)	2.2	5.6	3.6	1.2	
Organic carbon content:	(%)	1.3	3.3	2.1	0.7	
Total nitrogen:	(%)	-	-	-	-	
pH:		7.8	6.7	6.1	6.3	
CaCO ₃ :	(%)	11.5	15.0	0	0.1	
Cation exchange capacity:	(meq/100g soil)	14.0	29.4	9.0	3.7	
Bulk density (air dried and sieved (2 mm) soil)	(g/ml)	-	-	-	-	
Maximum water holding capacity (MWC; pF<0.3):	(ml H ₂ O/100g dry soil)	-	-	-	-	
Field capacity (FC; pF=2.5):	(ml H ₂ O/100g dry soil)	-	-	-	-	

Equilibration time :	adsorption	over night
	1. desorption	3 days
	2. desorption	-

Soil / solution ratio	1:10 to 1:2
Duplicate analysis	Yes [] No [X]
Concentrations used :	1 to 10 mg/l (4 concentrations)

Test conditions		
Incubation temperature(s)	(°C)	20.0
Methods used for analysis	HPLC / LC	-
	TLC	-
	other	Liquid Scintillation Counting
Methods for identification of degradates		-
Reliability of statistics / kinetics		-

Test results						
Soil		1	2	3	4	5
Adsorption	k	8.48	59.0	26.2	10.96	
	Kom = Q	385	1059	728	913	
	Koc	652	1789	1248	1566	
Desorption step 1	k*	10.57	70.75	31.65	15.95	
	Kom = Q	480	1263	879	1329	
	Koc	813	2144	1507	2279	
Desorption step 2	k*					
	Kom = Q					
	Koc					

Summary of findings

Adsorption and desorption of the fungicide CGA-64250 was measured in various soil types. The Freundlich adsorption constants k determined for CGA-64250 varied between 8.48 and 59.0 µg per g of soil demonstrating that the compound was more strongly adsorbed on soil particles than other pesticides known, e.g. atrazine, methidathion, diazinon. Desorption occurred at a slower rate than adsorption, and the results show that the adsorption process was not completely reversible after a desorption time of 3 days. The desorption constants varied between 10.6 and 70.8 µg per g of soil.

AK/PP2.54/April 20, 1994

Reliability indicator	1
Data Protection Claim	Yes

Evaluation by Competent Authorities	
EVALUATION BY RAPPORTEUR MEMBER STATE	
Date	<i>10 May 2005</i>
Materials and methods	[REDACTED]
Results and discussion	[REDACTED]
Conclusion	[REDACTED]
Reliability	[REDACTED]
Acceptability	[REDACTED]
Remarks	[REDACTED]
COMMENTS FROM ...	
Date	<i>Give date of comments submitted</i>
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Conclusion	<i>Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state</i>
Reliability	<i>Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state</i>
Acceptability	<i>Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state</i>
98/8 Doc IIIA section 7.2.3 / 02 Adsorption and mobility in soil, further studies No.	
91/414 Annex II - 7.1.2.1 /02	
General Information	

Title of the study:	The Adsorption and Desorption of 14C-Propiconazole on Representative Agricultural Soils
Report and /or project number: Author: Syngenta File Number (SAM):	HLA 6117 - 140 A.M. Saxena 64250/247
Name and address of testing facility:	Hazleton Lab. Inc., Madison, Wisconsin / USA
Study period:	June 6, 1988 to July 27, 1988
Date of report:	July 27, 1988
Compliance with GLP:	Yes [X] No, but complies with sound scientific principles []
Test guideline(s) used:	U.S. - EPA, Subdivision N, Section 163-1
Deviations from the test guideline:	none

Test substance	
Test substance (code number):	Propiconazole (CGA 64250)
Batch:	[REDACTED]
14-C-labeled test substance : If yes, give specific activity:	Yes [X] No [] [REDACTED]
Position of label:	Triazole
Purity of test substance:	[REDACTED]
Structural formula: (* = Position of label)	
Formulation used for study: Type of formulation (if used):	Yes [] No [X]
Cosolvent for application (if used):	Acetonitrile

Test system		1	2	3	4	5
		Plainfield	Mississippi	California	Hagerstown	Arizona
Origin of soil:						
Batch-No:						
Analysis date:		-	-	-	-	-
Classification (USDA):		Sand	Silt Loam	Sandy Loam	Silty clay loam	clay loam
Particle size distribution:	% silt	1	58	31	50.2	53
	% sand	97	29	63	21.4	7
	% clay	2	13	6	28.4	40
Organic matter content:	(%)	0.3	1.1	2.0	2.5	1.4
Organic carbon content:	(%)	-	-	-	-	-
Total nitrogen:	(%)	-	-	-	-	-
pH:		5.4	7.0	7.5	6.8	7.8
CaCO3:	(%)	-	-	-	-	-
Cation exchange capacity:	(meq/100g soil)	1.1	13	23	14.7	27
Bulk density (air dried and sieved (2 mm) soil)	(g/ml)	1	1.18	1.42	1.21	1.24
Maximum water holding capacity (MWC; pF<0.3):	(ml H2O/100g dry soil)	-	-	-	-	-
Field capacity (FC; pF=2.5):	(%)	2.1	20.3	21.5	14.7	32.8
Equilibration time :	adsorption	24 hours				
	1. desorption	24 hours				

Soil / solution ratio	1 : 5
Duplicate analysis	Yes [X] No []
Concentrations used :	0.496, 1.01, 5.01 and 10.0 mg/l

Test conditions		
Incubation temperature(s)	(°C)	25
Methods used for analysis	HPLC / LC	-
	TLC	-

	other	Liquid Scintillation Counting
Methods for identification of degradates		
Reliability of statistics / kinetics		

Test results						
Soil		1	2	3	4	5
Adsorption	k	1.20	2.81	4.49	8.88	9.34
	K _{om} = Q	-	-	-	-	-
	K _{oc}	685	436	382	604	1134
Desorption step 1	k*	1.57	3.00	5.35	10.3	10.1
	K _{om} = Q	-	-	-	-	-
	K _{oc}	893	464	455	703	1229
Desorption step 2	k*	-	-	-	-	-
	K _{om} = Q	-	-	-	-	-
	K _{oc}	-	-	-	-	-

Summary of findings

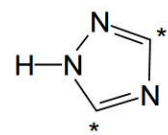
Adsorption and desorption of 14C-Propiconazole was studied on five representative American agricultural soils. The Freundlich adsorption equilibrium constants (k) determined after 24 hours of adsorption time varied between 1.20 and 9.34 µg per g. Desorption occurred at a slower rate than adsorption, the results show that the adsorption process was not completely reversible after a desorption time of 24 hours. The desorption constants varied between 1.57 and 10.3 µg per g of soil.

AK/PP2.54/April 26, 1994

Reliability indicator	1
Data Protection Claim	Yes

Evaluation by Competent Authorities	
EVALUATION BY RAPPORTEUR MEMBER STATE	
Date	<i>10 May 2005</i>
Materials and methods	[REDACTED]
Results and discussion	[REDACTED]
Conclusion	[REDACTED]
Reliability	[REDACTED]
Acceptability	[REDACTED]
Remarks	[REDACTED]
COMMENTS FROM ...	
Date	<i>Give date of comments submitted</i>
Results and discussion	<i>Discuss additional relevant discrepancies referring to the (sub)heading numbers and to applicant's summary and conclusion. Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state</i>
Conclusion	<i>Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state</i>
Reliability	<i>Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state</i>
Acceptability	<i>Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state</i>

98/8 Doc IIIA section No.	7.2.3 / 03	Adsorption and mobility in soil, further studies
91/414 Annex Point addressed	II 7.1.2.1	Adsorption and Desorption

1.2	Title	Adsorption and Desorption of 1,2,4-Triazole in Various Soil Types.	
1.3	Report and/or project N° Syngenta File N° (SAM)	31/83 71019 / 13	
1.4	Lab. Report N°	31/83	
1.5	91/414 Cross Reference to original study / report	7.1.2.1 /03	
1.6	Authors	Report:	Keller, A.
		Summary:	Osborn, D. J.
1.7	Date of report	5 October 1983	
1.8	Published / owner	Unpublished / Ciba-Geigy Limited	
2.1	Testing facility	Biochemistry Department, R & D, Plant Protection, Agricultural Division, Ciba-Geigy Limited, Basle, Switzerland.	
2.2	Dates of experimental work	Not specified in the report.	
3.	Objectives	Determination of the adsorption/desorption characteristics of 1,2,4-triazole in five different soil types.	
4.1	Test substance	ISO common name:	1,2,4-triazole
		Trade name:	Not applicable
		Batch:	[REDACTED]
		¹⁴ C-labelled test substance	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>]
		Specific activity of [¹⁴ C] 1,2,4-triazole	[REDACTED]
		Radiochemical purity of the test substance:	[REDACTED]
		Structural formula: (position of label)	
		Formulation used for study:	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
		Type of formulation (if used):	Not applicable
		Co-solvent for application (if used):	Water
4.2	Specification	See 4.1	
4.3	Storage stability	Not specified in the report.	
4.4	Stability in vehicle	The stock solution in methanol was diluted with water.	
4.5	Homogeneity in vehicle	The test substance was prepared as an aqueous solution.	
4.6	Validity	Not applicable.	
5	Vehicle / solvent	Water.	
6	Physical form	Supplied as a solution in methanol.	
7.1	Test method	Not specified in the report.	
7.2	Justification	The study was designed to meet international regulatory requirements for assessing the adsorption/desorption properties of chemicals in soil.	
7.3	Copy of method	Details of the method used are presented in the report.	
8	Choice of method	Not applicable.	
9	Deviations	None.	
10.1	Certified laboratory	Not specified in the report.	
10.2	Certifying authority	Not applicable.	

- 10.3 GLP** Although the study was not conducted in compliance with GLP there is no reason to doubt the scientific validity of the results.
- 10.4 Justification** Not applicable.
- 11.1 GEP** Not applicable.
- 11.2 Type of facility (official or officially recognised)** Not applicable.
- 11.3 Justification** Not applicable

12 Test system

System	1	2	3	4	5
Origin of soil:	Collombey Switzerland	Lakeland Florida USA	Les Evouettes Switzerland	Vetroz Switzerland	Illarsaz Switzerland
Batch No.:	■	■	■	■	■
Analysis date:	n.a	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Classification (USDA):	Loamy sand	Sand	Silt loam	Silt loam	n.a.
Particle size distribution:					
% silt	13.6	0.9	64.0	60.4	n.a.
% sand	83.9	98.0	25.7	18.1	n.a.
% clay	2.5	1.1	10.3	21.5	n.a.
% Organic matter:	1.4	1.0	2.6	9.3	43.1
% Organic carbon**:	0.81	0.58	1.51	5.39	25
% Total nitrogen:	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
pH:	7.4	6.5	6.2	7.3	6.9
% CaCO ₃ :	10.2.	0.1	0.1	55.6	7.8.
Cation exchange capacity: (mmol/z/100 g soil)	1.75	1.02	3.25	8.92	13.1
Bulk density (g/cm ³)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Maximum water holding capacity (MWC; pF<0.3):	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Field capacity (FC; pF=2.5):	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Equilibration times for the adsorption and desorption steps:	24 hours				
Soil / solution ratio:	1:10 to 1:2				
Duplicate analysis:	Yes [x]		No []		
Concentrations used:	2.5, 5.0, 10.0, and 20.0 mg/l				

** % organic carbon = % organic matter/1.724 n.a. = not available

Test conditions		
Incubation temperature(s)	(°C)	20 ± 1°C
Methods used for analysis	LSC	Aqueous solutions.
Methods for identification of degradates		Not analysed
Reliability of statistics / kinetics		Not applicable.

13 Findings

Test results						
Soil		1	2	3	4	5
Adsorption	k	0.19	0.22	0.52	1.32	3.35
	K _{om} = Q	14	22	20	14	8
	K _{oc}	23.5	37.9	34.4	24.5	13.4
Desorption step 1	k*	0.41	0.47	1.99	5.36	10.1
	K _{om} = Q	29.3	47.0	76.5	57.6	23.4
	K _{oc}	50.6	81.0	131.8	99.4	40.4
Desorption step 2	k*	1.58	4.48	11.6	23.9	24.9
	K _{om} = Q	112.9	448.0	446.2	257.0	57.8
	K _{oc}	195.1	772.4	768.2	443.4	99.6

Summary of findings

The Freundlich adsorption constants on 1,2,4-triazole for the five soils varied between 0.19 and 3.35 µg/g. The K_{om} values ranged from 8 to 22 and the K_{oc} values ranged from 13.4 to 37.9 indicating that the chemical is not strongly adsorbed to soil and, therefore, has a high potential for mobility in soil. However, the K_d values for desorption were much higher than those for adsorption, indicating that some of the triazole may be irreversibly bound to the soils resulting in a lower mobility than predicted by the adsorption coefficients. The total amounts of 1,2,4-triazole desorbed ranged from 40.4 to 65.6% of the amount adsorbed giving average K_{om} values for the two desorption steps of 47 and 264, respectively.

14 Statistics

The equilibrium concentration of 1,2,4-triazole in the aqueous solution was calculated from a calibration equation using regression analysis. The concentration in the soil was calculated by the difference between the initial and equilibrium concentrations in the soil. The Freundlich adsorption constant k_d was derived from the Freundlich equation :-

$$\log(x/m) = \log(k_d) + 1/n \times \log(C_e)$$

where x/m is the equilibrium concentration in soil

C_e is the equilibrium concentration in the aqueous phase and

1/n is the slope of the adsorption isotherm.

The adsorption constants can be calculated from the following equations :-

$$K_{oc} = (100 \times k) / \%OC$$

$$K_{om} = (100 \times k) / \%OM$$

15 References (published)

None.

16 Unpublished data

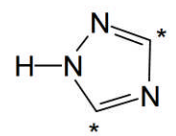
None.

PP 2.56/DJO/ 2.3.1995

Reliability indicator	1
Data Protection Claim	Yes

Evaluation by Competent Authorities	
EVALUATION BY RAPPORTEUR MEMBER STATE	
Date	<i>13 May 2005</i>
Materials and methods	[REDACTED]
Results and discussion	[REDACTED]
Conclusion	[REDACTED]
Reliability	[REDACTED]
Acceptability	[REDACTED]
Remarks	[REDACTED]
COMMENTS FROM ...	
Date	<i>Give date of comments submitted</i>
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Conclusion	<i>Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state</i>
Reliability	<i>Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state</i>
Acceptability	<i>Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state</i>

98/8 Doc IIIA section No.	7.2.3 / 04	Adsorption and mobility in soil, further studies
91/414 Annex Point addressed	II 7.1.2.1	Adsorption and Desorption

1.2 Title	Soil Adsorption and Desorption of 1,2,4-Triazole	
1.3 Report and/or project N° Syngenta File N° (SAM)	34S-88-27 71019 / 14	
1.4 Lab. Report N°	34S-88-27	
1.5 91/414 Cross Reference to original study / report	7.1.2.1 /04	
1.6 Authors	Report:	Hawkins, D. R.
	Summary:	Osborn, D. J.
1.7 Date of report	3 November 1988	
1.8 Published / owner	Unpublished / Ciba-Geigy Limited	
2.1 Testing facility	Rohm and Haas Company, 727 Norristown Road, Spring House, PA, 19477, USA.	
2.2 Dates of experimental work	22 September 1988 - 26 October 1988	
3. Objectives	Determination of the adsorption/desorption characteristics of 1,2,4-triazole in five different soil types.	
4.1 Test substance	ISO common name:	1,2,4-triazole
	Trade name:	Not applicable
	Batch:	[REDACTED]
	¹⁴ C-labelled test substance	Yes [x] No []
	Specific activity of [¹⁴ C] 1,2,4-triazole	[REDACTED]
	Radiochemical purity of the test substance:	[REDACTED]
	Structural formula: (position of label)	
	Formulation used for study:	Yes [] No [x]
	Type of formulation (if used):	Not applicable
	Co-solvent for application (if used):	Water
4.2 Specification	See 4.1	
4.3 Storage stability	Not specified in the report.	
4.4 Stability in vehicle	The stock solution was diluted with 0.01 M calcium chloride and the test substance was found to be stable in this solution over the duration of the study.	
4.5 Homogeneity in vehicle	The test substance was prepared as an aqueous solution.	
4.6 Validity	Not applicable.	
5 Vehicle / solvent	Deionised water.	
6 Physical form	Not specified in the report.	
7.1 Test method	US EPA Pesticide Assessment Guidelines, Subdivision N, 163-1	
7.2 Justification	The study was designed to meet international regulatory requirements for assessing the adsorption/desorption properties of chemicals in soil.	
7.3 Copy of method	Available on request.	
8 Choice of method	Not applicable.	
9 Deviations	None.	