

Oregon Department of Human Services

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TECHNICAL BULLETIN

HEALTH EFFECTS INFORMATION

Prepared by:
Department of Human Services
ENVIRONMENTAL TOXICOLOGY SECTION
Office of Environmental Public Health
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**ETHYLENE DIBROMIDE
(EDB)**

For More Information Contact:

**Environmental Toxicology Section
(971) 673-0440**

**Drinking Water Section
(971) 673-0405**

SYNONYMS

1,2-dibromoethane, glycoldibromide, Dowfume, pestmaster, soilbrome

EDB

EDB is a synthetic, or man-made, organic compound with no natural sources. It is used as a gasoline additive and was formerly used as a pesticide fumigant for soil, grain, and fruit. Pesticidal uses have been restricted by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), but EDB may persist in groundwater for many years after soil applications cease. The EPA has set a maximum contaminant level (MCL) for EDB in drinking water of 0.00005 mg/l (0.05 parts per billion).

HEALTH EFFECTS OF DRINKING EDB CONTAMINATED WATER

Consuming EDB, even at low levels over a period of time, has been shown to result in adverse health effects in animal studies, including damage to the liver, kidneys and testes, genetic mutations and chromosomal damage. Based on additional animal studies, EPA considers EDB to be a probable human carcinogen. EPA estimates that if an individual consumes water containing EDB at 0.04 parts per billion over his or her entire lifetime, that person would theoretically have no more than a 1 in 10,000 chance of developing cancer as a direct result of drinking water containing this pesticide.

WHAT TO DO ABOUT EDB CONTAMINATION

The Health Division recommends that water containing EDB not be used for drinking water. Alternate sources of drinking water may include connection to a public water supply or properly constructing a deeper well. Some individuals may want to consider the installation of home treatment units such as granular activated carbon filters. Individuals interested in home treatment units are encouraged to contact the Health Division for information on selection and use of this type of equipment. A short term solution is to use bottled water.

For More Information, contact the Drinking Water Section of the Department of Human Services at (971) 673-0405.