

Toxic Organic Chemicals

Pesticides -

A) Insecticides

1) Organochlorines –

Favorable(?) properties

2) Properties of some typical organochlorines

Compound	Lipid solubility (g/L)	Aq solubility (mg/L)	Log K_{ow}
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DDT

Heptachlor

Dieldrin

Lindane

3) Specific examples

a) DDT

Analogs/metabolites of DDT

DDE

DDD

Methoxychlor

b) Toxaphene

c) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6-hexachlorocyclohexane

d) Cyclodienes

4) Toxicology

Acute vs chronic

a) Determination of toxicity

LD₅₀ (Fig. 7-7)

NOEL and its relation to threshold

NOEL (from animals) / safety factor (100 or 1000)

Ames Test

Mutagenic vs carcinogenic

Ames + liver extract
Toxic cabbage?

Environmental estrogens

5) Organophosphates

Type A: $O_3P=O$ LOD₅₀ (mg/kg)

volatile (flea collars, fly strips)

Type B: $O_3P=S$ LOD₅₀ (mg/kg)

Parathion, Diazinon

Type C: $O_2SP=S$ LOD₅₀ (mg/kg)

Malathion

Target the nervous system (acetylcholine)

<u>Compound</u>	<u>Log K_{ow}</u>	<u>Solubility (mg/L)</u>
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Malathion

Parathion

Dimethoate

6) Carbamates

Derivatives of carbamic acid

7) Organochlorine substitutes

Disadvantages - acute toxicity

TABLE 7-4		LD₅₀ Ranges for Some Common Natural and Synthetic Substances, Including Pesticides		
	LD ₅₀ (approximate) (mg/kg)	LD ₅₀ (approximate) (g/kg)	Natural substances	Synthetic substances
Direction of increasing toxicity ↓	>10,000	>10	Sugar	
	1,000	1	Salt; ethanol; pyrethrins	Malathion; atrazine; HCB; mirex; glyphosate; aspirin
	100	10 ⁻¹	Caffeine; rotenone	DDT; 2,4-D; toxaphene; dimethoate; carbaryl; 2,4,5-T; paraquat; cyanazine; codeine; Tylenol
	10	10 ⁻²		Dichlorvos; denitrothion; carbofuran; diazinon; NaCN; As ₂ O ₃
	1	10 ⁻³	Nicotine	Parathion; aldicarb; strychnine
	10 ⁻¹	10 ⁻⁴	Rattlesnake toxin	
	10 ⁻²	10 ⁻⁵	Aflatoxin-B	
	10 ⁻³	10 ⁻⁶		2,3,7,8-TCDD
	10 ⁻⁴	10 ⁻⁷		
	10 ⁻⁵	10 ⁻⁸	Tetanus and botulism toxins	

8) Natural Insecticides

Pyrethrins

Rotenone

Inhibits mitochondrial electron transport

$t_{0.5} =$

$LC_{50} =$

$LOD_{50} =$