

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

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Note to: Mario Fiol

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Subject: Occurrence of Chlorothalonil in Ground Water

Chlorothalonil has been detected, to our knowledge, in only two locations (Suffolk County, Long Island, New York; and Cape Cod, Massachusetts). Both locations have extremely vulnerable ground water, therefore these findings are not, in and of themselves, an indication that chlorothalonil has a high potential to leach to ground water. Laboratory studies indicate that chlorothalonil per se is of low to intermediate persistence, and is only likely to extensively leach in sandy soils. However, some of its degradates, such as 3-carboxy-2,5,6-trichlorobenzamide may be quite mobile in medium textured soils (cf. review of soil column leaching study in the Environmental fate chapter). If such degradates are determined by the Toxicology Branch to be of toxicological concern, then additional data are required to determine the extend of the ground-water contamination hazard from leaching of chlorothalonil degradates. The additional soil metabolism studies and field dissipation studies required must determine the persistence and, for field studies, mobility of the important metabolites of chlorothalonil.



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