

2,4,5-T and 2,4,5-T ester Exposure AssessmentSRI Literature Search, April, 1984SRI SUMMARY

1983 U.S. Consumption pattern for 2,4,5-T and its esters and salts is estimated at 3-4M lbs. as follows:

Industrial/Commerical	63%
Rangeland	26%
Rice	8%
Lawns/Turf	3%
Aquatic	neg.
	100%

The parent acid, 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid, is reported to be a plant growth promoter under suitable conditions, but no indication of commercial use was found.

The isooctyl, butoxyethanol and butoxy polypropyleneglycol esters are used in various formulations for control of trees, woody plants, etc. in non-cropland applications. The triethylamine salt is used for broad leaf weed control in rice.

Allowable uses ⁽¹⁾ are for rice; rangeland; non-cropland uses such as airports, lumberyards, refineries, vacant lots, tank farms. (effective, 1974)

Suspended uses are for: lakes or ponds; liquid formulations around home or recreational areas, forests, rights of way, pastures. (effective April, 1970)

A 1977 study⁽²⁾ reported the following:

Dioxin (TCDD) content of 2,4,5-T was

- 0.5 mg/kg for one product and 27 mg/kg for another in 1971.
- 30 mg/kg in a sample prior to 1965.
- Less than 0.05 mg/kg as presently produced in several countries. (1977)

The OSHA standard⁽³⁾ (1976) for exposure to 2,4,5-T:

8 hr. TWA = 10 mg/m³ in the working atmosphere for a 40 hr. week.

Occurance of 2,4,5-T in the environment ⁽³⁾

It is not known as a natural product.

In Europe, residues have been found, (1971):

grain of wheat, ect. - 0.05 mg/kg
straw of wheat, ect. - 1.0 mg/kg

State of Washington 24 hr. air samples (1964)

near wheat growing area:

Average concentration - 0.045 µg/m³
Maximum concentration - 3.38 µg/m³

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