What's on my food?

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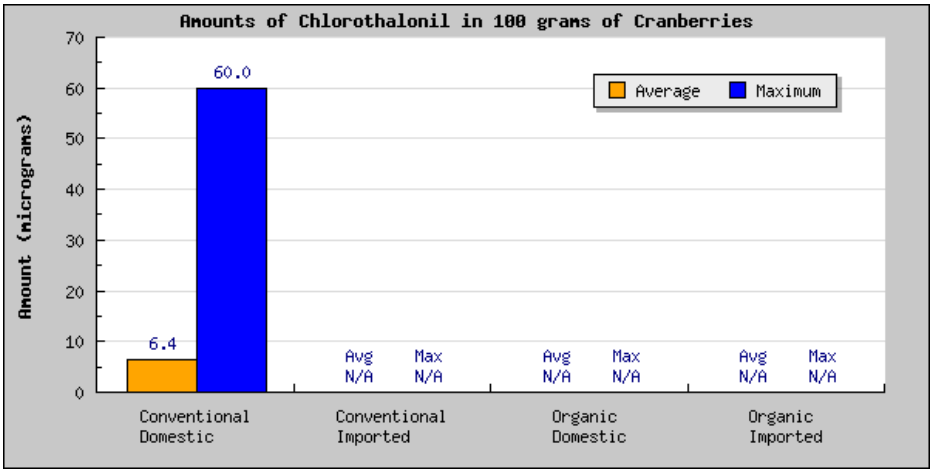
Chlorothalonil Residue in Cranberries[1,2,3]



Same Information in a Table:

Origin	Type	% with Detectable Residue	Number of Samples	Average (µg) in 100g of Cranberries (about 3.5 ounces)	Maximum (µg) in 100g of Cranberries (about 3.5 ounces)
Domestic	Conventional	59.7%	77	6.4	60.0
Imported	Conventional	N/A	Insufficient Data	N/A	N/A
Domestic	Organic	N/A	Insufficient Data	N/A	N/A
Imported	Organic	N/A	Insufficient Data	N/A	N/A

Toxicity thresholds for Chlorothalonil:[4]

These are EPA's levels of concern taken from their evaluations.

Chronic RfD[5] (µg/day) for 70kg adult male (about 154 pounds)	Chronic PAD[6] (µg/day) for 20kg child (about 44 pounds)	Acute RfD[7] (µg) for 70kg adult male (about 154 pounds)	Acute PAD[8] (µg) for 20kg child (about 44 pounds)
1400.0	400.0	N/A	N/A

FIND OUT :: WHAT'S ON YOUR FOOD?

Almonds
Apple Juice
Apple Sauce
Apples
Apples-Single Servings
Asparagus
Asparagus, Canned
Avocado
Baby Food - Applesauce
Baby Food - Carrots
Baby Food - Green Beans
Baby Food - Peaches
Baby Food - Pears
Baby Food - Peas
Baby Food - Sweet Potato

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Detailed information about Chlorothalonil from www.PesticideInfo.org.
Other Foods with Chlorothalonil Residue.
Other Pesticide Residues on Cranberries.

Footnotes

1. Tests for any given food are often conducted in multiple years. In all cases WhatsOnMyFood shows only the most recent test year. The test results for Cranberries come from test year 2006.

2. All pesticide residue results on this page and elsewhere on the WhatsOnMyFood website were obtained by the United Stated Department of Agriculture (USDA) Pesticide Data Program (PDP).

3. Punzi, JS, Lamont, M, Haynes, D, Epstein, RL, USDA Pesticide Data Program: Pesticide Residues on Fresh and Processed Fruit and Vegetables, Grains, Meats, Milk, and Drinking Water, *Outlooks on Pesticide Management,* June, 2005. Available online.

4. All toxicological data was either compiled for this site — typically from U.S. EPA reregistration eligibility decisions — or obtained from data compiled for the PesticideInfo website.

5. The chronic RfD is like the acute RfD, except that it is an amount that is believed to be tolerable day after day for long periods of time. the units are therefore µg/kg/day rather than µg/kg.

6. The chronic PAD is like the acute PAD, except that is a chronic amount.

7. RfD is an acronym for Reference Dose. The Acute RfD is the amount of pesticide residue that U.S. EPA expects is tolerable, or beneath the level of concern, when the exposure is over a short period, typically one day or less. It is measured in µg / kg (micrograms of pesticide residue per kilogram of body weight) because it is believed that the tolerable dose is proportional to body weight. Multiply by body weight in kilograms to get a dose. Also note that µg / kg is equivalent to parts per billion. For liquids, the definition is slightly different, but for practical purposes equivalent.

8. PAD is an acronym for Population Adjusted Dose. The Acute PAD is the amount that a sub-population, typically containing children or women of child-bearing age, is expected to be able to tolerate. The Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) mandated that children be considered separately due to their typically increased sensitivity to toxicants.