Date Out: July 15, 1993

Chemical Code: 080803
DP Barcode: D191680

ENVIRONMENTAL FATE AND GROUND WATER BRANCH

Review Action

To: Robert Taylor, PM #25
[redacted] registration Division ([redacted]) (H7505C)

From: David Wells, Acting Section Head
Ground Water Technology Section
Environmental Fate & Ground Water Branch/EFED (H7507C)

Thru: Henry Jacoby, Chief
Environmental Fate & Ground Water Branch/EFED (H7507C)

Attached, please find the EFGWB review of...

Common Name:	Atrazine	**Trade name:**	Aatrex
Company Name:	Ciba-Geigy		
ID #:	284723		
Purpose:	Response to detections of atrazine and metolachlor at a site near Elkhorn, Wisconsin		

Type Product:	Action Code:	EFGWB #(s):	Review Time:
Herbicide	405	93-0774	1 day

STATUS OF STUDIES IN THIS PACKAGE:

Guideline #	MRID	Status[1]
None	427823-01	U

STATUS OF DATA REQUIREMENTS ADDRESSED IN THIS PACKAGE:

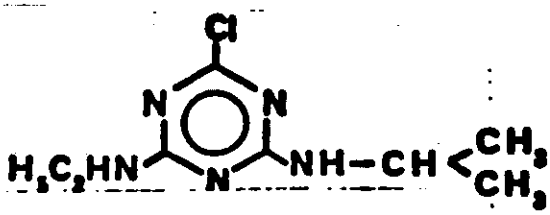
Guideline #	Status[2]
None	P

[1]Study Status Codes: A=Acceptable U=Upgradeable C=Ancillary I=Invalid.
[2]Data Requirement Status Codes: S=Satisfied P=Partially satisfied N=Not satisfied R=Reserved W=Waived.

1. CHEMICAL: Common name: Atrazine

Chemicalname:2-Chloro-4-(ethylamino)-6-(isopropylamino)-s-triazine

Structure:



2. TEST MATERIAL: N/A

3. STUDY/ACTION TYPE: 6(a)2 Action - Detection of atrazine and metolachlor in Wisconsin

4. STUDY IDENTIFICATION: Letter from Karen S. Stumpf, Senior Regulatory Manager, Regulatory Affairs, Ciba-Geigy, to Robert Taylor, May 14, 1993

5. REVIEWED BY: Patrick J. Hannan

Signature: Patrick J. Hannan

6. APPROVED BY: David Wells, Acting Head
OPP/EFED/EFGWB Ground Water Section

Signature:

7. CONCLUSIONS: There has been a persistent presence of atrazine and metolachlor at a dealer location in Elkhorn, Wisconsin. Atrazine was detected at levels ranging from .42 to 1.3 ppb; its metabolites were present at .22 to 2.7 ppb; metolachlor concentrations ranged from .13 to 26 ppb.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS: The registrant should complete the attached 6(a)2 data work sheets and submit the information to the Agency. In the present instance, as with those in the past, there is no breakdown given of the analytical results obtained with the various monitoring and drilled wells. Also no information is provided for the number of samples taken, or whether there has been a single sampling of each well. Information of this type would be helpful in maintaining the EPA Ground Water Data Base.

9. BACKGROUND: The State of Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (DATCP) conducts a Pesticide Mixing/Loading Study in which it monitors various wells. The letter from Ciba-Geigy to EPA, May 14, 1993, is a result of pesticides being detected at a dealer location in Elkhorn, Wisconsin. There was a similar letter, May 6, 1992, presumably concerning the same site which appears to be the Millard Feed Mill in Sugar Creek Township. Ciba-Geigy will not identify locations, but a previous contact with DATCP indicated that the site was the Millard Feed Mill.

10. DISCUSSION: Ciba-Geigy's letter of May 14, 1993, reports that atrazine was detected at levels ranging from .42 to 1.3 ppb, and metabolites ranging from .22 to 2.7 ppb in three state-requested monitoring wells. Metolachlor concentrations ranged from .13 to 26 ppb, all of these concentrations being below MCL limits. These data resemble closely those from the same site of a year ago (MRID #423153-01) which would indicate a continuing (permanent?) problem. To confirm this I called DATCP (608-266-0541) and was referred to Gary Lemaster who was completely cooperative but had no way of telling whether the sites were the same. We discussed at length the relative roles that the States and EPA can play in such affairs, and he felt that the data base maintained by his State was completely adequate for their needs, but trying to duplicate all that information for EPA was not productive so far as he was concerned.

Additional specific information is required to locate/identify and evaluate the reported detections of pesticide residues in ground water. The information requested on the 6(a)2 data work sheets will, in most cases, be adequate to meet the requirement. If a monitoring program is of fairly short duration, e.g. one year, a final report of detections is sufficient. An annual report of detections is required if a monitoring program is long-term, e.g. from 2-10 years.

The reports should be accompanied by computerized raw data submitted on disks. Disks must be IBM compatible and the software and/or file format must be identified. The computer disks must be accompanied by a description of rows (records) and columns (fields). These monitoring results will be included in OPP's Pesticides in Ground Water Data Base.