98/8 Doc IIIA section No.	7.2.2.1 / 09	The rate and route of degradation including identification of the processes involved and identification of any metabolites and degradation products in at least three soil types under appropriate conditions

1.	**Annex point(s)**	**7.2.2.1**
2.	**Location in Dossier**	Section 7
3.	**Authors (year)**	Adam, D. (2000)
	Title	Rate of degradation of C-triazole labelled CGA 118 245 in various soil under aerobic conditions at 20 ° C.
	Report No., Date	00DA04. 26.09.2000
	Syngenta File N° (SAM)	118245 / 0002
	Owner	Syngenta Crop Protection AG
4.	**Testing facility**	Novartis Crop Protection AG, Basel, CH.
5.	**Dates of work**	April 11, 2000 – September 26, 2000
6.	**Test substance**	CGA 118245 (a metabolite of propiconazole) batch [redacted]
7.	**Test method**	Commission Directive 95/36/EC amending Council Directive 91/414/EEC, Annex II: Fate and Behaviour in the Environment; 7.1 Fate and Behaviour in Soil, 7.1.1.2 Rate of degradation
8.	**Deviations**	None
9.	**GLP**	Yes

Material and methods

The aerobic degradation of ^{14}C-triazole labelled CGA 118 245 was studied in a laboratory in three soils. Degradation in sterilised conditions were also studied in Gartenacker soil. The properties of the studied soils, Gartenacker (loam/silt loam), Pappelacker (loamy sand) and Schanz (sandy loam) are given in Table 1. The study was conducted for 5 days at 20 $\pm$ 2 °C in the dark at a moisture content of approximately 40 % of the water holding capacity. The test substance was applied at a concentration of about 0.1 mg/kg dry soil (corresponding the field rate 0.110 kg/ha, mixed uniformly in the top 10 cm of the soil and on a soil bulk density of 1.0 g/cm^3). Samplings were taken after 0, 1, 2 and 5 days of incubation and after 2 and 5 days in Gartenacker soil incubated in sterile conditions. For microbial biomass determination samples were taken prior to the treatment. The temperature was continuously monitored during the incubation.

The study was performed according to BBA, Dutch and OECD draft guideline.

Table 1. The properties of the studied soils

	Gartenacker	**Pappelacker**	**Schanz**
Classification	Loam/silty loam	loamy sand	Sandy loam
pH	7.3	7.4	7.4
Organic carbon (%)	1.9	1.1	1.0
CaCo3	7.5	7.8	10.7
Particle size			
clay %	9.9	7.8	13.0
silt %	47.8	21.9	19.7
sand %	42.4	70.3	67.3
Microbial biomass (mg /100 Dry soil), start	49.6	36.4	49.4

Results
The temperature of the soil was 19.4 ± 0.4 °C. The results are presented in Tables 2-5. The total recovery varied from 98.2 to 108.7 % of the applied radioactivity. Extractable radioactivity decreased steadily from 104.8 % of the applied radioactivity at the beginning of the test to 89.4 % after 5 days incubation. Respectively non-extractables increased from 0.2 % to 11.4 %. The mineralization rate of the studied substance was negligible (≤ 0.1 %).

Table 2. Mass balance of Gartenacker soil during 5 days incubation (% of the applied radioactivity)

Time	Total Extractables	Non-extractables	CO2	Organic Volatiles	Total
0	108.3	0.4	n.a.	n.a.	108.7
1	96.6	8.7	0.04	0.01	105.3
2	93.7	11.4	0.04	0.02	105.1
5	88.9	12.3	0.07	0.01	101.3

Table 3. Mass balance of Pappelacker soil during 5 days incubation (% of the applied radioactivity)

Time	Total Extractables	Non-extractables	CO2	Organic Volatiles	Total
20	102.7	< 0.1	n.a.	n.a.	102.8
1	94.2	6.0	0.04	0.00	100.2
2	93.7	8.2	0.08	0.00	101.5
5	91.5	9.8	0.08	0.01	101.3

Table 4. Mass balance of Schanz soil during 5 days incubation (% of the applied radioactivity)

Time	Total Extractables	Non-extractables	CO2	Organic Volatiles	Total
0	103.3	0.1	n.a.	n.a.	103.4
1	90.5	11.9	0.05	0.01	102.5
2	86.8	11.3	0.06	0.00	98.2
5	87.7	12.0	0.20	0.00	99.9

Major metabolites of CGA 118 245 were CGA 217 495 and CGA 91305 which were formed in amounts of 88.5 % and 10.1 %. Additionally it was found 6 minor metabolites in low amounts (≤ 4.9 %). One of those minor metabolites, CGA 121676, could be identified. CGA 217 495 seemed to be degraded at a lower rate than CGA 118 245 and the half-life times of this compound were 18, 40 and 23 days in the studied soils. The found metabolites and their amounts are given in table 5. It was stated that the degradation of CGA 118 245 proceeded primarily via formation of CGA 217 495. The parallel step is oxidation of CGA 118 245 to CGA 121 676. The following step was formation of CGA 91305 and finally formation of bound residues. The degradation of CGA 118 245 seemed to be rapid. DT50 and DT90 of this compound was less than one day.

Table 5. Metabolites of CGA 118 245, % of the applied radioactivity

Time	CGA 118 245	CGA 217 495	CGA 91 305	CGA 121 676
GARTENACKER				
0	103.8	3.1	0.7	< LD
1	2.1	86.3	3.1	2.5
2	1.7	84.5	3.8	3.0
5	1.1	71.5	9.2	4.9
PAPPELACKER				
0	99.3	3.2	< LD	< LD
1	1.3	88.5	2.2	3.1
2	0.7	86.4	1.0	3.1
6	0.6	80.8	5.3	< LD

SCHANZ				
0	101.5	1.8	< LD	< LD
1	1.7	82.6	4.7	0.7
2	1.0	75.5	6.4	2.6
5	1.1	71.7	10.1	4.5

Reliability indicator	1
Data Protection Claim	Yes

Evaluation by Competent Authorities	
	EVALUATION BY RAPPORTEUR MEMBER STATE
Date	*7 July 2005*
Materials and methods	[redacted]
Results and discussion	[redacted]
Conclusion	[redacted]
Reliability	[redacted]
Acceptability	[redacted]
Remarks	[redacted]
	COMMENTS FROM ...
Date	*Give date of comments submitted*
Results and discussion	*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*
Conclusion	*Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state*
Reliability	*Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state*
Acceptability	*Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state*

98/8 Doc IIIA section No.	7.2.2.1 / 10	The rate and route of degradation including identification of the processes involved and identification of any metabolites and degradation products in at least three soil types under appropriate conditions

1.	**Annex point(s)**	**7.2.2.1**
2.	**Location in Dossier**	Section 7
3.	**Authors (year)** **Title** **Report No., Date** **Syngenta File N° (SAM)** **Owner**	Slangen, P.J. (2000). Degradation of 1,2,4-triazole in three soils under aerobic conditions . 278336, 26.05.2000 64250/4345 Syngenta Crop Protection AG
4.	**Testing facility**	Notox B.V. Netherlands
5.	**Dates of work**	December 1, 1999 – May 8, 2000
6.	**Test substance**	1,2,4-triazole batch : [redacted]
7.	**Test method**	Commission Directive 95/36/EC Annex I, 7.1.1.2.1, EEC amending Council Directive 91/414/EEC, Annex II: Part A, 7.1.1 SETAC, Procedures for assessing the environmental fate and ecotoxicity of pesticides Part 1, 1.1 aerobic degradation
8.	**Deviations**	None
9.	**GLP**	yes

Material and methods
The aerobic degradation of radiolabelled 1,2,4-triazole was studied in a laboratory in three soils. The properties of the studied soils, Laacher Hof A III, Laacher Hof AXXa and BBA 2.2 are given in Table 1. The study was conducted for 120 days at 20 $\pm$ 2 °C in the dark at a moisture content of approximately 40 % of the water holding capacity. Triazole was applied at a concentration of about 0.06 mg/kg dry soil which is equivalent to an application rate of triazole-releasing fungicides of 750 g/a.i./ha (reaching the soil for 50 %, incorporation in 5 cm of soil and assuming a soil bulk density of 1500 kg/m^3, a maximum metabolite formation of 50 % and a molar mass ratio of 1,2,4-triazole to parent of 0.25). Samplings were taken after 0, 1, 3, 7, 14, 30, 61 and 120 days of the incubation. On day 0, 14 and 120 an additional metabolism flask per soil together with its traps was removed from the system for analysis. The soil microbial biomass was determined before the treatment and at the end of the experiment. Activity was fractionated into CO2, organic volatiles, extracted residues and unextracted residues.

Table 1. The properties of the studied soils.

	Laacher Hof AXXa	BBA 2.2	Laacher Hof A III
Texture	sandy loam	loamy sand	silt loam
pH-H2O	6.9	6.2	7.8
pH-CaCl2	6.4	5.8	6.72
% organic matter	2.4	3.78	1.69
% organic carbon	1.4	2.19	0.98
clay %	5.0	6.7	12.0
silt %	22.6	14.4	51.1
sand %	1.4	78.9	36.9
CEC (meq/100 g)	9.6	11.0	8

Results
The results are presented in Tables 2-5.

Table 2. Fractionation of radioactivity in Laacher Hof A III silt loam soil (normalized to % of mean radioactivity recovered on day 0)

Time	CO2	Volatiles	Extracted part	Combustion	Total
1	0.1	0.00	75.4	24.7	100.2
7	1.8	0.00	45.2	49.4	96.5
30	19.4	0.00	21.0	61.6	102.0
61	19.6	0.01	8.1	50.0	77.6
120	33.7	0.0	1.7	38.5	74.0
120	32.2	0.01	2.4	41.8	76.4

Table 3. Fractionation of radioactivity in Laacher Hof A XXa sandy loam soil during 120 days incubation (normalized to % of mean radioactivity recovered on day 0)

Time	CO2	Volatiles	Extracted part	Combustion	Total
1	0.0	0.0	65.6	31.3	96.9
7	0.4	0.0	37.1	56.1	94.2
30	5.3	0.0	22.2	71.9	99.3
61	12.5	0.0	14.6	74.6	101.8
120	11.1	0.0	11.9	66.2	89.2

Table 4. Fractionation of radioactivity in BBA 2.2 loamy sand soil soil during 120 days incubation (normalized to % of mean radioactivity recovered on day 0)

Time	CO2	Volatiles	Extracted part	Combustion	Total
1	0.01	0.0	76.2	24.3	100.5
7	0.1	0.0	45.7	49.7	96.6
30	0.5	0.0	32.59	69.8	102.9
61	1.0	0.0	31.8	65.5	98.2
120	1.4	0.0	32.1	54.1	87.7
120	1.6	0.0	29.9	65.0	96.4

The mean recoveries for the three soils on day 0 varied from 99.0 to 101.4 % of the applied radioactivity. The amount of CO2 found ranged from 2 to 34 % at the end of the study. The amount of unextracted residues increased during the study and reached its maximum on 30-60 days and was 62 %, 74.6 % and 69.8 % of the applied radioactivity. 1,2,4-triazole left in the soil at the end of the incubation was 12.0 %, 31.0 % 2.1 %. The decrease was the result of the formation of metabolites 1,2,4-triazol-1-yl-acetic acid and 1,2,4-triazole-hydroxy, mineralisation and formation of bound residues.
The shape of dissipation curves of soils BBA 2.2 loamy sand and Laacher Hof AXXa sandy loam indicated a biphasic process. Therefore the dissipation in these soils was described with first order multicompartment model (FOMC). Dissipation kinetics in the Laacher Hof A III silt loam soil was best described by the first order model. DT50 and DT90 -values are presented in the Table 5.

Table 5. Best fit DT50 and DT90 -values (days) for 1,2,4-triazole dissipation in soil

Soil	Best fit			
	Model	DT_{50} (days)	DT90 (days)	r^2
Laacher Hof AXXa sandy loam	FOMC	2.3	202	0.99

BBA 2.2 loamy sand	FOMC	9.3	-	0.97
Laacher Hof loamy sand	First order	12.3	40.8	0.95
Mean		7.9		

Reliability indicator	1
Data Protection Claim	Yes

Evaluation by Competent Authorities	
	EVALUATION BY RAPPORTEUR MEMBER STATE
Date	*7 July 2005*
Materials and methods	[redacted]
Results and discussion	[redacted]
Conclusion	[redacted]
Reliability	[redacted]
Acceptability	[redacted]
Remarks	[redacted]
	COMMENTS FROM ...
Date	*Give date of comments submitted*
Results and discussion	*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*
Conclusion	*Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state*
Reliability	*Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state*
Acceptability	*Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state*

98/8 Doc IIIA section No.	7.2.2.2 / 07	Field soil dissipation and accumulation

91/414 Annex II - 7.1.1.2.2 / 08

General Information	
Title of the study	**DETERMINATION OF RESIDUES IN SOIL AFTER ONE APPLICATION OF CGA 64250**
Project and/or report number: Author: Syngenta File number (SAM):	RVA 2122/79, RVA 2122/79 C , RVA 2122/79D, and PR 20/82 B. Buettler (all reports given) 64250 / 283, 284, 285, **253**
Name and address of the testing facility:	Ciba-Geigy AG., Basel, Switzerland
Test substance:	Propiconazole
Date of issue	RVA 2122/79: 12 Aug 1980; RVA 2122/79C: 09 Sep 1981; RVA 2122/79D: 11 May 1982; PR 20/82 27 May 1982
Compliance with GLP:	Yes [ ] No, but complies with sound scientific principles [x]

Test Substance	
Product applied:	Tilt EC 250
Formulation applied:	not mentioned in the original reports
Batch No.:	[redacted]

Study Data	
Testing location:	St. Aubin, Switzerland
Application rate:	2.0 kg a.i./ha
Plot design:	bare ground soil, 135 m^2
Type of soil:	sandy loam; sand: 76.8 %, silt: 10.5 % , clay: 2.5 %, pH: 8.1
Date of application	18 Apr 1979
Sample storage:	frozen until analysis
Analysis	1980/1981
Anal. method	extraction, 2 step clean-up, GLC/NPD, limit of determination: 0.02 mg/kg

Summary

The study was performed at an early stage of the development of CGA 64250. The experiment was designed to investigate the dissipation and leaching of CGA 64250. To have measurable effects the rate of application was overdosed and soil surface without crop was directly treated.

The following table summarizes the analytical findings of the experiment (n.a. = not analyzed; layers deeper than 40 cm: <0.02 mg/kg and n.a., resp.):

Days after treatment	Residues in mg/kg per soil layer			
	0-10 cm	10-20 cm	20-30 cm	30-40 cm
0	0.94	0.05	0.07	
29	0.89	0.02	0.03	0.02
63	0.65	0.03	0.02	0.02
90	0.60	0.03	<0.02	<0.02
120	0.44	0.04	0.02	<0.02
182	0.38	0.03	0.02	<0.02
243	0.35	0.02	0.02	<0.02
306	0.29	0.04	0.02	<0.02
455	0.62	0.10	0.05	0.02
609	0.21	<0.02	<0.02	n.a.
665	0.10	<0.02	<0.02	n.a.

The residues of Propiconazole which were detected in the 0-10 cm soil layer were used to estimate the disappearance. Regression analysis according to best fit equations as described by *Timme and Frehse [1980]* and *Timme et al. [1986]* yielded a DT_{50} of ca. 120 days and a DT_{90} of 1319 days.

The residues of Propiconazole in soil layers deeper than 10 cm were close to or below the limit of determination. In light of the overdose used in this experiment (16 times the normal rate of 125 g ai./ha) and the application to bare soil, it can be concluded that Propiconazole has a negligible leaching potential.

References: *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; 24 Jun 94

Reliability indicator	1
Data Protection Claim	Yes

Evaluation by Competent Authorities	
	EVALUATION BY RAPPORTEUR MEMBER STATE
Date	*7 July 2005*
Materials and methods	[redacted]
Results and discussion	[redacted]
Conclusion	[redacted]
Reliability	[redacted]
Acceptability	[redacted]
Remarks	[redacted]
	COMMENTS FROM ...
Date	*Give date of comments submitted*
Results and discussion	*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*
Conclusion	*Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state*
Reliability	*Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state*
Acceptability	*Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state*

98/8 Doc IIIA section No.	**7.2.2.2 / 08**	**Field soil dissipation and accumulation**

91/414 Annex II - 7.1.1.2.2 / 09

General Information	
Title of the study	**DETERMINATION OF RESIDUES IN SOIL AFTER ONE APPLICATION OF CGA 64250**
Project and/or report number: Author: Syngenta File number (SAM):	RVA 2121/79, RVA 2121/79C, and SPR 22/82 B. Buettler 64250 / 281, 282, **254**
Name and address of the testing facility:	Ciba-Geigy AG., Basel, Switzerland
Test substance:	Propiconazole
Date of issue	RVA 2121/79: 12 Aug 1980; RVA 2121/79C: 05 Aug 1981; PR 22/82 28 May 1982

98/8 Doc IIIA section No.	7.2.2.2 / 08	Field soil dissipation and accumulation

Compliance with GLP:	Yes [ ] No, but complies with sound scientific principles [x]

Test Substance	
Product applied:	Tilt EC 250
Formulation applied:	not mentioned in the original reports
Batch No.:	[redacted]

Study Data	
Testing location:	Les Barges, Switzerland
Application rate:	2.0 kg a.i./ha
Plot design:	bare ground soil, 520 m^2
Type of soil:	sand: 15.4 %, silt: 58.9 % , clay: 25.7 %, pH: 7.7
Date of application	19 Apr 1979
Sample storage:	frozen until analysis
Analysis	1980/1981/1982
Anal. method	extraction, 2 step clean-up, GLC/NPD, limit of determination: 0.02 mg/kg

Summary

The study was performed at an early stage of the development of CGA 64250. The experiment was designed to investigate the dissipation and leaching of CGA 64250. To have measurable effects the rate of application was overdosed and soil surface without crop was directly treated.

The following table summarizes the analytical findings of the two studies (n.a. = not analyzed; layers deeper than 40 cm: <0.02 mg/kg and n.a., resp.):

Days after treatment	Residues in mg/kg per soil layer			
	0-10 cm	10-20 cm	20-30 cm	30-40 cm
0	1.65	0.04	0.06	
29	1.49	0.04	0.02	<0.02
62	1.31	0.02	<0.02	<0.02
90	1.22	0.03	0.02	<0.02
120	0.79	0.04	0.02	<0.02
181	0.57	0.07	0.04	0.03
243	0.25	0.03	0.02	<0.02
306	0.21	0.04	0.02	<0.02
455	0.25	<0.02	<0.02	n.a.
609	0.04	<0.02	<0.02	n.a.
655	0.06	<0.02	<0.02	n.a.

The residues of Propiconazole which were detected in the 0-10 cm soil layer were used to estimate the disappearance times. Regression analysis according to best fit equations as described by *Timme and Frehse [1980]* and *Timme et al. [1986]* yielded a DT_{50} of 142 days and a DT_{90} of 471 days.

The residues of Propiconazole in soil layers deeper than 10 cm were close to or below the limit of determination. In light of the overdose used in this experiment (16 times the normal rate of 125 g ai./ha) and the application to bare soil, it can be concluded that Propiconazole has a negligible leaching potential.

References: *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**. 204*

Pflanzenschutz-Nachrichten Bayer 39/1986,2, p. 188 -

PP 2.53/ Sa; MS/AG 7.2; 24 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	*Give date of comments submitted*
Results and discussion	*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*
Conclusion	*Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state*
Reliability	*Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state*
Acceptability	*Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state*

98/8 Doc IIIA section No.	7.2.2.2 / 09	Field soil dissipation and accumulation

91/414 Annex II - 7.1.1.2.2 / 10

General Information	
Title of the study	**FIELD DISSIPATION OF PROPICONAZOLE**
Project and/or report number: Author: Syngenta File number (SAM):	32-89 B *including* RCC Project 170515 Dr. H. Resseler 64250 / 2119
Name and address of the testing facility:	Ciba-Geigy GmbH, Frankfurt, Germany
Test substance:	Propiconazole
Date of issue	21 Jan 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.:	[redacted]

Study Data	
Testing location:	D-5350 Euskirchen-Schornbusch, Rheinland, Germany
Application rate:	500 g a.i./ha
Plot design:	50 m^2, bare ground soil
Type of soil:	loamy silt; sand: 13.3 %; silt: 72.5 %; clay: 14.2 %; pH: 6.6
Date of application	17 May 1989
Sample storage:	deep frozen
Analysis	02 Oct 1989 - 04 Apr 1990
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 the fungicide was applied as Desmel® EC 250 at a rate of 500 g a.i./ha was classified as a loamy silt with the properties given below.

pH	Corg. %	Sand %	Silt %	Clay %	Max. water capacity (g H_2O/100 g dry soil)	Microbial Biomass (mg C/100 g dry soil)	
						at day 0	at day 155
6.6	1.2	13.3	72.5	14.2	40.1	18	26

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.

The average temperature of the year 1989 was higher (+1.5 K) and the precipitation lower (- 10 %) as compared to the long time average for the region in which the test site was located.

The maximum concentration of Propiconazole in soil amounted to 0.324 mg a.i./ kg and was detected in the 0-10 cm layer immediatly after application.

Based on the average residues of Propiconazole in soil (0 - 20 cm), the disappearance times were estimated. The DT_{50} (20 days) and DT_{90} (225 days)[1] 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. 1990. Dissipation rate determination of Propiconazole - field soil. RCC Project 170515; RCC, In den Leppsteinwiesen 19, D-6101 Roßdorf. 03.12.1990.*

*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, 23 Jun 94

Reliability indicator	1
Data Protection Claim	Yes

[1] In the original study report, the DT_{50}- and DT_{90}-values are given as 17 and 192 days, respectively (see *Offizorz [1990]*).

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	*Give date of comments submitted*
Results and discussion	*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*
Conclusion	*Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state*
Reliability	*Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state*
Acceptability	*Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state*

98/8 Doc IIIA section No.	**7.2.2.2 / 12**	**Field soil dissipation and accumulation**

91/414 Annex II - 7.1.1.2.2 / 13

General Information	
Title of the study	**FIELD DISSIPATION OF PROPICONAZOLE**
Project and/or report number: Author: Syngenta File number (SAM):	90-04 B *including* RCC Project 214413 Dr. H. Resseler 64250/2122
Name and address of the testing facility:	Ciba-Geigy GmbH, Frankfurt, Germany
Test substance:	Propiconazole
Date of issue	23 Mar 1991
Compliance with GLP:	Yes [ ] No, but complies with sound scientific principles [x]