

BRITISH STANDARD 1831 : 1969

**RECOMMENDED
COMMON NAMES FOR
PESTICIDES**

BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

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RECOMMENDED COMMON NAMES FOR PESTICIDES

BS 1831 : 1969

BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

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UDC 001.4 : 632.95 : 661

BS 1831 : 1969

THIS BRITISH STANDARD, having been approved by the Pest Control Products Industry Standards Committee was published under the authority of the Executive Board on 30 June, 1969.

Part 1 first published April, 1952.

Part 2 first published November, 1953.

First revision August, 1957.

Supplement No. 1 August, 1959.

Supplement No. 2 July, 1960.

Second revision September, 1961.

Supplement No. 1 May, 1962.

Third revision January, 1965

Supplement No. 1 January, 1967.

Fourth revision June, 1969.

SBN: 580 05349 0

The Institution desires to call attention to the fact that this British Standard does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract.

In order to keep abreast of progress in the industries concerned, British Standards are subject to periodical review. Suggestions for improvements will be recorded and in due course brought to the notice of the committees charged with the revision of the standards to which they refer.

A complete list of British Standards, numbering over 5000, fully indexed and with a note of the contents of each, will be found in the British Standards Yearbook. The BS Yearbook may be consulted in many public libraries and similar institutions.

This standard makes reference to the following British Standard:

BS 2474. Recommended names for chemicals used in industry.

British standards are revised, when necessary, by the issue either of amendment slips or of revised editions. It is important that users of British Standards should ascertain that they are in possession of the latest amendments or editions.

The following BSI reference relates to the work on this standard:
Committee reference PCC/1

 Documents

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CO-OPERATING ORGANIZATIONS

The Pest Control Products Industry Standard Committee, under whose supervision this British Standard was prepared, consists of representatives from the following industrial organizations:

Chemical Industries Association

*Association of British Manufacturers of Agricultural Chemicals

British Wood Preserving Association

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland

Greater London Council

*Industrial Pest Control Association

*Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

Ministry of Technology—Forest Products Research Laboratory

Ministry of Overseas Development—Tropical Products Institute

National Farmers' Union

Royal Society for the Promotion of Health

The Government department and industrial organizations marked with an asterisk in the above list, together with the following, were directly represented on the committee entrusted with the preparation of this British Standard:

Agricultural Research Council—Weed Research Organization

Association of Applied Biologists

British Pharmacopœia Commission

British Veterinary Association

British Weed Control Council

Chemical Society

Commonwealth Institute of Entomology

Commonwealth Mycological Institute

Ministry of Overseas Development

Ministry of Technology—Laboratory of the Government

Chemist

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain

Society of Chemical Industry

BRITISH STANDARD

RECOMMENDED COMMON NAMES FOR PESTICIDES

FOREWORD

During the past 30 years, great advances have been made in developing the chemical control of pests. Many new pesticides have been and continue to be developed and marketed in this and other countries.

As the number has increased, so also has the need for convenient agreed names for them. Usually the full chemical names of these compounds are too long and complicated for common use, and a variety of shortened forms has been used. Often, more than one short name has been used for the same compound and much confusion has resulted in the technical literature and in the minds of users.

The problem was discussed at the Commonwealth Entomological Conference in 1948, and the recommendations made resulted in the proposal for a committee to prepare a British Standard list of non-proprietary common names for established pesticides, which included acaricides, bactericides, fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, nematocides, and rodenticides. Government departments, industry and others accepted the need for such names and, as a result, a BSI Committee was appointed. Later the need for the international agreement of common names for pesticides was recognized and an International Committee was formed. The BSI Committee maintains liaison with Commonwealth countries as well as with the corresponding committees in the United States, South Africa and European countries.

The present revision correlates the recommended common names with the chemical name and the structure. The first chemical name assigned to each compound is in accordance with the principles recommended by The International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) as interpreted by The Chemical Society, London; other chemical names commonly used are often included as well provided they are not misleading. Both kinds of names are indexed for convenient reference.

The recommended common names are arranged in alphabetical order in tables, and the compounds are classified according to use (acaricide, avicide, bactericide, fungicide, herbicide, insecticide, molluscicide, nematocide, plant growth regulator, rodenticide). Some other non-proprietary names which occur in the literature are also shown.

The revision includes names previously published in BS 1831 : 1965 (amended 1967) and Supplement No. 1 (1967), together with other names more recently adopted. Further approved names will be listed in special announcements in the monthly publication BSI News* as addenda to BS 1831. This avoids the delay involved in preparing collective supplements to the standard.

* Details of subscription rates to BSI News may be obtained from the British Standards Institution, 2 Park Street, London, W.1.

In this revision, common names for products of uncertain composition are included not in the main tables but in Appendix A. A list of common names considered by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) but not recommended in this British Standard is given in Appendix B. A list of organic pesticides considered not to require common names is given in Appendix C; this appendix also includes certain mercury compounds that have not been given common names.

The changes in scope of the names dinocap and dodine from the previous edition have been made to bring them into line with international agreements.

The name metiram is no longer recommended in this standard because, on the basis of a definition recently provided by the manufacturer, the committee has decided that, since the product appears to be a mixture, no common name should be assigned to it.

Pronunciation. In this revision recommended pronunciations in English are included for all common names. This has been done because:

- (1) it is no longer easy to coin acceptable names (e.g. maneb) of simple spelling and obvious pronunciation;
- (2) some names (e.g. dieldrin), that have been in use for many years, are still often mispronounced;
- (3) many users of pesticides are unfamiliar with the accepted pronunciations of chemical names, from which many common names are derived;
- (4) without guidance, uniform pronunciation, even by chemists, of some of the more complicated common names (e.g. fenitrothion) cannot be taken for granted.

The need for greater uniformity in pronunciation is obvious and pressing and, indeed, in 1934 the American Chemical Society^{1,2} suggested pronunciations for chemical words. More recently the Weed Society of America (now the Weed Science Society of America)³ and the American Standards Association (now the USA Standards Institute)⁴ published guides to the pronunciation of common names for pesticides.

The system used in this standard has been devised to cover application to chemical words and to ensure that the pronunciation follows as simply as possible from the phonetic spelling. In dealing with names that have been in use for some years (e.g. parathion and simazine), an attempt has been made to follow accepted British usage. For new names, the committee has tried to recommend pronunciations that are unmistakable and, if possible, euphonic and consistent with usual pronunciation of chemical names.

¹ *Ind. Engng Chem. News Edn*, 1934, 12, 202.

² *Handbook of Chemistry and Physics*. Cleveland, Ohio: Chemical Rubber Publishing Co.

³ *Weeds*, 1964, 12, 328, and outside covers of later issues.

⁴ *Pl. Dis. Repr.*, 1966, 50, 725.

INTRODUCTION

Procedure for reaching agreement nationally. The BSI Committee meets approximately every two months; the organizations represented are listed on page 4.

Proposals for common names may originate from the manufacturer, from interested organizations and persons, or from the Committee.

It is obviously important that new pesticides should be given common names as quickly as possible. Manufacturers are therefore urged to suggest common names to the Committee as early as practicable*. No decision is taken by the Committee, however, until the manufacturer has been asked for suggestions.

If the compound is of foreign origin, the invitation to propose a common name may be passed through the appropriate national standards organization, or may be sent to the firms that market it in the United Kingdom.

Proposed names are submitted to the Trade Marks Registry to discover whether they would be in conflict with any existing registration. In order to prevent as far as possible the use of approved common names as trade names, the common names are recorded, but not registered as trade marks, by H.M. Patent Office. It must be stressed that such protection applies only to the United Kingdom.

The proposed common name then appears in BSI News as a draft name for comment. At the same time, copies of the announcement are distributed through trade associations, to other national organizations and to the other member countries of ISO/TC 81 (see below) for comment. It must be emphasized that, at this stage, the name has not been approved for publication as a British Standard common name. If no objections are received that cannot be resolved, the name goes forward for publication as a British Standard once it is known that conflict with internationally registered Trade Marks is unlikely and that the name is likely to be acceptable to a majority of members of ISO/TC 81. If valid objections are received or if the name is not acceptable internationally, a new draft name may be circulated. *It is important to distinguish between draft and approved names, as both appear in BSI News.*

Procedure for reaching agreement internationally. Trade in pesticides is world wide, as is the circulation of scientific literature dealing with them. International agreement on common names is therefore essential. Accordingly a technical committee of ISO† was set up. This Technical Committee (ISO/TC 81) held its first meeting in 1955, and has met every two years since, though much of the detailed work is done between meetings. The Secretariat of the Committee is the responsibility of the British Standards Institution.

Suggestions for new names can be submitted by any member country through its national Standards Organization, and all draft names for comment in the United Kingdom are submitted to ISO/TC 81 for consideration. In

* Correspondence should be addressed to the Secretary to Committee PCC/1, British Standards Institution, 2 Park Street, London, W.1.

† The Member Bodies of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) are the national standards organizations of the various countries, now numbering over 50. The Central Secretariat is located in Geneva.

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practice, individual member countries may be unable to accept an ISO recommended name because of trade mark registration, special language requirements, etc. It is sometimes necessary for names to be changed slightly to conform with national spelling convention.

Eight lists of common names have been published as ISO Recommendations. *In the tables in this standard and in the index, common names included in these eight published ISO Recommendations are marked with an asterisk (*).* Some names are not acceptable for use in some of the ISO Member Countries; information about the countries in which a name is not acceptable can be obtained on application to BSI.

A further seven lists have reached the stage of draft ISO Recommendations. ISO Recommendation R 257 sets out principles for the selection of common names and the recommendations given below are in accordance with the draft revision of ISO/R 257 that was accepted at the seventh plenary meeting of the ISO committee.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of a common name is to provide a short, easily pronounced name for a compound, the full chemical name of which is too long and complicated for use, e.g. in commerce and in official regulations.

2. STYLE

In contrast to proprietary names the recommended common name should be written or printed in lower case letters (e.g. heptachlor, parathion). In the exceptional cases where the names are formed from initials, they should be written in capitals without intervening full stops (e.g. MCPA). If numerals and letters both occur in a common name, the numerals should be separated from one another by commas and from letters by a hyphen (e.g. 2,4,5-T).

3. PURITY OF CHEMICALS

3.1 The common name should normally apply to the pure chemical of known structure, but in exceptional cases it may be given to a mixture of isomers in which not all the isomers may be biologically active.

3.2 Consideration should be given to the coining of common names for complexes but not for mixtures of non-isomeric active ingredients. In cases of doubt, evidence based on tests adequate for distinguishing between mixtures and compounds should be submitted with the request for a common name.

4. PRINCIPLES

4.1 No compound should be given a common name if its chemical name is reasonably short and distinctive (e.g. metaldehyde, carbon tetrachloride, cyanide oxide).



- 4.2** The country of origin should be given the first opportunity to suggest a name.
- 4.3** Common names should be identical in all languages, subject to necessary variation in spelling, inflection, etc.
- 4.4** Common names should be as short as is practicable.
- 4.5** Common names should be distinctive in sound and spelling.
- 4.6** Common names should, if practicable, include one or more syllables that serve as reminders of the scientific chemical name.
- 4.6.1** In a short name it is clearly impractical to indicate the full chemical structure, but by incorporating the names of important groups (even in shortened forms) it becomes possible to use the name so formed as an aide-memoire to chemical structure. Such names as TMTD (thiram); 2,4-D and MCPA, indeed, owe their origin to this system. Unfortunately, letters and numbers used on any considerable scale become confusing. Examples of names derived from the scientific chemical name are:

diuron	3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea
propham	isopropyl phenylcarbamate
chlorpropham	isopropyl 3-chlorophenylcarbamate
thioquinox	2-thio-1,3-dithiolo[4,5- <i>b</i>]quinoxaline.

Two consequences of the application of this principle are the desirability of developing new short names for large radicals so as to reduce long chemical names to comparatively simple ones, and the importance of including in the name any distinctive chemical group. Examples are:

azinphos-methyl	<i>S</i> -(3,4-dihydro-4-oxobenzo[d]-[1,2,3]-triazin-3-ylmethyl) dimethyl phosphorothiolothionate. This name suggests the presence of phosphorus and the triazinyl group, and indicates that it is a methyl ester.
chlorfenvinphos	2-chloro-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl) vinyl diethyl phosphate. Chlorine, the phenyl and vinyl groups, and phosphorus are suggested by this name.

4.6.2 Common names for organophosphorus compounds should preferably include the syllable 'phos'.

4.7 Common names for salts or esters should normally be given to the parent acid or base. The nature of a salt or ester should be indicated by a suffix, e.g. mecoprop-potassium, diquat dichloride.

Exceptions include zineb, nabam and organophosphorus esters.

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4.8 Common names should:

- (1) not be liable to confusion with commercial trade marks or common names already in use, with names used in international chemical nomenclature, or with names of foods, pharmaceutical products, etc.;
- (2) not be difficult to pronounce or remember;
- (3) not be composed only of initials and/or numbers.

In general, the formation of common names from initials and numbers has been avoided, but exceptions were made of compounds which had become so well known by initials that another name would only cause confusion (e.g. MCPA).

- (4) not contain syllables of misleading chemical significance.

An example would be for a coined name to end in -ol or -one and yet contain no hydroxyl or ketone group.

4.9 A proprietary name should not be considered as a common name unless the manufacturer has formally agreed:

- (1) not to use it as a trade mark in any country, and
- (2) to permit its use in all countries as a common name by giving up rights to it or by any other means conforming to national Trade Marks legislation.

It is undesirable that a proprietary name should be retained for use as a trade mark in some countries after it has been donated and accepted for use as a common name in others. However, in a country where there is no national standards organization selecting common names for pesticides, a trade mark owner may retain registrations he has on a world-wide basis in order to prevent a third party from pre-empting the name as a trade mark. This is provided he undertakes not to take action to protect his mark against other users in the country where the mark is registered or used by him.

4.10 Common names should not be included in national standards until it is known that conflict with internationally registered Trade Marks is unlikely and that the name is likely to be acceptable to a majority of members of ISO/TC 81.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION

1. Recommended pronunciation is shown under each common name in the first column of the tables.

2. Stressed syllables are in italic type.

3. Most consonants are not difficult, and should be given their usual values.

3.1 It should be noted that:

g is always hard, as in *good*, *not* as in *gem*;

h is always aspirated;

j is always as in *job*;

th is always as in *thick*, *not* as in *then*.

3.2 To ensure clarity, certain consonants are represented as follows:

hard c, as in *cup*, by k;

hard ch, as in *chemist*, by k;

soft c, as in *cent*, by s;

ph, as in *photo*, by f;

qu, as in *queen*, by kw;

x, as in *ox*, by ks.

4. Vowels should be pronounced thus:

a as the first a in *aroma*;

ă as in *hat*;

ā as in *tame*;

añ as in *bah*;

ar as in *far*;

aw as in *bawl*;

e as in *begin*;

ě as in *get*;

ē as in *see*;

er as in *her*;

ĭ as in *it*;

ī as in *file*;

o as in *abandon*;

ō as in *on*;

ō as in *no*;

oo as in *moon*;

or as in *fore*;

u as in *full*;

ũ as in *sulk*;

ū as in *tune*.

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5. The following examples show the pronunciation of certain syllables:

carb:	karb;
chlor:	klor;
-cyclen:	-si-klĕn;
dino-:	dĭ-nō-;
ethyl:	ĕ-thĭl;
-ine:	-ĕn;
methyl:	mĕ-thĭl;
-thion:	thĭ-ŏn;
-uron:	-ūr-ŏn.

6. Some common names consist of numerals followed by initials, or of initials only (e.g. 2,4-DES and TEPP). In such cases, each numeral and initial should be pronounced separately (e.g. 'two-four-D-E-S', not 'twenty four des'; and 'T-E-P-P', not 'tepp').

TABLES

Classification by use: A—acaricide F—fungicide I—insecticide N—nematicide R—rodenticide				
B—bactericide	H—herbicide	M—molluscicide	P—plant growth regulator	V—avicide

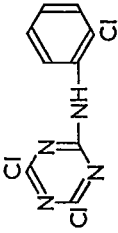
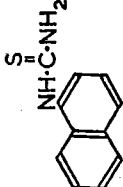
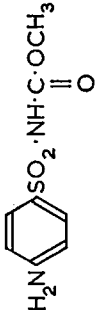
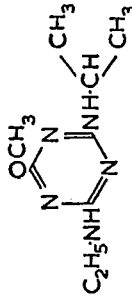
NOTE. Where there is more than one use indicated, the letters are arranged alphabetically and not in order of frequency of use; only principal known uses are listed in these tables.

Throughout the tables an asterisk (*) indicates a common name that is included in one of the eight lists of names published as ISO Recommendations.

Recommended common name (pronunciation)	Chemical name	Structure	Remarks	Other names	Use
aldrin* (awl-drin)	A product containing 95% of HHDN (q.v.)	—	—	—	I
allethrin* (al-leth-rin)	(±)-3-allyl-2-methyl-4-oxocyclopent-2-enyl (±)-cis-trans-chrysanthemate	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ (\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}=\text{CH}-\text{CH} \\ \\ (\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C} \\ \\ \text{CH}-\text{COOH} \\ \\ \text{H}_2\text{C}-\text{CO} \end{array} $	—	—	I
vidochlor (vī-dō-klor)	NN-diallylchloroacetamide	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2 \\ \\ \text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2 \\ \\ \text{N} \cdot \text{C} \begin{array}{l} \text{CH}_2\text{Cl} \\ \parallel \\ \text{O} \end{array} \end{array} $	—	CDA	H

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Recommended common name (pronunciation)	Chemical name	Structure	Remarks	Other names	Use
ametrin* (ām-e-trin)	2-ethylamino-4-isopropylamino-6-methylthio-1,3,5-triazine		—	—	H
amidithion (ām-īd-ī-thi-ōn)	S-(N-2-methoxyethyl(carbamoylmethyl) dimethyl phosphorothioate) S-(N-2-methoxyethyl(carbamoylmethyl) OO-dimethyl phosphorodithioate)		—	—	A, I
aminocarb (ā-mēn-ō-karb)	4-dimethylamino-3-methylphenyl methylcarbamate 4-dimethylamino-m-tolyl methylcarbamate		—	DTMC	I
amiton (ām-ī-tōn)	S-[2-(diethylamino)ethyl] diethyl phosphorothiolate S-[2-(diethylamino)ethyl] OO-diethyl phosphorodithioate		it should be stated which salt is present, e.g. amiton oxalate	—	A, I
amprole* (ām-prōl-e-trōl)	3-amino-1,2,4-triazole		—	—	H

Recommended common name (pronunciation)	Chemical name	Structure	Remarks	Other names	Use
anilazine (a-nīl-a-zēn)	2,4-dichloro-6-(2-chloroanilino)-1,3,5-triazine		—	—	F
antu* (ān-tū)	1-naphthylthiourea α-naphthylthiourea α-naphthylthiocarbamide		—	—	R
asulam (ās-ū-lām)	methyl (4-aminobenzenesulphonyl)-carbamate		—	—	H
ati-a-on* (āi-a-tōn)	2-ethylamino-4-isopropylamino-6-methoxy-1,3,5-triazine		—	—	H

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Recommended common name (pronunciation)	Chemical name	Structure	Remarks	Other names	Use
atrazine* (ă-t-ră-zên)	2-chloro-4-ethylamino-6-isopropylamino-1,3,5-triazine		—	—	H
azinfos-ethyl* (ă-z-în-fôs ê-thîl)	S-(3,4-dihydro-4-oxobenzod-[1,2,3]-triazin-3-ylmethyl) diethyl phosphorothiothionate S-(3,4-dihydro-4-oxobenzod-[1,2,3]-triazin-3-ylmethyl) OO-diethyl phosphorodithioate		—	—	A,I
azinfos-methyl* (ă-z-în-fôs mê-thîl)	S-(3,4-dihydro-4-oxobenzod-[1,2,3]-triazin-3-ylmethyl) dimethyl phosphorothiothionate S-(3,4-dihydro-4-oxobenzod-[1,2,3]-triazin-3-ylmethyl) OO-dimethyl phosphorodithioate		—	—	A,I
azithiam* (ă-z-î-thi-râm)	N,N'-bis(dimethylamino)thiuram disulphide bisdimethylaminothiocarbonyl disulphide		—	—	F

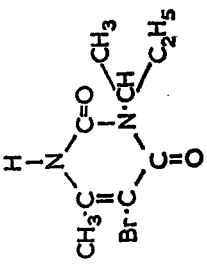
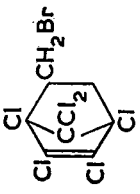
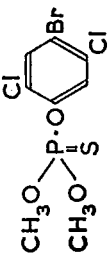
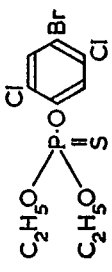


Recommended common name (pronunciation)	Chemical name	Structure	Remarks	Other names	Use
azotheate* (az-ō-thē-āt)	4-(4-chlorophenylazo)phenyl dimethyl phosphorothioate O-4-(4-chlorophenylazo)phenyl OO-dimethyl phosphorothioate		—	—	A, I
barban* (bar-bān)	4-chlorobut-2-ynyl 3-chlorophenylcarbamate 4-chlorobut-2-ynyl 3-chlorocarbanilate		—	—	H
benazolin (bēn-āz-o-līn)	4-chloro-2-oxobenzothiazolin-3-ylacetic acid		It should be stated which ester is present, e.g. benazolin-ethyl	—	H
benquinox* (bēn- kwin-ōks)	1,4-benzoquinone 1-benzoylhydrazine 4-oxime		—	—	F

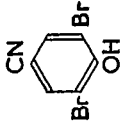
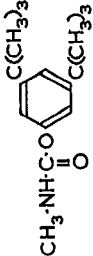
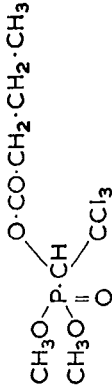
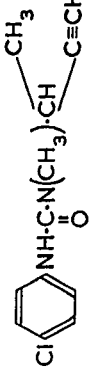
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Recommended common name (pronunciation)	Chemical name	Structure	Remarks	Other names	Use
benzthiazuron (bēnz-thī- āz-ūr-ōn)	1-(2-benzothiazolyl)-3-methylurea <i>N</i> -(2-benzothiazolyl)- <i>N'</i> -methylurea		—	—	H
BHC* (B-H-C)	mixed isomers of: 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachlorocyclohexane benzene hexachloride gamma-isomer of BHC		the percentage of gamma-BHC should be stated, e.g. BHC-13 %	HCH lindane†	I, R
biacetyl* (bi-āp-ā- kūl)	2,4-dinitro-6- <i>s</i> -butylphenyl 3-methylcrotonate 2- <i>sec</i> -butyl-4,6-dinitrophenyl 3-methylcrotonate		—	—	A, F

†lindane denotes a product of specified purity (minimum 99 % gamma-BHC).

Recommended common name (pronunciation)	Chemical name	Structure	Remarks	Other names	Use
bromacil* (brôm-a-sil)	5-bromo-6-methyl-3-s-butyluracil 5-bromo-3-sec-butyl-6-methyluracil		—	—	H
bromocyclen (brôm-ô-si-klên)	5-bromomethyl-1,2,3,4,7,7-hexachlorobicyclo[2,2,1]hept-2-ene 5-bromomethyl-1,2,3,4,7,7-hexachloronorborn-2-ene		—	—	I
bromophos* (brôm-ô-fôs)	4-bromo-2,5-dichlorophenyl dimethyl phosphorothioate O-(4-bromo-2,5-dichlorophenyl) OO-dimethyl phosphorothioate		—	—	A, I
bromophos-ethyl (brôm-ô-fôs-ê-si-l)	4-bromo-2,5-dichlorophenyl diethyl phosphorothioate O-(4-bromo-2,5-dichlorophenyl) OO-diethyl phosphorothioate		—	—	A, I

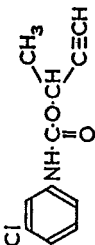
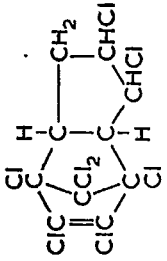
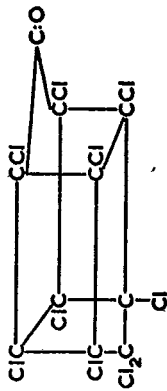
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Recommended common name (pronunciation)	Chemical name	Structure	Remarks	Other names	Use
broxynil (brōm-ōks-ī-nīl)	3,5-dibromo-4-hydroxybenzonitrile 3,5-dibromo-4-hydroxyphenyl cyanide		—	—	H
butacarb (bū-ta-karb)	3,5-di- <i>t</i> -butylphenyl methylcarbamate		—	—	I
butonate* (bū-ton-āt)	dimethyl 1-butyryloxy-2,2,2-trichloroethylphosphonate		—	—	I
buturon (bū-tūr-ōn)	3-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-methyl-1-(1-methylprop-2-ynyl)urea <i>N'</i> - <i>p</i> -chlorophenyl- <i>N</i> -methyl- <i>N</i> -(1-methyl-2-propynyl)urea		—	—	H

Recommended common name (pronunciation)	Chemical name	Structure	Remarks	Other names	Use
captafol (kăp-ta-föl)	<i>N</i> -(1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethylthio)-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydrophthalimide <i>N</i> -(1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethylthio)cyclohex-4-ene-1,2-dicarboxyimide		—	—	F
captan* (kăp-tăn)	<i>N</i> -(trichloromethylthio)-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydrophthalimide <i>N</i> -(trichloromethylthio)cyclohex-4-ene-1,2-dicarboxyimide		—	—	F
carbanolate† (kar-bân-o-lät)	2-chloro-4,5-dimethylphenyl methylcarbamate 6-chloro-3,4-xylyl methylcarbamate		—	—	I
carbaryl* (kar-ba-rii)	1-naphthyl methylcarbamate		—	—	I

† The name chlorxylam previously proposed for this compound has been withdrawn because it is not acceptable for use internationally.

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Recommended common name (pronunciation)	Chemical name	Structure	Remarks	Other names	Use
chlorbufam (klor-bū-fām)	1-methylprop-2-ynyl 3-chlorophenylcarbamate		—	BIPC	H
chlordane* (klor-dān)	1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-octachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-4,7-methanoindane 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-octachloro-2,3,3a,4,7,7a-hexahydro-4,7-methanoindene 1,2,4,5,6,7,10,10-octachloro-4,7,8,9-tetrahydro-4,7-methyleneindane		mixed active isomers	—	I
chlordecone (klor-dēk-ōn)	decachloropentacyclo[3,3,2,0 ^{3,4} ,0 ^{3,9} ,0 ^{7,10}]decan-4-one decachloro-octahydro-1,3,4-metheno-2H,5H-cyclobuta[c,d]pentalen-2-one		—	—	I
chlorfenac (klor-fēn-āk)	2,3,6-trichlorophenylacetic acid		—	fenac	H

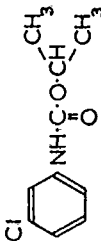
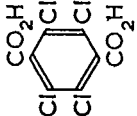
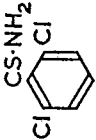
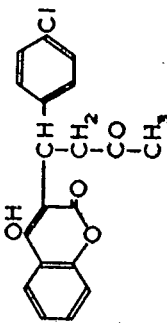
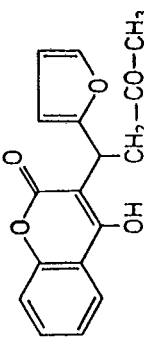
Recommended common name (pronunciation)	Chemical name	Structure	Remarks	Other names	Use
chlorfenson* (klor-fën-sön)	4-chlorophenyl 4-chlorobenzenesulphonate <i>p</i> -chlorophenyl <i>p</i> -chlorobenzenesulphonate		—	CPCBS ovext	A
chlorfenvin-phos (klor-fën-vîn-fös)	2-chloro-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)vinyl diethyl phosphate		—	—	I
chlor-flurazole (klor-flur-a-zöl)	4,5-dichloro-2-trifluoromethylbenzimidazole		—	—	H
chlorfluoreol† (klor-flur-e-köl)	2-chloro-9-hydroxyfluorene-9-carboxylic acid		—	—	H
chloridazon § (klor-id-a-zön)	5-amino-4-chloro-2-phenyl-3-pyridazinone		—	PCA	H

* U.S. Standards Institute common name.

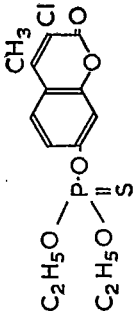
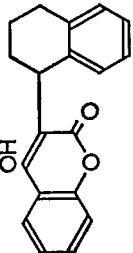
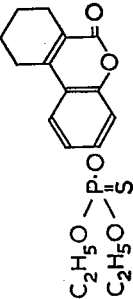
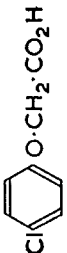
† Chlorfureol is being considered by ISO/TC 81 for adoption as a common name but is not acceptable for use in the UK because of confusion with the chemical name chlorofluoreol (see Appendix B).

§ The name pyrazon previously adopted for this compound was withdrawn because it was not acceptable for use internationally.

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Recommended common name (pronunciation)	Chemical name	Structure	Remarks	Other names	Use
chlor- propham* (klor- prō-fām)	isopropyl 3-chlorophenylcarbamate isopropyl <i>m</i> -chlorophenylcarbamate		—	CIPC	H
chlorthal (klor-thāl)	2,3,5,6-tetrachloroterephthalic acid		it should be stated which ester is present, e.g. chlorthal-methyl	DCPA	H
chlorthiamid (klor- thī-a-mīd)	2,6-dichlorothiobenzamide		—	—	H
coumachlor* (koo-mā- klor)	3-(α -acetyl-4-chlorobenzyl)-4-hydroxy- coumarin 4-hydroxy-3-[3-oxo-1-(4-chlorophenyl)butyl]- coumarin		—	—	R
coumafuryl* (koo-mā- fūrīl)	3-[1-(2-furyl)-3-oxobutyl]- 4-hydroxycoumarin		—	—	R

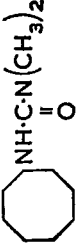
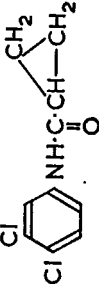
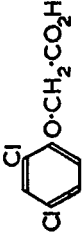


Recommended common name (pronunciation)	Chemical name	Structure	Remarks	Other names	Use
coumaphos* (koo-ma-fos)	3-chloro-4-methyl-7-coumarinyl diethyl phosphorothioate <i>O</i> -(3-chloro 4-methyl-7-coumarinyl) <i>OO</i> -diethyl phosphorothioate		—	—	I
couma- tetralyl* (koo-ma- tēt-ra-līl)	4-hydroxy-3-(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-naphthyl)coumarin		—	racumin	R
coumi- thioate**† (koo-mīh- ō-āt)	diethyl 7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-6-oxobenzo[c]chroman-3-yl phosphorothioate <i>OO</i> -diethyl <i>O</i> -(7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-6-oxobenzo[c]chroman-3-yl) phosphorothioate <i>OO</i> -diethyl <i>O</i> -(7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-6-oxo-6 <i>H</i> -dibenzo[<i>b</i> , <i>d</i>]pyran-3-yl) phosphorothioate		—	—	I
4-CPA* (4-C-P-A)	4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid		it should be stated which salt or ester is present, e.g. 4-CPA-sodium or 4-CPA-ethyl	—	H

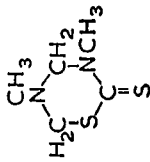
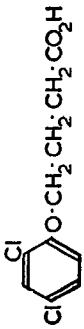
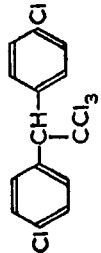
† The name chromaphon previously proposed for this compound was withdrawn because it is not acceptable for use internationally.

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Recommended common name (pronunciation)	Chemical name	Structure	Remarks	Other names	Use
crimidine* (krin-i-dên)	2-chloro-4-dimethylamino-6-methylpyrimidine		—	—	R
crotoxyphos (krô-tôks-i-fôs)	dimethyl cis-1-methyl-2-(1-phenylethoxycarbonyl)vinyl phosphate 1-methylbenzyl 3-(dimethoxyphosphoryl-oxy)isocrotonate		—	—	I
cuproban (kû-prô-băm)	tricopper dichloride dimethyldithiocarbamate	$\left[(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{N}-\text{C}(=\text{S})\text{SCu} \right] \text{Cu}_2\text{Cl}_2$	—	—	F
cyarothoate (s-i-ô-thô-ât)	S-[N-(1-cyano-1-methylethyl)carbamoylmethyl] diethyl phosphorothiolate S-[N-(1-cyano-1-methylethyl)carbamoylmethyl] OO-diethyl phosphorothioate		—	—	A, I

Recommended common name (pronunciation)	Chemical name	Structure	Remarks	Other names	Use
cycluron (<i>sī-kīūr-ŏn</i>)	3-cyclo-octyl-1,1-dimethylurea <i>N'</i> -cyclo-octyl- <i>NN</i> -dimethylurea		—	OMU	H
cypromid (<i>sī-prō-mīd</i>)	<i>N</i> -(3,4-dichlorophenyl)cyclopropane-carboxamide 3',4'-dichlorocyclopropanecarboxanilide		—	—	H
2,4-D* (2-4-D)	2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid		it should be stated which salt or ester is present, e.g. 2,4-D-di-methylamine or 2,4-D-iso-octyl	—	H,P
dalapon (<i>dāl-ā-pŏn</i>)	2,2-dichloropropionic acid <i>αα</i> -dichloropropionic acid	$\text{CH}_3\cdot\text{CCl}_2\cdot\text{CO}_2\text{H}$	it should be stated which salt is present, e.g. dalapon-sodium	—	H

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Recommended common name (pronunciation)	Chemical name	Structure	Remarks	Other names	Use
dazomet* (dăz-ô-mět)	tetrahydro-3,5-dimethyl-2H-1,3,5-thiadiazine-2-thione		—	DMTT	F, H,N
2,4-DB (2-4-D-B)	4-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)butyric acid γ -2,4-dichlorophenoxybutyric acid		it should be stated which salt is present, e.g. 2,4-DB-sodium	—	H
DDT (D-D-T)	technical dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane, a complex chemical mixture, in which <i>pp'</i> -DDT predominates	—	the percentage of <i>pp'</i> -DDT should be stated	dicophanet chloroph-enotane	I,R
<i>pp'</i> -DDT (pă-pă-pă-ra dash Dă-D-T)	1,1,1-trichloro-2,2-di-(4-chlorophenyl)ethane		—	—	I,R

Dichophane is an approved name of the British Pharmacopoeia Commission.

Recommended common name (pronunciation)	Chemical name	Structure	Remarks	Other names	Use
decafentin* (d'ek-a-fen-tin)	decyltriphenylphosphonium bromochlorotriphenylstannate (IV)	$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \\ \\ \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 - \text{Sn} \\ \\ \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Cl} \\ \\ \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 - \text{P} - (\text{CH}_2)_9 - \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \end{array} \right] \text{Br}$	+	—	F
demephion (dēm-ē-fī-ōn)	a mixture of demephion-O and demephion-S (q.v.)	—	—	—	I
demephion-O (dēm-ē-fī-ōn-O)	dimethyl 2-(methylthio)ethyl phosphorothionate OO-dimethyl O-[2-(methylthio)ethyl] phosphorothioate	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \text{O} \diagup \text{P} \text{O} \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{S} \cdot \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \text{O} \text{S} \end{array}$	—	—	I
demephion-S (dēm-ē-fī-ōn-S)	dimethyl S-[2-(methylthio)ethyl] phosphorothiolate OO-dimethyl S-[2-(methylthio)ethyl] phosphorothioate	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \text{O} \diagup \text{P} \cdot \text{S} \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{S} \cdot \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \text{O} \text{O} \end{array}$	—	—	I
demeton (dēm-ē-ton)	a mixture of demeton-O and demeton-S (q.v.)	—	—	—	A.I
demeton-methyl* (dēm-ē-ton mē-thil)	a mixture of demeton-O-methyl and demeton-S-methyl (q.v.)	—	—	—	A.I

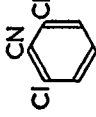
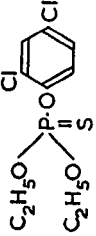
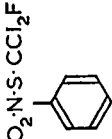
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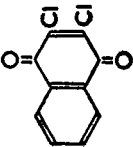
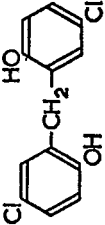
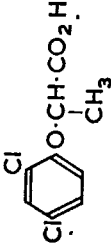
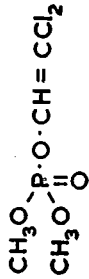
Recommended common name (pronunciation)	Chemical name	Structure	Remarks	Other names	Use
demeton-O* (dēm-e-tōn-O)	diethyl 2-(ethylthio)ethyl phosphorothioate OO-diethyl O-[2-(ethylthio)ethyl] phosphorothioate	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O} \\ \diagup \\ \text{P} \begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{S} \end{array} \\ \diagdown \\ \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O} \end{array} \cdot \text{O} \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{S} \cdot \text{C}_2\text{H}_5 $	—	—	A, I
demeton-O-methyl* (dēm-e-tōn-O mē-thīl)	2-(ethylthio)ethyl dimethyl phosphorothioate O-[2-(ethylthio)ethyl] OO-dimethyl phosphorothioate	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3\text{O} \\ \diagup \\ \text{P} \begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{S} \end{array} \\ \diagdown \\ \text{CH}_3\text{O} \end{array} \cdot \text{O} \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{S} \cdot \text{C}_2\text{H}_5 $	—	—	A, I
demeton-S* (dēm-e-tōn-S)	diethyl S-[2-(ethylthio)ethyl] phosphorothiolate OO-diethyl S-[2-(ethylthio)ethyl] phosphorothiolate	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O} \\ \diagup \\ \text{P} \begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{O} \end{array} \\ \diagdown \\ \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O} \end{array} \cdot \text{S} \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{S} \cdot \text{C}_2\text{H}_5 $	—	—	A, I
demeton-S-methyl* (dēm-e-tōn-S mē-thīl)	S-[2-(ethylthio)ethyl] dimethyl phosphorothiolate S-[2-(ethylthio)ethyl] OO-dimethyl phosphorothiolate	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3\text{O} \\ \diagup \\ \text{P} \begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{O} \end{array} \\ \diagdown \\ \text{CH}_3\text{O} \end{array} \cdot \text{S} \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{S} \cdot \text{C}_2\text{H}_5 $	—	—	A, I

Recommended common name (pronunciation)	Chemical name	Structure	Remarks	Other names	Use
2,4-DES (2-4-D-E-S)	2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)ethyl hydrogen sulphate β -2,4-dichlorophenoxyethyl hydrogen sulphate 2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)ethoxysulphonic acid		it should be stated which salt is present, e.g. 2,4-DES-sodium	disul* SES sesin sesone	H
desmetryn* (dêz-me-trîn)	2-isopropylamino-4-methylamino-6-methylthio-1,3,5-triazine		—	—	H
di-allate* (dî-âl-ât)	S-2,3-dichloroallyl di-isopropylthiolcarbamate		—	—	H
di-inon* (dî-în-ôn)	diethyl 2-isopropyl-6-methyl-4-pyrimidinyl phosphorothionate OO-diethyl O-(2-isopropyl-6-methyl-4-pyrimidinyl) phosphorothioate		—	—	A, I



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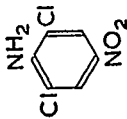
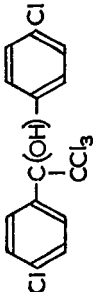
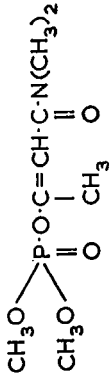
Recommended common name (pronunciation)	Chemical name	Structure	Remarks	Other names	Use
dicamba (dī-kām-ba)	3,6-dichloro-2-methoxybenzoic acid 3,6-dichloro- <i>o</i> -anisic acid		it should be stated which salt or ester is present, e.g. dicamba-sodium or dicamba-ethyl	—	H
dichlobenil* (dī-klō-bēn-īl)	2,6-dichlorobenzonitrile 2,6-dichlorophenyl cyanide		—	—	H
dichlorofenithion (dī-klō-fēn-īth-ōn)	2,4-dichlorophenyl diethyl phosphorothionate <i>O</i> -(2,4-dichlorophenyl) <i>OO</i> -diethyl phosphorothioate		—	—	I
dichlorofluamid (dī-klō-flū-ā-nīd)	<i>N'</i> -dichlorofluoromethylthio- <i>NN</i> -dimethyl- <i>N'</i> -phenylsulphamide		—	—	F

Recommended common name (pronunciation)	Chemical name	Structure	Remarks	Other names	Use
dichlone* (di-klo-n)	2,3-dichloro-1,4-naphthoquinone		—	—	F
dichlorophen†† (di-klor-o-fen)	di-(5-chloro-2-hydroxyphenyl)methane		—	anthiphen	F
dichloroprop†* (di-klor-pröp)	(±)-2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)propionic acid		it should be stated which salt is present, e.g. dichloroprop-sodium	2,4-DP	H
dichlorvos* (di-klor-vös)	2,2-dichlorovinyl dimethyl phosphate		—	DDVP	I

dichlorophen is an approved name of the British Pharmacopoeia Commission.

†† dichloroprop has been adopted by the International Organization for Standardization as a common name for 2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)propionic acid.

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Recommended common name (pronunciation)	Chemical name	Structure	Remarks	Other names	Use
dieldrin (di-klor-än)	2,6-dichloro-4-nitroaniline		—	—	F
dicofof* (di-kö-föl)	2,2,2-trichloro-1,1-di-(4-chlorophenyl)ethanol		—	—	A
dicrotophos (di-kro-pö-s)	dimethyl cis-2-dimethylcarbamoyl-1-methyl-vinyl phosphate 3-(dimethoxyphosphoryloxy)-N,N-dimethylisocrotonamide		—	—	I
dieldrin* (di-kö-trin)	a product containing 85% of HEOD (q.v.)	—	—	—	I

† dieldrin is an approved name of the British Pharmacopoeia Commission.