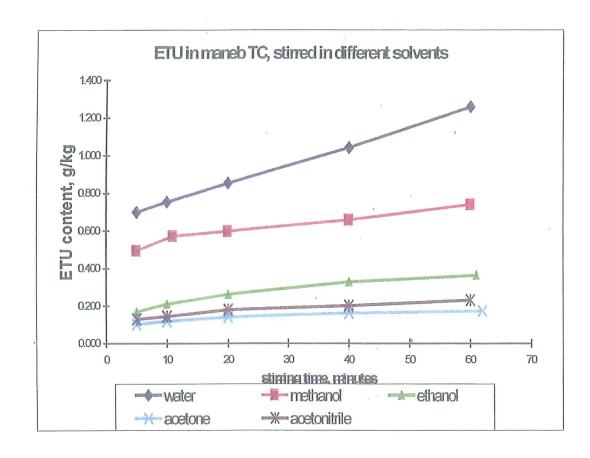


## Page 11 of 55 pages DOSSIER ETU DETERMINATION FOR CIPAC 2011 Presentation sheets showed at CIPAC Symposium Budapest 1999

## elf atochem



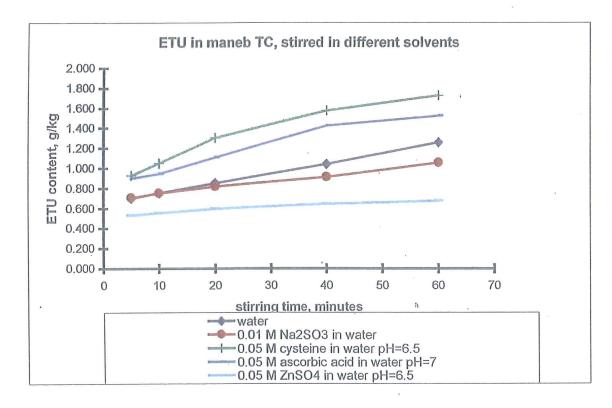




## Page 12 of 55 pages DOSSIER ETU DETERMINATION FOR CIPAC 2011 Presentation sheets showed at CIPAC Symposium Budapest 1999



### Water containing reducing agents, stabilisers and solubility suppresser

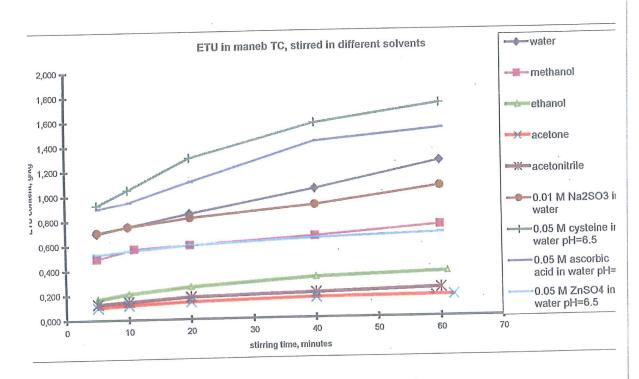




## Page 13 of 55 pages DOSSIER ETU DETERMINATION FOR CIPAC 2011 Presentation sheets showed at CIPAC Symposium Budapest 1999



### **COMBINED GRAPHS**



- 1. In all solvents increasing ETU content with increasing extraction times
- 2. All different solvents seem to have different in situ ETU concentrations
- 3. The increase rate in the solvents is different
- Solubility of EBDC is a disturbing factor. See difference between water and ZnSO<sub>4</sub> solution
- 5. Prevention of oxidation plays a role. See difference between water and sulphite solution



## Page 14 of 55 pages DOSSIER ETU DETERMINATION FOR CIPAC 2011 Presentation sheets showed at CIPAC Symposium Budapest 1999



#### We are interested in:

- Initial ETU content
- Most stable solution
- Does the solubility of ETU in the solvent play a role
- Does the solubility of maneb play a role in the different solvents
- Is the difference in ETU content between the different solvents due to decomposition or extraction efficiency



# Page 15 of 55 pages DOSSIER ETU DETERMINATION FOR CIPAC 2011 Presentation sheets showed at CIPAC Symposium Budapest 1999



Regression data on observed ETU content vs. stirring time 2<sup>nd</sup> order polynomial

Solvent Iparameters   correlation				
Solvent	1	0 1		
	x <sup>2</sup>	Х	intercept	coefficient
water	1*10 <sup>-5</sup>	0.0094	0.66	0.9998
methanol	-3*10 <sup>-5</sup>	0.0059	0.49	0.981
ethanol	-6*10 <sup>-5</sup>	0.0071	0.14	0.998
acetone	-3*10 <sup>-5</sup>	0.0029	0.09	0.996
acetonitrile	-2*10 <sup>-5</sup>	0.0032	0.12	0.989
0.01 M Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>3</sub>	4*10 <sup>-6</sup>	0.0059	0.69	0.996
in water				
0.05 M cysteine	-2*10 <sup>-4</sup>	0.0290	,0.79	0.9993
in water pH=6.5				
0.05 M ascorbic acid	1*10 <sup>-4</sup>	0.0215	0.77	0.9948
in water pH=7				
0.05 M Zn SO4	-4*10-5	0.0049	0.51	0.9986
in water pH=6.5				



# Page 16 of 55 pages DOSSIER ETU DETERMINATION FOR CIPAC 2011 Presentation sheets showed at CIPAC Symposium Budapest 1999



Solubility of ETU in 5 minutes stirring in the investigated solvents

Solubility ETU

SOLUBILITY E 10		
ETU in solvent	Expressed as ETU g/kg maneb	
	438	
	139	
	349	
	191	
	198	
	(mg/ml) 21.9 6.9 17.4 9.6	

The solubility of ETU in all investigated solvents is adequate to cope with the expected ETU contents in EBDC.

Recovery of ETU at 10 g/kg level

recovery of Electrical		
	dissolved	
solvent	ETU (%)	
water	103	
ethanol	102	
methanol	102	
acetone	102	
acetonitrile	102	



## Page 17 of 55 pages DOSSIER ETU DETERMINATION FOR CIPAC 2011 Presentation sheets showed at CIPAC Symposium Budapest 1999



#### Dissolution of maneb

	dissolved	
	maneb	
solvent	(mg/l)	
water	176	
ethanol	1	
methanol	4	
acetone	<1	
acetonitrile	6	
ZnSO4 sol	2	

In water the maneb is dissolved: obviously the dissolved maneb plays a role in the ETU formation. In methanol and ethanol other reactions are involved.



## Page 18 of 55 pages DOSSIER ETU DETERMINATION FOR CIPAC 2011 Presentation sheets showed at CIPAC Symposium Budapest 1999



How do other decomposition products of EBDC behave in these solvents?

In EBDC's always small amounts of sulphur and DIDT (5,6-dihydro-3H-imidazo[2,1,c-]-1,2,4-dithiazole-3-thione) are found.

The latter is also called EBIS (ethylenebis(isothiocyanate)sulphide) and is reported to be the most fungicidally active component.

DIDT and Sulphur found after 5 min extraction

particular and the second seco		
	DIDT	sulphur
solvent	(g/kg)	(g/kg)
water	1.15	0.58
methanol	2.14	1.40
ethanol	0.84	0.59
acetone	0.43	0.49
acetonitrile	0.55	0.52

In water and methanol the highest concentration of other decomposition products is found.



### Page 19 of 55 pages DOSSIER ETU DETERMINATION FOR CIPAC 2011 Presentation sheets showed at CIPAC Symposium Budapest 1999



### DIDT and Sulphur found in maneb and solubilities in solvents

found in maneb dissolved in 1 hr

DIDT (adka)	sulphur		1
DIDT (adless)			
וטוטו (g/kg)	(g/kg)	DIDT (g/kg)	sulphur (g/kg)
1.15	0.58	3.0	0.0
2.14	1.40	107	4.9
0.84	0.59	n.a	n.a
0.43	0.49	163	12.0
0.55	0.52	239	4.0
-	1.15 2.14 0.84 0.43	2.14 1.40 0.84 0.59 0.43 0.49	1.15     0.58     3.0       2.14     1.40     107       0.84     0.59     n.a       0.43     0.49     163

#### Conclusions:

The amounts of DIDT found are the highest in the solvents with the lowest dissolution capability

The amount of sulphur found in maneb is the highest in methanol and not in acetone which is a better solvent for sulphur.

In the water extract of maneb sulphur is found, while in water elemental sulphur will not dissolve. The sulphur is formed, in statu nascendi

THESE OBSERVATIONS EMPHASISE THE THESIS THAT DECOMPOSITION TAKES PLACE!



## Page 20 of 55 pages DOSSIER ETU DETERMINATION FOR CIPAC 2011 Presentation sheets showed at CIPAC Symposium Budapest 1999



As next to ETU, DIDT and Sulphur are metabolites of Maneb and are found in the highest concentration in methanol and water it emphasizes the thesis of Clarke et al. that these compounds are generated during extraction.

These compounds can only arise from the degradation of maneb!