Abiotic Hydrolysis Reaction Library

Version 1.5 of the Abiotic Hydrolysis Reaction Library contains 17 reaction schemes:

- Halogenated Aliphatics: Nucleophilic Substitution
- Halogenated Aliphatics: Elimination
- Epoxide Hydrolysis
- Organophosphorus Ester Hydrolysis 1 (Base-Catalyzed)
- Organophosphorus Ester Hydrolysis 2 (Neutral or Acid-Catalyzed)
- Carboxylic Acid Ester Hydrolysis
- Lactone Hydrolysis
- Carbonate Hydrolysis
- Anhydride Hydrolysis
- Amide Hydrolysis
- Lactam Hydrolysis
- Carbamate Hydrolysis
- Urea Hydrolysis
- Sulfonylurea Hydrolysis
- Thiocarbamate Hydrolysis
- Nitrile Hydrolysis
- N-S Cleavage

Halogenated Aliphatics: Nucleophilic Substitution

SCHEME:



EXAMPLES:

• methyl bromide (EFSA, 2006; U.S. EPA, 1992)

H₂C —Br — — 110 — CH₂

• 1,3-dichloropropene (EFSA, 2004; Guo et al, 2004)

~ ~ ~

• 2-bromo-2,3-dimethylbutane (McMurry, 2011, p. 372)

Es CH₃ CH₃ CH₃ CH₃

• (R)-6-chloro-2,6-dimethyloctane (McMurry, 2011, p. 388)

• benzyl chloride (U.S. EPA, 1992)

REFERENCES:

EFSA (European Food Safety Authority), 2004. Draft Assessment Report (DAR): Initial risk assessment provided by the Member State Spain for the existing active substance 1,3-Dichloropropene of the second stage of the review programme referred to in Article 8(2) of Council Directive 91/414/EEC, Volume 3, Annex B, part 5, B.8. Available from http://dar.efsa.europa.eu/dar-web/provision.

EFSA (European Food Safety Authority), 2006. Draft Assessment Report (DAR): Initial risk assessment provided by the Member State The United Kingdom for the existing active substance Methyl Bromide of the third stage (part A) of the review programme referred to in Article 8(2) of Council Directive 91/414/EEC, Volume 3, Annex B, B.8. Available from http://dar.efsa.europa.eu/dar-web/provision.

Guo, M., S.K. Papiernik, W. Zhang and S.R. Yates. 2004. Effects of environmental factors of 1,3-dichloropropene hydrolysis in water and soil. *Journal of Environmental Quality*. 33(2): 612-618.

McMurry, J.E. 2011. *Organic Chemistry*, 8th ed. Boston, MA: Cengage Learning.

U.S. EPA (United States Environmental Protection Agency). 1992. Environmental fate constants for organic chemicals under consideration for EPA's Hazardous Waste Identification Rule. EPA/601/R-92/006.

Halogenated Aliphatics: Elimination

SCHEME:



This scheme includes two selectivity rules:

- 1. The carbon atom with the hydrogen leaving group (labeled reactant atom 2 in the scheme) is the one that has the most steric hindrance. In effect, this is Zaitsev's Rule, which states that "The alkene formed in greatest amount is the one that corresponds to removal of the hydrogen from the β -carbon having the fewest hydrogen substituents." (Reusch, 2010)
- 2. The order of removal of halogens (labeled reactant atom 3 in the scheme) is inverse to their atomic number, i.e., I>Br>Cl>F. This is due to the fact that the carbon-halogen bond strength is greatest for the most electrophilic halogen. (Larsen and Weber, 1994)

EXAMPLES:

• 2-bromo-2,3-dimethylbutane (McMurry, 2011, p. 372; Reusch, 2010)

• 2-bromobutane (McMurry, 2011, p. 397; Reusch, 2010)

• 2-bromo-2-methylbutane (McMurry, 2011, p. 397)

• 1-chloro-1-methylcyclohexane (McMurry, 2011, p. 399)

• DDD (dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane) (U.S. EPA, 1992)

• 1,2-dichloroethane (U.S. EPA, 1992; Miyamoto and Urano, 1996)

• 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane (Cooper et al, 1987)

• 1,1,1-trichloroethane (Cline and Delfino, 1989; Gerkens and Franklin, 1989; Miyamoto and Urano, 1996)

• 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane (Burlinson et al, 1982)

$$\stackrel{\text{Br}}{\longrightarrow} \qquad \qquad \stackrel{\text{Br}}{\longrightarrow} \stackrel{\text{CH}_2}{\longrightarrow}$$

REFERENCES:

Burlinson, N.E., L.A. Lee and D.H. Rosenblatt. 1982. Kinetics and products of hydrolysis of 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane. *Environmental Science and Technology*. 16(9): 627-632.

Cline, P.V. and J.J. Delfino. 1989. Transformation kinetics of 1,1,1-trichloroethane to the stable product 1,1-dicheloroethene. *In* Larsen, R.A., editor, *Biohazards of Drinking Water Treatment*. Lewis Publishers, Inc., Chelsea, Michigan, pp. 47-56.

Cooper, W.J., M. Mehran, D.J. Riusech and J.A. Joens. 1987. Abiotic transformation of halogenated organics: 1. Elimination reaction of 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane and formation of 1,1,2-trichloroethene. *Environmental Science and Technology.* 21(11): 1112-1114.

Gerkens, R.R. and J.A. Franklin. 1989. The rate of degradation of 1,1,1-trichloroethane in water by hydrolysis and dehydrochlorination. *Chemosphere*. 19(12): 1929-1937.

McMurry, J.E. 2011. Organic Chemistry, 8th ed. Boston, MA: Cengage Learning.

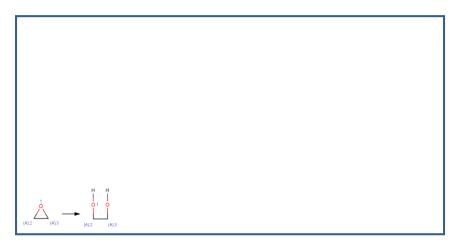
Miyamoto, K. and K. Urano. 1996. Reaction rates and intermediates and chlorinated organic compounds in water and soil. *Chemosphere*. 32(12): 2399-2408.

Reusch, W.H. 2010. *Virtual Textbook of Organic Chemistry*. http://www2.chemistry.msu.edu/faculty/reusch/VirtTxtJml/intro1.htm.

U.S. EPA (United States Environmental Protection Agency). 1992. Environmental fate constants for organic chemicals under consideration for EPA's Hazardous Waste Identification Rule. EPA/601/R-92/006.

Epoxide Hydrolysis

SCHEME:



EXAMPLES:

• 1,2-Epoxycyclohexane (McMurry, 2011)



• Epichlorohydrin (Gaca et al, 2011)

• Endrin (Larsen and Weber, 1994; U.S. EPA, 1992)

• 1,2-Epoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene (Becker et al, 1979)

REFERENCES:

Becker, A.R., J.M. Janusz and T.C. Bruice. 1979. Solution chemistry of the *syn-* and *anti-*tetrahydrodiol epoxides, the *syn-* and *anti-*tetrahydrodimethoxy epoxides, and the 1,2- and 1,4-tetrahydro epoxides of naphthalene. *Journal of the American Chemical Society.* 101(19): 5679-5687.

Gaca, J., G. Wejnerowska and P. Cysewski. 2011. Mechanism of the acidic hydrolysis of epichlorohydrin. *Journal of Physical Organic Chemistry*. 24: 1045-1050.

Larson, R.A. and E.J. Weber. *Reaction Mechanisms in Environmental Organic Chemistry*. Boca Raton: CRC Press, Inc., 1994.

McMurry, J.E. 2011. *Organic Chemistry*, 8th ed. Boston, MA: Cengage Learning.

U.S. EPA (United States Environmental Protection Agency). 1992. Environmental fate constants for organic chemicals under consideration for EPA's Hazardous Waste Identification Rule. EPA/601/R-92/006.

Organophosphorus Ester Hydrolysis 1 (Base-Catalyzed)

SCHEME:

This scheme includes a selectivity rule to identify the most likely leaving group. Base-catalyzed cleavage favors P-L cleavage (where L is O, S, or N) at the L group that is attached to the most electron-withdrawing group (Larson and Weber, 1994). The selectivity rule specifies that the leaving group (labeled atom 3) is the attached the carbon atom (labeled atom 4) with the highest electrophilicity.

EXAMPLES:

• Chlorpyrifos (Macalady and Wolfe, 1983)

• Dimethoate (EFSA, 2005a)

• Fenamiphos (EFSA, 2005b)

• Fenitrothion (EFSA, 2005c; Greenhalgh et al , 1980)

Organophosphorus Ester Hydrolysis 2 (Neutral and Acid-Catalyzed)

SCHEME:



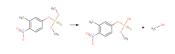
This scheme includes a selectivity rule to identify the most likely leaving group. Neutral and acid-catalyzed cleavage favors L-C cleavage (where L is O, S, or N), but not at the L group that is attached to the most electron-withdrawing group (Larson and Weber, 1994). The selectivity rule specifies that the leaving group (labeled atom 4) is the carbon atom with the lowest electrophilicity.

EXAMPLES:

• Chlorpyrifos (Macalady and Wolfe, 1983)

Dimethoate (EFSA, 2005a)

Fenitrothion (EFSA, 2005c; Greenhalgh et al , 1980)



REFERENCES:

EFSA (European Food Safety Authority), 2005a. Draft Assessment Report (DAR): Initial risk assessment provided by the Member State the United Kingdom for the existing active substance Dimethoate of the second stage of the review programme referred to in Article 8(2) of Council Directive 91/414/EEC, Volume 3, Annex B, B.8. Available from http://dar.efsa.europa.eu/dar-web/provision.

EFSA (European Food Safety Authority), 2005b. Draft Assessment Report (DAR): Initial risk assessment provided by the Member State the Netherlands for the existing active substance Fenamiphos of the second stage of the review programme referred to in Article 8(2) of Council Directive 91/414/EEC, Volume 3, Annex B, B.8. Available from http://dar.efsa.europa.eu/dar-web/provision.

EFSA (European Food Safety Authority), 2005c. Draft Assessment Report (DAR): Initial risk assessment provided by the Member State the United Kingdom for the existing active substance Fenitrothion of the second stage of the review programme referred to in Article 8(2) of Council Directive 91/414/EEC, Volume 3, Annex B, B.8. Available from http://dar.efsa.europa.eu/dar-web/provision.

Greenhalgh, R. K.L. Dhawan and P. Weinberger. 1980. Hydrolysis of fenitrothion in model and natural aquatic systems. *Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry*. 28(1): 102-105.

Larson, R.A. and E.J. Weber. *Reaction Mechanisms in Environmental Organic Chemistry*. Boca Raton: CRC Press, Inc., 1994.

Macalady, D.L. and N.L. Wolfe. 1983. New perspectives on the hydrolytic degradation of the organophosphorothioate insecticide chlorpyrifos. *Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry*. 31(6): 1139-1147.

Carboxylic Acid Ester Hydrolysis

SCHEME:



Two reactivity rules are included for this scheme. To distinguish this scheme from the Anhydride Hydrolysis scheme, the first reactivity rule specifies that atom 3 is not part of an anhydride structural fragment. To distinguish this scheme from the Lactone scheme, the second reactivity rule specifies that atom 3 is a chain atom.

EXAMPLES:

• Ethyl propanoate (McMurry, 2012)

• Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (Larson and Weber, 1994)

• Fenpropathrin (Larson and Weber, 1994)

• Chlorobenzilate (Larson and Weber, 1994)

• 2,5-dichlorobenzoic acid methylester (EFSA, 2007a)

• Propaquizafop (EFSA, 2006)

• Trinexapac (EFSA, 2005)

• Diclofop-methyl (EFSA, 2007b)

• Fluroxypyr (EFSA, 2009)

Kresoxim-methyl (EFSA, 2010)

• Valifenalate (EFSA, 2012)

$$H_3C$$
 CH_3
 H_3C
 CH_3
 H_3C
 CH_3
 H_3C
 CH_3
 CH_3

REFERENCES:

Larson, R.A. and E.J. Weber. *Reaction Mechanisms in Environmental Organic Chemistry*. Boca Raton: CRC Press, Inc., 1994.

McMurry, J.E. 2011. *Organic Chemistry*, 8th ed. Boston, MA: Cengage Learning.

EFSA (European Food Safety Authority), 2005. Draft Assessment Report (DAR): Initial risk assessment provided by the Member State the Netherlands for the existing active substance Trinexapac of the

second stage of the review programme referred to in Article 8(2) of Council Directive 91/414/EEC, Volume 3, Annex B, B.7, part 1. Available from http://dar.efsa.europa.eu/dar-web/provision.

EFSA (European Food Safety Authority), 2006. Draft Assessment Report (DAR): Initial risk assessment provided by the Member State Italy for the existing active substance Propaquizafop of the third stage (part A) of the review programme referred to in Article 8(2) of Council Directive 91/414/EEC, Volume 3, Annex B, B.8. Available from http://dar.efsa.europa.eu/dar-web/provision.

EFSA (European Food Safety Authority), 2007a. Draft Assessment Report (DAR): Initial risk assessment provided by the Member State Germany for the existing active substance Dichlorobenzoic Acid Methylester of the third stage (part B) of the review programme referred to in Article 8(2) of Council Directive 91/414/EEC, Volume 3, Annex B, part 2, B.6. Available from http://dar.efsa.europa.eu/dar-web/provision.

EFSA (European Food Safety Authority), 2007b. Draft Assessment Report (DAR): Initial risk assessment provided by the Member State France for the existing active substance Diclofop-Methyl of the third stage (part A) of the review programme referred to in Article 8(2) of Council Directive 91/414/EEC, Volume 3, Annex B, part 4, B.8. Available from http://dar.efsa.europa.eu/dar-web/provision.

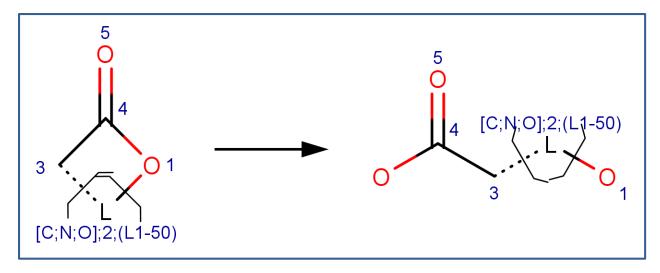
EFSA (European Food Safety Authority), 2009. Draft Assessment Report (DAR): Initial risk assessment provided by the Member State Ireland for the existing active substance Fluroxypyr upon submission in the framework of the renewal of the inclusion of a first group of active substances in Annex I to Council Directive 91/414/EEC in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 737/2007, Volume 3, B7. http://dar.efsa.europa.eu/dar-web/provision.

EFSA (European Food Safety Authority), 2010. Draft Assessment Report (DAR): Initial risk assessment provided by the Member State Belgium for the existing active substance Kresoxim-Methyl of the third stage (part A) of the review programme referred to in Article 8(2) of Council Directive 91/414/EEC, Volume 3, Annex B, B.8. Available from http://dar.efsa.europa.eu/dar-web/provision.

EFSA (European Food Safety Authority), 2012. Draft Assessment Report (DAR): Initial risk assessment provided by the Member State Hungary for the existing active substance Valifenalate of the third stage (part A) of the review programme referred to in Article 8(2) of Council Directive 91/414/EEC, Volume 3, Annex B, B.8. Available from http://dar.efsa.europa.eu/dar-web/provision.

Lactone	Hvdro	olvsis
Lactonic	iiyaic	,, , , , , ,

SCHEME:



To distinguish this scheme from the Carboxylic Acid Ester scheme, the scheme includes a reactivity rule which specifies that atom 1 is a ring atom. Additionally, to distinguish this scheme from hydrolysis of cyclic anhydrides, the scheme includes a reactivity rule which specifies that atom 1 is not part of an anhydride structural fragment.

EXAMPLES:

Gluconolactone (Pocker and Green, 1973)

• 3-methoxy-3-(3-nitrophenyl)-2-benzofuran-1-one (Weeks and Whitney, 1981)

• (3E)-3-(4-methoxyphenoxymethylidene)-2-benzofuran-1-one (Bowden et al, 1998)

• (3Z)-3-{[(2,5-dimethylphenyl)sulfanyl]methylidene}-2-benzofuran-1-one (Bowden et al, 1998)

• Beta-butyrolactone (Olson and Voule, 1951)

• Coumarin (El-Khatib and Nassr, 2007)

REFERENCES:

Bowden, K.; R.J. Ranson, A. Perjessy, M. Lacova, O. Hritzova, and W.W.F. Fabian. 1998. Base-catalyzed hydrolysis of gamma-lactones: reactivity-structure correlations for 3-(substituted phenoxy and thiophenoxymethylene)-(Z)-1(3H)-isobenzofuranones. *J. Phys. Org. Chem.* 11: 467-474.

El-Khatib, R.M. and L.A.M.E. Nassr. 2007. Reactivity trends of the base hydrolysis of coumarin and thiocoumarin in binary aqueous-methanol mixtures at different temperatures. *Spectrochimica Acta Part A*. 67: 643-648.

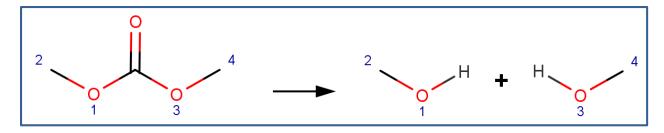
Olson, A.R. and P.V. Volue. 1951. The Hydrolysis of Beta-Butyrolactone. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 73: 2468-2471.

Pocker, Y. and E. Green. 1973. Hydrolysis of D-glucono-delta-lactone. I. General Acid-Base Catalysis, Solvent Deuterium Isotope Effects, and Transition State Characterization. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 95: 113-119.

Weeks, D.P. and D.B. Whitney. 1981. Hydrolysis of 3-(m-nitrophenyl)-3-methoxyphthalide. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 103: 3555-3558.

Carbonate Hydrolysis

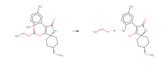
SCHEME:



Note that a selectivity rule is included for this scheme to eliminate duplication of products. Specifically, to distinguish between the carbon atoms labelled 1 and 3, atom 1 is identified as the less sterically hindered atom.

EXAMPLES:

• Spirotetramat (EFSA, 2008)



REFERENCES:

EFSA (European Food Safety Authority). 2008. Draft Assessment Report (DAR): Joint Review Project/OECD Monograph on Spirotetramat provided by the regulatory authorities of Austria, Canada and the United States of America, Volume 3, Annex B, B.8. Available from http://dar.efsa.europa.eu/dar-web/provision.

Anhydride Hydrolysis

SCHEME:

Note that a selectivity rule is included for this scheme to eliminate duplication of products. Specifically, to distinguish between the carbon atoms labelled 2 and 4, atom 2 is identified as the less sterically hindered atom.

EXAMPLES:

Acetic anhydride (Bunton and Fendler, 1965)

• Trimethylacetic anhydride (Bunton and Fendler, 1965)

$$H_3C$$
 CH_3
 H_3C
 CH_3
 H_3C
 CH_3
 H_3C
 CH_3
 CH_3

• Glutaric anhydride (Bunton et al, 1963)

• Maleic anhydride (Bunton et al, 1963)

• Succinic anhydride (Bunton et al, 1963)

• Tetramethylsuccinic anhydride (Bunton et al, 1963)

• 3,6-Dimethylphthalic anhydride (Hawkins, 1975a,b)

• Naphtho(2,3-c)furan-1,3-dione (Barros et al, 2001)

REFERENCES:

Barros, T.C., S. Yunes, G. Menegon, F. Nome, H. Chaimovich, M.J. Politi, L.G. Dias and I.M. Cuccovia. 2001. Hydrolysis of 1,8- and 2,3-naphthalic † anhydrides and the mechanism of cyclization of 1,8-naphthalic acid in aqueous solutions. *Journal of the Chemical Society, Perkin Transactions 2*. 2001(12): 2342-2350.

Bunton, C.A. and J.H. Fendler. 1965. The hydrolysis of carboxylic anhydrides. V. The acid hydrolysis of acetic and trimethylacetic anhydride. *Journal of Organic Chemistry*. 30(5): 1365-1371.

Bunton, C.A., N.A. Fuller, S.G. Perry and V.J. Shiner. 1963. The hydrolysis of carboxylic anhydrides. Part III. Reactions in initially neutral solution. *Journal of the Chemical Society*. 1963: 2918-2926.

Hawkins M.D. 1975. Hydrolysis of phthalic and 3,6-dimethylphthalic anhydrides. *Journal of the Chemical Society, Perkin Transactions* 2. 1975(4): 282-284.

Hawkins M.D. 1975b. Hydrolysis of 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl hydrogen 3,6-dimethylphthalate. *Journal of the Chemical Society, Perkin Transactions 2*. 1975(4): 285-287.

Amide Hydrolysis

EXAMPLES:

• Carbetamide (EFSA, 2006a)

• Pronamide (Larson and Weber, 1994)

Propanil (EFSA, 2008b)

FORMYLUREA EXAMPLES: (Urea group adjacent to an amide group)

• Diflubenzuron (EFSA, 2006b)

• Flufenoxuron (EFSA, 2008a)

• Lufenuron (EFSA, 2007b)

• Novaluron (EFSA, 2008c)

• Teflubenzuron (EFSA, 2007c)

• Triflumuron (EFSA, 2007a)

REFERENCES:

EFSA (European Food Safety Authority), 2006a. Draft Assessment Report (DAR): Initial risk assessment provided by the Member State France for the existing active substance Carbetamide of the third stage (part A) of the review programme referred to in Article 8(2) of Council Directive 91/414/EEC, Volume 3, Annex B, part 4, B.8. Available from http://dar.efsa.europa.eu/dar-web/provision.

EFSA (European Food Safety Authority), 2006b. Draft Assessment Report (DAR): Initial risk assessment provided by the Member State Sweden for the existing active substance Diflubenzuron of the third stage (part A) of the review programme referred to in Article 8(2) of Council Directive 91/414/EEC, Volume 3, Annex B, B.2 and B.8. Available from http://dar.efsa.europa.eu/dar-web/provision.

EFSA (European Food Safety Authority). 2007a. Draft Assessment Report (DAR): Initial risk assessment provided by the Member State Italy for the existing active substance Triflumuron of the third stage (part A) of the review programme referred to in Article 8(2) of Council Directive 91/414/EEC, Volume 3, Annex B, part 4, B.8. Available from http://dar.efsa.europa.eu/dar-web/provision.

EFSA (European Food Safety Authority). 2007b. Draft Assessment Report (DAR): Initial risk assessment provided by the Member State Portugal for the existing active substance Lufenuron of the third stage (part B) of the review programme referred to in Article 8(2) of Council Directive 91/414/EEC, Volume 3, Annex B, part 4, B.8. Available from http://dar.efsa.europa.eu/dar-web/provision.

EFSA (European Food Safety Authority). 2007c. Draft Assessment Report (DAR): Initial risk assessment provided by the Member State the United Kingdom for the existing active substance Teflubenzuron of the third stage (part B) of the review programme referred to in Article 8(2) of Council Directive 91/414/EEC, Volume 3, Annex B, part 4, B.8. Available from http://dar.efsa.europa.eu/dar-web/provision.

EFSA (European Food Safety Authority), 2008a. Draft Assessment Report (DAR): Initial risk assessment provided by the Member State France for the existing active substance Flufenoxuron of the third stage (part A) of the review programme referred to in Article 8(2) of Council Directive 91/414/EEC, Volume 3, Annex B, B.2 and B.8. Available from http://dar.efsa.europa.eu/dar-web/provision.

EFSA (European Food Safety Authority), 2008b. Draft Assessment Report (DAR): Initial risk assessment provided by the Member State Italy for the existing active substance Propanil of the review programme referred to in Article 8(1) of Council Directive 91/414/EEC, Volume 3, Annex B, part 4, B.8. Available from http://dar.efsa.europa.eu/dar-web/provision.

EFSA (European Food Safety Authority), 2008c. Draft Assessment Report (DAR): Initial risk assessment provided by the Member State the United Kingdom for the existing active substance Novaluron of the review programme referred to in Article 8(1) of Council Directive 91/414/EEC, Volume 3, Annex B, part 4, B.8. Available from http://dar.efsa.europa.eu/dar-web/provision.

Larson, R.A. and E.J. Weber. *Reaction Mechanisms in Environmental Organic Chemistry*. Boca Raton: CRC Press, Inc., 1994.

Lactam Hydrolysis

SCHEME:

To distinguish this scheme from the Amide scheme, the scheme includes a reactivity rule which specifies that atom 1 is a ring atom. Additionally, to distinguish this scheme from hydrolysis of cyclic imides, the scheme includes a reactivity rule which specifies that atom 1 is not part of an imide structural fragment.

The lactam hydrolysis pathway is unlikely to be a significant transformation process under environmentally relevant conditions. In abiotic hydrolysis studies at 25°C, the products of the lactam hydrolysis pathway are generally not observed. However, at high temperature (> 50°C) and/or elevated concentrations of OH^- , significant formation of the products of the lactam hydrolysis pathway has been observed (e.g., Abbas *et al*, 1996; Blackburn and Plackett, 1972; Bowden and Bromley, 1990). Additionally, studies comparing the rates of hydrolysis of lactam rings of various sizes indicate that the four-member β -lactam ring is more susceptible to hydrolysis than larger ring sizes (Bowden and Bromley, 1990; Imming *et al*, 2000; Wan *et al*, 1980).

EXAMPLES:

• 1-(4-Nitrophenyl)-2-azetidinone (Blackburn and Plackett, 1972)

• 1-(3-Nitrophenyl)-2-pyrrolidinone (Bowden and Bromley, 1990)

• Strychnine (Abbas et al, 1996)

REFERENCES:

Abbas, K.A., P.Hurst and J.T. Edward. 1996. Reexamination of the Kirkwood-Westheimer theory of electrostatic effects. V. Effect of charged substituents on the rates of alkaline hydrolysis of substituted strychnines. *Canadian Journal of Chemistry*. 75: 441-448.

Blackburn, G.M. and J.D. Plackett. 1972. Strain effects in acyl transfer reactions. Part 1. The kinetics of hydrolysis of some N-aryl-lactams. *Journal of the Chemical Society, Perkin Transactions 2*. 1972(10): 1366-1371.

Bowden, K. and K. Bromley. 1990. Reactions of carbonyl compounds in basic solutions. Part 14. The alkaline hydrolysis of substituted N-Methylformanilides, N-Methylacetanilides, 1-Phenylazetidin-2-ones, 1-Phenyl-2-pyrrolidones, and 1-Phenyl-2-piperidones. *Journal of the Chemical Society, Perkin Transactions 2*. 1990(12): 2103-2109.

Imming, P., B. Klar and D. Dix. 2000. Hydrolytic stability versus ring size in lactams: Implications for the development of lactam antibiotics and other serine protease inhibitors. *Journal of Medicinal Chemistry*. 43(22): 4328-4331.

Wan, P., T.A. Modro and K. Yates. 1980. The kinetics and mechanism of acid catalysed hydrolysis of lactams. *Canadian Journal of Chemistry*. 58: 2423-2432.

Carbamate Hydrolysis

SCHEME:

$$[C;N];2 \\ \downarrow \\ N \\ \downarrow \\ H$$

$$[C;N];4 \\ \downarrow \\ H$$

$$[C;N];4 \\ \downarrow \\ H$$

As is shown in the examples below, a number of N-alkyl and N-aryl carbamates have been observed to undergo the hydrolysis scheme shown above. The N,N-disubstituted carbamates (a.k.a. secondary carbamates) are resistant to hydrolysis (Aly and El-Dib, 1971; Christenson, 1964; EFSA, 2004c; Larson and Weber, 1994; Wolfe et al. 1978a).

EXAMPLES:

• 4-nitrophenyl N-methylcarbamate (Bender and Homer, 1965)

• Carbaryl (a.k.a. Sevin) (Aly and El-Dib, 1971; EFSA, 2005a; Wolfe et al, 1978b)

• Propoxur (a.k.a. Baygon) (Aly and El-Dib, 1971)

• Carbofuran (EFSA, 2004a; lesce et al, 2006)

Methiocarb (EFSA, 2005b)

• Methomyl (EFSA, 2004b)

• Carbendazim (EFSA, 2009)

• Carbetamide (EFSA, 2006)

REFERENCES:

Aly, O.M. and M.A. El-Dib. 1971. Studies on the Persistence of Some Carbamate Insecticides in the Aquatic Environment. *Water Research*. *5*: 1191-1205.

Bender, M.L. and R.B. Homer. 1965. The mechanism of the alkaline hydrolysis of p-nitrophenyl N-methylcarbamate. *Journal of Organic Chemistry*. 30(11): 3975-3978.

Christenson, I. 1964. Alkaline hydrolysis of some carbamic acid esters. *Acta Chemica Scandinavica*. 18(4): 904-922.

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Urea Hydrolysis

SCHEME:

The urea hydrolysis pathway is unlikely to be a significant transformation process under environmentally relevant conditions. In abiotic hydrolysis studies at 25°C, the products of the urea hydrolysis pathway are generally either minor products (<3%) or not observed at all. For example, in molecules with a urea group adjacent to an amide group, hydrolysis is observed to follow the amide pathway (formylurea examples). However, at high temperature (> 50°C), significant formation of the products of the urea hydrolysis pathway has been observed (EFSA, 2006a; EFSA, 2006b; EFSA, 2014). Additionally, the urea hydrolysis pathway may occur through an enzyme-mediated process.

EXAMPLES:

• Hexythiazox (EFSA, 2006a)

Isoproturon (EFSA, 2014; Penning et al, 2008)

• Pencycuron (EFSA, 2006b)

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Sulfonylurea Hydrolysis

SCHEME:

$$[H;C;N];3 \ L \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & & \\ & & &$$

EXAMPLES:

• Metsulfuron-methyl (EFSA, 2013)

Halosulfuron-methyl (EFSA, 2011)

$$H_3C$$
 CH_3
 H_3C
 CH_3

• Triflusulfuron-Methyl (EFSA, 2007a)

• Rimsulfuron (EFSA, 2005)

• Chlorsulfuron (EFSA, 2007b)

• Nicosulfuron (EFSA, 2006c)

• Thiencarbazone-Methyl (EFSA, 2012).

• Azimsulfuron (Boschin et al, 2007; EFSA, 2009)

$$H_3C$$
 NH_2
 NH_2
 NH_2
 NH_3
 NH_4
 NH_4

• Bensulfuron Methyl (EFSA, 2006b)

• Amidosulfuran (EFSA, 2006a)

• Tribenuron-methyl (EFSA, 2004)

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Thiocarbamate Hydrolysis

SCHEME:

$$[H;C;N];2 \\ N \\ 1 \\ S \\ 5 \\ [C;N];3 \\ N \\ 1 \\ H \\ H \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 5$$

EXAMPLES:

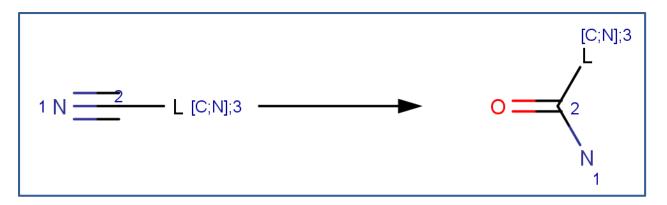
• Diallate (U.S. EPA, 1992, p. 88)

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Nitrile Hydrolysis

SCHEME:

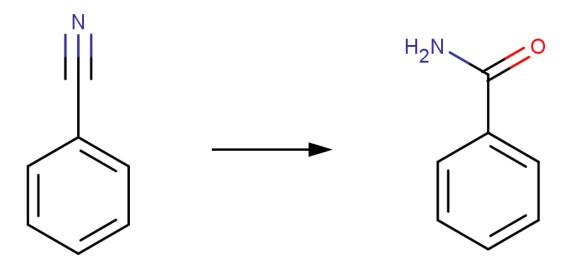


EXAMPLES:

• Acetonitrile (Peskoff and Meyer, 1913; U.S. EPA, 1987)

$$H_3C - N$$

Benzonitrile (Wiberg, 1955)



• 1,10-phenanthroline-2-carbonitrile (Breslow et al, 1967)

• Trichloroacetonitrile (Glezer et al, 1999)

$$CI = N \qquad \qquad CI = CI \qquad CI \qquad O$$

$$CI = N \qquad \qquad CI = N \qquad \qquad NH_2$$

• Dichloroacetonitrile (Reckow et al, 2001)

• Dicyanamide (Hill et al, 1984)

$$N = NH$$
 $N = NH$
 NH_2

• Fipronil (EFSA, 2005a)

Flonicamid (EFSA, 2005b)

$$\begin{array}{c|c} & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ \end{array}$$

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Wiberg, K.B. 1955. The mechanisms of hydrogen peroxide reactions. II. A comparison of the reactivity of hydroxyl ion and hydroperoxide ion toward benzonitrile. *Journal of the American Chemical Society*. 77: 2519-2522.

N-S Cleavage

SCHEME:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & (s^*);4 & & & & \\ & 1 & & & \\$$

EXAMPLES:

• Benfuracarb (EFSA, 2004a; lesce et al, 2006)

Captan (EFSA, 2005a; Wolfe et al, 1976)

• Carbosulfan (de Melo Plese et al, 2005; EFSA, 2004b; lesce et al, 2006; Umetsu et al, 1980)

• Folpet (EFSA, 2005b)

Thiodicarb (EFSA, 2005c)

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