

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

1. CHEMICAL:

Chemical name: 2-Chloro-N-(2-ethyl-6-methylphenyl)-N-(2-methoxy-1-methylethyl)acetamide

Common name: Metolachlor
Trade names: Dual and Medal
Structure:

2. TEST MATERIAL:

Metolachlor

3. STUDY/ACTION TYPE

~~Review of quarterly report for metolachlor small-scale prospective monitoring study~~

4. STUDY IDENTIFICATION:

Title: A Small-Scale Prospective Ground Water Monitoring Study for Metolachlor (Dual) at a Worst-Case Vulnerable Site in the Southeastern United States. Progress Report #1.

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5. REVIEWED BY:

Kevin Costello, Geologist
OPP/EFED/EFGBW/Ground Water Technology Section

Signature: Kevin Costello

Date: 10/31/95

6. APPROVED BY:

Elizabeth Behl, Section Chief
OPP/EFED/EFGBW/Ground Water Section

Signature: Elizabeth Behl

Date: 11/3/95

7. CONCLUSIONS:

This quarterly report is acceptable. The amendments to the protocol are noted, and are not objectionable. These include increasing the rate of application of metolachlor from 3 to 4 lb-ai/acre, distance of the control area from the test plot, and other minor changes. Protocol deviations were also minor, corresponding to depth, abandonment or backfilling of specific wells or characterization cores.

The registrant should continue to follow up positive bromide or immunoassay screen detections with LC/MS analyses. However, the background bromide concentration of 200 ppb seems to be high, and is twice the level that the field crew apparently had expected. The registrants should identify the method being used to measure bromide concentrations in the field and ensure that the method is accurate by confirming the concentration using another analytical method. A background level of 200 ppb does not warrant a trigger of 1.0 ppm for LC/MS analysis of metolachlor. ~~The trigger was to be based on the breakthrough of bromide.~~ Thus, any detections of bromide greater than background (whatever that is determined to be) should be followed up by analysis for metolachlor using LC/MS.