UNITED
NATIONS

PIC

United Nations
Environment Programme

Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

Distr.
GENERAL

UNEP/FAO/PIC/ICRC.5/8/Add.1
27 November 2003

ENGLISH ONLY

Interim Chemical Review Committee
Fifth session
Geneva, 2 – 6 February 2004
Item 5(a) of the provisional agenda*

INCLUSION OF CHEMICALS IN THE INTERIM PRIOR INFORMED CONSENT PROCEDURE - SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Dimefox

Note from the Secretariat

1. Annexed to this note is the documentation provided by Jordan in support of their notification of final regulatory action on dimefox.

* UNEP/FAO/PIC/ICRC.5/1

List of Documentation Annexed to UNEP/FAO/PIC/ICRC5/8/Add.1

Supporting documentation on dimefox from Jordan:

Focused summary – dimefox
English translation of regulatory action against endrin and dimefox
Excerpt of the Pesticide Manual, 10th edition – dimefox
Excerpt of the Crop Protection Dictionary 2003 - dimefox

(a) Estimation of quantities of chemicals used or imported/exported at the time of the regulatory action and if possible information on ongoing trade;

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has imported 240 Kg of endosulfan in 1990. Jordan has no information on ongoing trade.

(b) Relevance to other states, i.e. those with similar conditions of use;

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has no information.

(c) Comments on the typical use of the chemical within the notifying country, with comments on possible misuse (if appropriate).

The product was registered to be used as insecticide.

Focused Summary- Dimefox

1\ INTRODUCTION:

This section should provide a brief statement / summary of the final regulatory actions and the reasons for the action taken (e.g. occupational health concerns, environmental concerns). Could include:

(c) The events that led to the final regulatory action

The committee received information about potential hazards of dimefox to human health and the environment. The action was taken in the 68th session of the agricultural pesticides committee dated 29/10/1980. It was stated that the control action will enter into force on 1/1/1981.

(d) Significance of the regulatory action, e.g. one use or many uses, level or degree of exposure;

The banning of dimefox would reduce the hazards to human health and the environment as it is highly toxic and persistent in the environment.

© An overview of the regulatory system of the notifying country if relevant;

Pesticides were used to be regulated by the law of Agriculture No. 20 for the year 1973, through a multi-stake holder committee called the Agricultural Pesticides Committee. Recently the law was amended to the Interim Law of Agriculture No. 44 for the year 2002. According to this law a national multi-stake holder committee called Pesticides Registration Committee is formed and responsible for registration, re-registration and cancellation of registration of pesticides within the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. The pesticide division within the ministry of agriculture is responsible for approval of label while the provinces had the authority of granting license for retailers as well as inspection of any miss-use or off law activities.

(e) Scope of the regulatory action-precise description of the chemicals subject to the regulatory action;

It is prohibited to place on the market or use plant products containing dimefox. The decision at that time was against the registered formulations (Pestox 50 EC). This decision was interpreted to include all formulations containing dimefox.

11\ RISK EVALUATION;

This section should provide evidence that a risk evaluation was carried out under the prevailing conditions of the notifying country. It should confirm that criteria Annex 11 (b) are met. May include;

(d) Key finding of a national risk evaluation;

- high toxicity to humans, animals and birds;
- long residual effects assisting the environmental pollution
- Improper use by farmers (as it used in vegetables during fruit picking) resulting in poisoning cases.

(Minutes of the meeting did not clearly indicate a national data was generated, there is indication that there was some exposure information but no data available in the meeting documents).

(e) **Key data reviews consulted and a brief description;**

- pesticide manual-WHO

(f) **Reference to national studies, e.g. toxicological and ecotoxicological studies;**

No national study was carried out.

(g) **Summary of actual (or potential) human exposure and or environmental fate.**

Improper use by farmers (as it is used in vegetables during fruit picking) resulting in poisoning cases (source: minutes of the meeting, but no detailed data available).

111\ RISK REDUCTION AND RELEVANCE TO OTHER STATES

This section should provide evidence that the control action is of relevance to other states. Could include information on the followings;

(d) **Estimation of quantities of chemicals used or imported/exported at the time of the regulatory action and if possible information on ongoing trade;**

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has no information available on quantities imported or used in Jordan as well as it has no information on ongoing trade.

(e) **Relevance to other states, i.e. those with similar conditions of use;**

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has no information.

(f) **Comments on the typical use of the chemical within the notifying country, with comments on possible misuse (if appropriate).**

The product was registered to be used as insecticide and acaricide. Farmers may improperly use it in vegetables during fruit picking which result in poisoning cases (source; minutes of the meeting, no further data available).

Focused Summary- Vinclozolin

1\ INTRODUCTION:

This section should provide a brief statement / summary of the final regulatory actions and the reasons for the action taken (e.g. occupational health concerns, environmental concerns). Could include:

(e) The events that led to the final regulatory action;

Translations of document No. 1:
Re: Regulatory action against endrin and dimefox
Session 68 of the Agricultural Pesticide committee
Date 29/10/1980
Excerpts of the minutes related to the control actions against endrin and dimefox

The committee of agricultural pesticides met at 10 am on Wednesday the 29th/ 10/1980 under the chair ship of the director of agric. production and service, the Agric. Eng. Mr. Kinana Abdalhadi and the membership of head of protection division, the Agric. Eng. Dr. Hani Hadadain, Head pesticide division, Agric. Eng. Mr. Shoukat Gasim, Representative of research and agric. extension, Agric. Eng. Mr. Khalil Qusour. After the study of documents presented by agric. companies regarding their application for registration of agric. pesticides the committee decided in its 68th session the followings:
Paragraphs 1-11 were not relevant to the chemicals in question and therefore not translated.
Last paragraph:
Based on article 15 of the decision No. (12/wn) for the year 1974 which has been issued based on article 66 of the law of Agriculture No. 20 for the year 1974, the committee decided to raise to his Excellency the Minster its decision to cancel the registration of the following pesticides starting from 1/1/1981 for the following reasons:

- high toxicity to humans, animals and birds;
- long residual effects assisting the environmental pollution
- Improper use by farmers (as it used in vegetables during fruit picking) resulting in poisoning cases.

These pesticides[1] are:

Name of pesticide	Registration No.	Registering company
Endrin	47	Abdalhafiz Agric.
Endrin 75 WP	78	Abdalwhab Hamam
Endrin 50 INS	114	Eastern Company
Pestox 50 EC	40	Agric. Union

Fourteen other chemicals are included in the decision (not shown here as they were not relevant) as indicated by the footnote.

Signatures of attendants:
Pesticide Division, Mr. Showkat Gasim
Head of Protection Division, Agric. Eng. Dr. Hani Hadadain
Committee Chair, Director of Agric. Production and Service, Agric. Eng. Mr. Kinana Abdalhadi

[1] A total of 18 formulations were included in the decision, but only those related to the endrin and dimefox were translated.

SUPERSEDED ENTRIES

Materials believed to be no longer manufactured, or marketed for crop protection use

These entries are short descriptions including the following information: Entry number, entry/common names, chemical names, molecular formula, Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number, other names, use and early scientific reference, name of company inventing or developing the product, code numbers (development codes and official codes), trade names. For an explanation of this information, if needed, the Guide to use of the Main entries should be consulted.

The last item of information, prefaced **Details**, gives the last Edition of the Pesticide Manual to contain full details of the material, with the entry number in that Edition. In a few instances, the entry 'Handbook' is given, which means that no earlier reference will be found in the Pesticide Manual, but may be found in the Agrochemicals Handbook.

The entries in this Section are readily identified in the indexes by an 'S' before the entry number (e.g. S768).

It is difficult in some cases to be sure whether or not all commercial activity in a substance has ceased. The Editor will be grateful for details of any materials in this Section which are still in commercial use.

DIMEFOX

934 diethyl 5-methylpyrazol-3-yl phosphate - chemical name (IUPAC); $C_8H_{15}N_2O_4P$. *(C.A.)* diethyl 5-methyl-1*H*-pyrazol-3-yl phosphate. **CAS RN** *[108-34-9]*. **Official code No.** ENT 24 723. Insecticide introduced by J. R. Geigy S.A. (now Ciba-Geigy AG). **Code No.** G 24 483; **Trade Mark** '*Pyrazoxon*'.

935 *O,O*-diethyl naphthalene-1,8-dicarboximido-oxyphosphonothioate - chemical name (IUPAC); *O,O*-diethyl naphthalimido-oxyphosphonothioate; *N*-diethoxyphosphinothioyloxynaphthalene-1,8-dicarboximide; $C_{16}H_{16}NO_5PS$. *(C.A.)* 2-[(diethoxyphosphinothioyl)oxy]-1*H*-benz[*de*]isoquinoline-1,3(2*H*)-dione. **CAS RN** *[2668-92-0]*. **Official code No.** ENT 24 970. Insecticide, discovered by W. Lorenz, evaluated by Bayer AG. **Code No.** Bayer 22 408; S 125. **Details:** *PM1*, p. 159.

936 difenopenten ; difenopenten-ethyl - common name (BSI, E-ISO, ANSI, WSSA); difénopentène ((*m*) F-ISO). **Chemical name (IUPAC)** (*E*)-(±)-4-[4-(α,α,α-trifluoro-*p*-tolyloxy)phenoxy]pent-2-enoic acid; $C_{18}H_{15}F_3O_4$: difenopenten-ethyl; $C_{20}H_{19}F_3O_4$. *(C.A.)* (*E*)-(±)-4-[4-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]phenoxy]-2-pentenoic acid. **CAS RN** *[81416-44-6]* difenopenten; *[71101-05-8]* difenopenten-ethyl. Herbicide evaluated by Chevron Chemical Co. **Code No.** XE-773; KK-80 (both for difenopenten-ethyl).

937 difenoxuron - common name (BSI, E-ISO, (*m*) F-ISO). **Chemical name** (IUPAC) 3-[4-(4-methoxyphenoxy)phenyl]-1,1-dimethylurea; $C_{16}H_{18}N_2O_3$. *(C.A.)* *N'*-[4-(4-methoxyphenoxy)phenyl]-*N,N*-dimethylurea. **CAS RN** *[14214-32-5]*. Herbicide reported by L. Ebner & J. Schuler (*Proc. Br. Weed Control Conf., 7th,* 1964, **2,** 711). Introduced by Ciba-Geigy AG **Code No.** C 3470; **Trade Mark** 'Lironion' (Ciba-Geigy) **Details:** *PM9*, Entry 4700

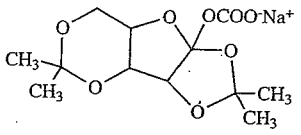
938 2,3-dihydro-5,6-diphenyl-1,4-oxathi-ine - chemical name (IUPAC); $C_{16}H_{14}OS$. *(C.A.)* 2,3-dihydro-5,6-diphenyl-1,4-oxathiin. **CAS RN** *[58041-19-3]*. Plant growth regulator evaluated by Uniroyal Inc.. **Code No.** P 293.

939 2,3-dihydro-5-phenyl-1,4-dithi-ine 1,1,4,4-tetraoxide - chemical name (IUPAC); $C_{10}H_{10}O_4S_2$. *(C.A.)* 2,3-dihydro-5-phenyl-1,4-dithiin 1,1,4,4-tetraoxide. **CAS RN** *[34407-87-9]*. Fungicide evaluated by Uniroyal Inc. **Code No.** P 368.

940 dimefox - common name (BSI, E-ISO, (*m*) F-ISO). **Chemical name (IUPAC)** tetramethylphosphorodiamidic fluoride (I); bis(dimethylamino)fluorophosphine oxide; $C_4H_{12}FN_2OP$. *(C.A.)* (I). **CAS RN** *[115-26-4]*. **Official code No.** ENT 19 109. Insecticide and acaricide reported by H. Kükenthal & G. Schrader (*B.I.O.S. Final Report,* 1946, 1095). Introduced by Fisons Pest Control Ltd (now within Schering Agrochemicals). **Trade Mark** '*Pestox XIV*' (Fisons), '*Terra Sytam*' (former Murphy Chemical Ltd and later Wacker-Chemie GmbH) for reaction mixture also containing schradan and tris(dimethylamino)phosphine oxide. **Details:** *PM6*, p. 196.

941 dimethrin - common name (BSI, E-ISO, ANSI); diméthrine ((*f*) F-ISO). **Chemical name** (IUPAC) 2,4-dimethylbenzyl (1*RS*)-*cis,trans*-2,2-dimethyl-3-(2-methylprop-1-enyl)cyclopropanecarboxylate; 2,4-dimethylbenzyl (1*RS*,3*RS*;1*RS*,3*SR*)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(2-methylprop-1-enyl)cyclopropanecarboxylate; 2,4-dimethylbenzyl (±)-*cis-trans*-chrysanthemate; $C_{19}H_{26}O_2$. *(C.A.)* (2,4-dimethylphenyl)methyl 2,2-dimethyl-3-(2-methyl-

Safety Guidelines
Chemistry
COMPOSITION: Sodium salt of 2,3: 4,6-di-O-isopropylidene-α-L-xylo-2-hexalofuranosonic acid (IUPAC).
CLASS: Sugar derivative.
PROPERTIES: White powder. Melting point >300°C. Solubility in alcohol 230 g/l. Insoluble in acetone (<10 g/l), hexane, etc.



Dikegulac sodium

Action/Use
ACTION: Systemic plant growth regulator.
USE: Pinching agent on azaleas, many other ornamentals. Growth retardant for shrubs, hedges, and ground covers. Trunk injection for tree growth.
FORMULATIONS: Liquid concentrate.
Environmental Guidelines
HAZARDS: Fish: LC_{50} >5000 ppm (rainbow trout). Bird: LC_{50} >50,000 ppm (mallard). Bee: Nontoxic.
SOLUBILITY (IN WATER): 590 g/l.
SIGNAL WORD: CAUTION.
TOXICITY CLASS: IV.
TOXICITY: (Rat): Oral LD_{50} 31,000 (male); 18,000 mg/kg (female). (Mouse): Oral LD_{50} 19,500 mg/kg. (Rabbit): Dermal LD_{50} >1000 mg/kg.
PROTECTIVE CLOTHING: Protective gloves.
HANDLING AND STORAGE CAUTIONS: Protect from freezing.
Emergency Guidelines
FLASHPOINT: Nonflammable.
FIRE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Water spray, dry chemical, CO_2, foam.
FIRST AID: Eyes, flush with plenty of water. Skin, remove soiled clothing, flush areas with plenty of water.

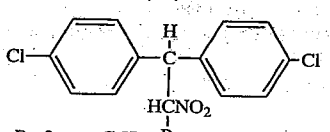
Dikoneb M-22* — see Maneb.

Dikonirt* — see 2,4-D.

Dikotan* — see Mancozeb.

Dikozeb M-45* — see Mancozeb.

Dilan*
(Discontinued 1975 by Commercial Solvents Corp.)
Identification
CODE NUMBERS: CAS 117-26-0; SHA 056602.
Chemistry
COMPOSITION: Where R is C_2H_5: 1,1-bis(4-chlorophenyl)-2-nitrobutane; where R is CH_3: 1,1-bis(4-chlorophenyl)-2-nitropropane



R= 2 parts C_2H_5
1 part CH_3

Active Ingredient of Dilan*

Action/Use
ACTION: Insecticide.
Safety Guidelines
SIGNAL WORD: WARNING.
TOXICITY CLASS: II.
TOXICITY: (Rat): Oral LD_{50} 475-600 mg/kg.

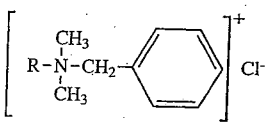
Dilic* — see Cacodylic Acid.

Diluent
A material liquid or solid serving to dilute the technical toxicant to field strength for adequate plant coverage, maximum effectiveness and economy. May be used directly with technical toxicant to dilute to field strength sprays or dusts, but usually are blended with wettable powders and dust concentrates previously prepared with carriers. Solid diluents and carriers are considered to be inert although certain attapulgites, kaolin clays, and diatomites aid in increasing toxic effectiveness, probably due to physical properties which induce starvation (food barrier-digestive clogging); desiccation (aridity-adhesion) and abrasion (increased toxicant penetration to membranes). Dust diluents can be classed according to their low or high bulk density, the weight of the dust occupying a definite volume. Low-bulk types include calcium silicate, diatomaceous earth, Fuller's Earth, hydrated alumina, silica gel. Examples of high-bulk density diluents are calcium carbonate, some clays, pyrophyllite and talc. Mixtures of both are often used to prepare formulations with practical bulk-density values along with resistance to caking during storage at high temperatures. In selecting a solid diluent, many properties should be carefully considered, most important being: compatibility, adhesion, lack of abrasion, particle size and shape, flowability, bulk density, low moisture, uniformity, and effective cost. The most widely used solid diluents are kaolin clays, pyrophyllites and talcs. Attapulgites and diatomites, local clays, limestone products and other minerals are also used. Botanical flours are occasionally used and ground sulfur serves as a diluent in addition to its pesticidal function in cotton dusts and other toxicants.
See Carrier; Diatomaceous Earth; Dusts; Fuller's Earth; Kaolin.

Diluex* Diluent (Fuller's Earth) — Discontinued 1997 by Floridin Co.

Dilux-P* — see Diuron.

Dimanin A
BP: Bayer (Bayclean*)
Chemistry
COMPOSITION: Alkyldimethylbenzylammonium chloride.
PROPERTIES: Colorless liquid. Slight characteristic smell.



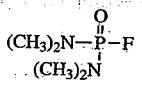
Active Ingredient of Dimanin A

Action/Use
ACTION: Algaecide, bactericide.
USE: Controls algae, bacteria in cooling and air conditioning systems, glasshouses.
FORMULATIONS: Aerosols, emulsifiable concentrates.
Safety Guidelines
SIGNAL WORD: WARNING.
TOXICITY CLASS: II.
TOXICITY: (Rat): Oral LD_{50} approx. 290 mg/kg.
Emergency Guidelines
EMERGENCY TELEPHONE: 816-242-2582 (Bayer).
Safety, Environmental, and Emergency guidelines vary by formulation and use-pattern. Consult product label and MSDS for specific information.

Dimate 267* Insecticide (dimethoate) — Discontinued by American Cyanamid Co.

Dimecron* — see Phosphamidon.

Dimefox
Identification
COMMON NAME: Dimefox (ISO, BSI).
CODE NUMBERS: CAS 115-26-4; SHA 443100.
FORMULATORS' TRADE NAMES:
Hanane*
Pest Control Ltd.
DISCONTINUED NAMES:
Pestox XIV* Terra-Sytam*
Wacker S14/10*
Chemistry
COMPOSITION: Bis(dimethylamino)fluorophosphine oxide.



Dimefox

Action/Use
ACTION: Systemic acaricide-insecticide.
Safety Guidelines
SIGNAL WORD: DANGER—POISON.
TOXICITY CLASS: I.
TOXICITY: (Rat): Oral LD_{50} 1-2 mg/kg. Dermal 5 mg/kg. Vapor toxicity hazard is high.
Emergency Guidelines
ANTIDOTE: Atropine, toxogonin.

Dimefuron
Identification
COMMON NAME: Dimefuron (ISO, BSI).
CODE NUMBERS: CAS 34205-21-5.
Chemistry
COMPOSITION: N'-[3-chloro-4-[5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2-oxo-1,3,4-oxadiazol-3(2H)-yl]phenyl]-N,N-dimethylurea (CAS 9CI).
Action/Use
ACTION: Selective herbicide.
USE: For oilseed rape, protein peas.
PREMIXES:
+ bentazone
Dribble* — Bayer CropScience
+ carbetamide
Pradone* — Feinchemie Schwebda GmbH
Pradone TS* — Bayer CropScience
Registration Notes
U.S.: Not marketed.
Safety Guidelines
SIGNAL WORD: CAUTION.
TOXICITY CLASS: III.
TOXICITY: (Rat): Oral LD_{50} >2000 mg/kg; (Mouse): >10,000 mg/kg.

Dimehypo — see Thiosultap-sodium.

Dimenat* — see Dimethoate.

Dimension*
BP: Dow AgroSciences LLC (Dictran*, Dimension*, Scoop*)
Identification
COMMON NAME: Dithiopyr (ISO-E, ANSI, BSI).
CODE NUMBERS: CAS 97886-45-8.
DISCONTINUED NAMES:
Kalcorn* Lazo*
Lyton*