

## **Tables**

**Table 1. Nonpersistent Pesticide Levels\* ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )<sup>†</sup> in Urine of People Living in the United States and People Living in Churchill County, Nevada**

Nonpersistent Pesticide or Metabolite	Metabolite of	Type	Agricultural/ Governmental Use Since 1970	United States		Churchill County		Comparison
				Geometric Mean (95% Confidence Interval) <sup>‡</sup>	95 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Geometric Mean (95% Confidence Interval)	% > U.S. 95 <sup>th</sup> percentile	
1-Naphthol	Naphthalene Carbaryl	Repellent/Disinfectant Carbamate insecticide	No	1.70 (1.38–2.09)	12.0 (7.20–19.0)	NC <sup>§</sup>	9.0	L <sup>‡</sup>
Methyl parathion	--	Organophosphate	Yes	NC	5.0 (3.30–9.0)	NC	10.0	— <sup>¶</sup>
Acephate		Organophosphate	No	NA <sup>#</sup>	NA	NC	NC	NC
Azinophos		Organophosphate	Yes	NA	NA	NC	NC	NC
Carbofuranphenol	Carbofuran/ benfuracarb/ carbosulfan/ furathiocarb/ propoxur	Carbamate	Yes	NC	0.74 (NC–1.30)	NC	0.0	—
Chlorpyrifos	--	Organophosphate	Yes	1.77 (1.56–2.01)	9.90 (7.60–14.0)	2.46 (1.93–3.14)	16.0	H <sup>**</sup>
Coumaphos		Organophosphate	No	NA	NA	NC	NC	NC
Diazinon		Organophosphate	Yes	NC	NC	NC	0.0	—
Diethyldithiophosphate	See Table 2.			NC	0.87 (0.65–1.0)	NC	9.0	—
Diethylphosphate	See Table 2.			1.03 (0.76–1.40)	13.0 (8.00–21.0)	NC	4.0	L
Diethylthiophosphate	See Table 2.			NC	2.20 (1.70–2.80)	1.04 (0.81–1.33)	30.0	H
Dimethyldithiophosphate	See Table 2.			NC	19.0 (17.0–37.0)	NC	4.0	—
Dimethylphosphate	See Table 2.			NC	13.0 (9.50–21.0)	NC	8.0	—
Dimethylthiophosphate	See Table 2.			1.82 (1.43–2.32)	46.0 (38.0–60.0)	NC	8.0	L
Isazophos	--	Organophosphate	No	NA	NA	NC	NC	NC
Malathion	--	Organophosphate	Yes	NC	NC	NC	0.0	—
Methamidophos	Acephate	Organophosphate	No	NA	NA	NC	NC	NC
Pirimiphos		Organophosphate	No	NA	NA	NC	NC	NC
Propoxur		Carbamate	No	NC	NC	NC	0.0	—
2,4-Dichlorophenol	2,4-D	Phenoxy herbicide	Yes	1.11 (0.88–1.40)	22.0 (17.0–31.0)	1.15 (0.91–1.46)	1.0	—
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	Urinary	Organochlorine	No	NC	16.0 (4.30–39.0)	4.48 (3.64–5.53)	24.0	H

Nonpersistent Pesticide or Metabolite	Metabolite of	Type	Agricultural/ Governmental Use Since 1970	United States		Churchill County		Comparison
				Geometric Mean (95% Confidence Interval) <sup>‡</sup>	95 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Geometric Mean (95% Confidence Interval)	% > U.S. 95 <sup>th</sup> percentile	
	Hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorohexanes (HCH) including beta- HCH and gamma-HCH (lindane), and pentachlorophenol							
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	Urinary Hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorohexanes (HCH) including beta- HCH and gamma-HCH (lindane), and pentachlorophenol	Organochlorine	No	2.85 (2.58–3.15)	25.0 (17.0–37.0)	NC	17.0	H
Pentachlorophenol	Urinary Hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorohexanes (HCH) including beta- HCH and gamma-HCH (lindane), and pentachlorophenol	Organochlorine	No	NC	1.30 (0.66–2.0)	NC	4.0	—
2,4-D	--	Phenoxy herbicide	Yes	NC	NC	NC	9.0	—
2,4,5-T	--	Phenoxy herbicide	Yes, as Weedar and Weedone	NC	NC	NC	0.0	—
Atrazine		Triazine	Yes	NC	NC	NC	0.0	—
3-Phenoxybenzoic acid	Environmental breakdown product of pyrethroids			NA	NA	NC	0.0	NC
o-Phenylphenol		Fungicide/disinfectant	No	0.49 (0.41–0.59)	2.0 (1.60–2.50)	NC	18.0	H
DEET			No	NC	NC	NC	0.0	—

Nonpersistent Pesticide or Metabolite	Metabolite of	Type	Agricultural/ Governmental Use Since 1970	United States		Churchill County		Com- parison
				Geometric Mean (95% Confidence Interval) <sup>‡</sup>	95 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Geometric Mean (95% Confidence Interval)	% > U.S. 95 <sup>th</sup> percentile	
2,5-Dichlorophenol	p-Dichlorobenzene	Repellant/disinfectant	No	6.01 (4.22–8.57)	440 (240–700)	NC	0.0	L
2-Naphthol	Naphthalene	Repellant/disinfectant	No	0.47 (0.33–0.68)	15.0 (9.90–19.3)	0.98 (0.73–1.32)	9.0	H

\* Urine levels are noncreatinine adjusted. Blood levels are not lipid-adjusted.

† Micrograms per liter

‡ The interval of numbers in which we are 95% assured the value is contained.

§ Not Calculated was used when less than 60% of the study population had detectable levels of this chemical

? The upper boundary of the Churchill County CI was below the lower boundary of the CI for the U.S. level and b) less than 10% of the Churchill County participants had a value above the U.S. 95<sup>th</sup> percentile.

¶ The Churchill County geometric mean is consistent with national estimates.

# Not available. This pesticide was not included in the *Second National Report on Human Exposure to Environmental Chemicals*, 2003.

\*\* The lower boundary of the Churchill County confidence interval (CI) was higher than the upper boundary of the CI for the U.S. level or, b) more than 10% of the Churchill County participants had a value above the U.S. 95<sup>th</sup> percentile.

**Table 2. Pesticide Levels in Indoor Dust Residential Surface Soil**

SUBSTANCE	NUMBER OF DETECTIONS		MINIMUM CONCENTRATION (PPM)		MAXIMUM CONCENTRATION (PPM)		DETECTION LIMIT (PPM)		COMPARISON VALUE (PPM)
	INDOOR DUST	YARD SOILS	INDOOR DUST	YARD SOILS	INDOOR DUST	YARD SOILS	INDOOR DUST	YARD SOILS	
2,4-D <sup>†</sup>	12	0	10.3		29			0.5	20
Aldrin	0	0					0.002-0.07	0.0017-0.0027	0.04
Atrazine <sup>†</sup>	0	1		0.046		0.046	1		70
Carbofuran <sup>†</sup>	0	0					0.25	0.015	10
Chlorpyrifos	21	3	0.006	0.0057	0.53	0.825			2
Cis-chlordane	0	21		0.0026		0.13	0.002-0.21		1*
Coumaphos	0	0					2	0.3	NA <sup>‡</sup>
Cyfluthrin <sup>†</sup>	3	0	24		61			0.15	1000
Cypermethrin	1	0	240		240			0.15	500
Deltamethrin	1	1	0.96	0.179	0.96	0.179			NA
Diazinon	65	19	0.001	0.0003	1.3	0.807			55 (EPA R9)
Dieldrin	0	4		0.0026		0.19	0.005-0.1		0.04
Dimethoate <sup>†</sup>	0	0					0.5	0.002	0.4
Gamma-chlordane	0	24		0.0018		0.054	0.002-0.3		NA
Methyl-chlorpyrifos	0	0					1	0.003	610 (EPA R9)
DDD, P,P' <sup>†</sup>	0	10		0.0022		0.0064	0.005-0.1		3
DDE, P,P' <sup>†</sup>	0	23		0.0019		0.095	0.005-0.1		2
DDT, P,P' <sup>†</sup>	0	10		0.0039		0.16	0.005-0.11		2
Alpha-Endosulfan	0	2		0.00068		0.0008	0.002-0.014		4 <sup>§</sup>
Beta-Endosulfan	0	2		0.004		0.02	0.005-0.09		4 <sup>§</sup>
Endosulfan Sulfate	0	2		0.0021		0.0024	0.005-0.1		4 <sup>§</sup>
Endrin Aldehyde	0	3		0.0018		0.0022	0.005-0.27		NA
Endrin Ketone	0	1		0.0037		0.0037	0.005-0.1		NA
Endrin	0	0					0.005-0.1	0.0033-0.017	0.6
Guthion		0						2	
Heptachlor Epoxide	0	17		0.00099		0.017	0.002-0.09		0.08
Heptachlor	0	2		0.0017		0.0019	0.002-0.4		0.2
Hexachlorocyclohexane, alpha	0	2		0.0084		0.001	0.07		0.1
Hexachlorocyclohexane, beta	0	3		0.0029		0.0041	0.07		0.4
Hexachlorocyclohexane, delta	0	0					0.07		NA
Hexachlorocyclohexane, gamma	0	4		0.00098		0.014	0.07		0.5
Isazophos	0	0					0.05	0.001	NA
Isophorone		0						0.003	
Karbutilate <sup>†</sup>	0	0					50	0.33-0.53	NA
Lasso	0	0					0.25	50	0
Malathion <sup>†</sup>	6	1	0.2	0.229	14	0.229			40
Methyl parathion <sup>†</sup>	0	1		0.0087		0.0087	2		0.6
Methamidophos		0						0.01	
Methoxychlor	0	0					0.2-0.7	0.019	10
1-Naphthol	26	0	0.7		5.2			0.015	NA
N,N-Diethyl-3-Methylbenzamide	66	15	0.002	0.0005	1.78	0.045			NA
Orthene	0	0					6	0.6	80
Parathion <sup>†</sup>	0	0					0.2	0.005	370 (EPA R9)
Permethrin <sup>†</sup>	7	3	0.13	0.025	8.8	0.112			100
Pirimiphos	0	0					0.75	0.005	610 (EPA R9)
Methyl-pirimiphos	0	0					0.5	0.003	NA
Propoxur	2	0	0.285		1			0.01	8

SUBSTANCE	NUMBER OF DETECTIONS		MINIMUM CONCENTRATION (PPM)		MAXIMUM CONCENTRATION (PPM)		DETECTION LIMIT (PPM)		COMPARISON VALUE (PPM)
	INDOOR DUST	YARD SOILS	INDOOR DUST	YARD SOILS	INDOOR DUST	YARD SOILS	INDOOR DUST	YARD SOILS	
Sevin <sup>†</sup>	NAD	3	NA	0.058	NA	0.628			200
Toxaphene	0	1		0.28		0.28	0.2-7		0.6

<sup>†</sup> Agricultural pesticides applied in Churchill County according to the Nevada Department of Agriculture.

\* Comparison Value for Chlordane

‡ Not Available

§ Comparison Value for Endosulf

**Table 3. Summary of Commercially Applied Herbicides for Agricultural Purposes in Churchill County**

<b>Chemical</b>	<b>Active Ingredient</b>	<b>Soil Half-Life (days)</b>	<b>Application Timeframe (years)</b>	<b>Number of Acres Applied</b>	<b>Crops</b>
Pursuit	Imazethapyr	90	1996-2000	2514	Alfalfa
Oust Herbicide	Methyl sulfometuron		1994-1996	1735	Non-crop
Velpar	Hexazinone	90	1999-2001	1000	Alfalfa
Krovar 1 DF	Bromacil/diuron		1992, 1994-1997	923*	Alfalfa and non-crop
Velpar L	Hexazinone		1999-2001	845	Alfalfa
Gramoxone® and Gramoxone® Extra	Paraquat	500	1996-2000	755	Alfalfa
2,4-D L.V. 6 Ester	2,4-D Ester	10	1994	660	Oats, corn, barley
Sencor and Sencor 4F	Metribuzin	30+	1998	260	Alfalfa
Atrazine †	2-Chloro-4-ethylamino-6-isopropylamino-s-triazine		2001	220	Corn
Lasso †	Alachlor		2000	108	Corn
Karbutilate †	m-(3,3-Dimethylureido)phenyl-tert-butyl carbamate		<1994	--	--

\* 1994-1997 usage data

† Chemical or active ingredient included in the analysis of indoor dust or outdoor yard soils

**Table 4. Summary of Commercially Applied Insecticides for Agricultural Purposes in Churchill County**

<b>Chemical</b>	<b>Active Ingredient</b>	<b>Soil Half-Life (days)</b>	<b>Application Timeframe (years)</b>	<b>Number of Acres Applied</b>	<b>Crops</b>
Paraspray 8E	Ethyl parathion	14 <sup>*,†</sup>	1994	3565	Alfalfa
Furadan 4F‡	Carbofuran	50 <sup>§,¶</sup>	1994	830	Alfalfa
Dimethoate‡	Dimethoate		1994, 1996, 2000	959	Alfalfa and wheat
Methyl Parathion‡	Methyl Parathion		1996	320	Alfalfa
Sevimol	Carbaryl		1994-1995	259	Trees
Ambush‡	Permethrin		1994	200	Alfalfa
Di-Syston 8	Disulfoton		1994	187	Alfalfa

\* (Vogue and others 1994)

† The EPA has cited tests that show the persistence in aerobic soil to be 50-140 days, and 6-88 days in anaerobic aquatic soils and sediments. The hydrolytic half-life of Paraspray 8E is 180 days (American Bird Conservancy 2003).

‡ Chemical or active ingredient included in the analysis of indoor dust or outdoor yard soils.

§ (Colorado State University 1995)

¶ Carbofuran has a half-life ranging from 1-8 weeks.

**Table 5. Summary of Commercially Applied Mosquito Abatement Insecticides for in Churchill County**

<b>Active Ingredient</b>	<b>Chemical</b>	<b>Soil Half-Life (days)</b>	<b>Application Timeframe (years)</b>	<b>Number of Acres Applied</b>
Malathion*	Fyfanon ULV	1 <sup>[43]</sup>	1991-1993, 1995-1997	100,000†
	Cythion ULV	1 <sup>[43]</sup>	1994-1995	14,500
	Malathion	1 <sup>[43]</sup>	1991 - 1993; 1996	1,700†
Pyrethrin	Pyrocide 5%		1995-1997	10,574
	Pyrenone 25-5		1994-1996	8,835
	Pyrocide 7396		1995	695
	Pyrocide 7067		1995	75
Naled	Dibrom	1 <sup>[44]</sup>	1994-1995	9,000
Methoprene	Altosid	<10 <sup>[44]</sup>	1994-1997	4,120
Cyfluthrin*	Tempo 20 WP		1994-1995	3,000
Resmethrin	Scourge		<1994	No data

\* Chemical or active ingredient included in the analysis of indoor dust or outdoor yard soils.

† Number of acres only includes data after 1994. Prior to 1994, number of acres was not specified in the Department of Agriculture's database.

**Table 6. Top 24 Most Used Agricultural Pesticides (based on acres applied) and their screening values.\*\*\***

SUBSTANCE	NUMBER OF DETECTIONS		MINIMUM CONCENTRATION (PPM)		MAXIMUM CONCENTRATION (PPM)		DETECTION LIMIT (PPM)		COMPARISON VALUE (PPM)	SOURCE
	DUST	SOIL	DUST	SOIL	DUST	SOIL	DUST	SOIL		
2,4-D	12	0	10.3		29.0			0.5	20/500	ATSDR* /ATSDR**
Atrazine	0	1		0.046		0.046	1		70	ATSDR
Bromacil									5,700	FL <sup>†</sup>
Carbaryl									6,800	FL
Carbofuran	0	0					0.25	0.015	10	ATSDR*
Cyfluthrin	3	0	24		61			0.15	50	ATSDR
Dimethoate	0	0					0.5	0.002	0.4	ATSDR
Disulfoton									2.9	FL
Diuron									130	FL
Imazethapyr									15,000	EPA <sup>‡</sup>
Hexazinone									1,600	FL
Karbutilate	0	0					50	0.33-0.53	NA	--
Lasso	0	0					0.25	50	12	FL
Malathion	6	1	0.2	0.229	14	0.229			40	ATSDR EMEG <sup>§</sup>
Methyl Parathion	0	1		0.0087		0.0087	2		0.6	ATSDR
Metribuzin									32	FL
Methoprene									NA	--
Naled									130	FL
Methyl sulfometuron									9.100	EPA
Paraquat dichloride									160	EPA
Parathion (ethyl)	0	0					0.2	0.005	220	EPA
Permethrin/Pyrenone	7	3	0.13	0.025	8.8	0.112			100	ATSDR
Sevin	--	3	--	0.058	--	0.628			200	ATSDR

\*\*\* Data based on the Nevada Department of Agricultural database for commercially applied pesticides used for agricultural purposes. Substances with shading were not analyzed for in the indoor dust or yard soils but were in the database.

\* ATSDR Chronic Oral Pica Child Reference Media Evaluation Guide (RMEG) calculated from EPA reference doses (RfDs), February 20, 2003.

\*\* ATSDR Chronic Oral Child Reference Media Evaluation Guide (RMEG) calculated from EPA reference doses (RfDs), February 20, 2003.

† Florida Department of Environmental Protection Waste Management, Contaminant Cleanup Target Levels, Florida Administration Code, Chapter 62-777, added August 5, 1999.

‡ U.S. EPA Region 9, Preliminary Remediation Goal Concentrations, October 2002.

§ ATSDR Chronic Pica Child Environmental Media Evaluation Guide (EMEG) calculated from ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels (MRLs), February 20, 2003

**Table 7. Summary of Pesticide Cancer Information.**

		Carcinogenicity		Cancer Classification*		
		Animal	Human	IARC	EPA	ACGIH
2,4-D L.V. 6 Ester	2,4-D Ester (chlorophenoxy compound)	Negative	Controversial non-hodgkins lymphoma, soft tissue sarcoma	2B	--	A4
Altoside	Methoprene	Negative in rats	--	--	--	--
Ambush‡	Permethrin		--	3	--	--
Atrazine †	2-Chloro-4-ethylamino-6-isopropylamino-s-triazine	Limited evidence (mammary tumors)	Inadequate	3	--	A4
Dibrom	Naled		--	--	--	A4
Dimethoate‡	Dimethoate	Limited (rats-liver and blood)	No data	--	--	--
Di-Syston 8	Disulfoton	No data	No data	--	--	A4
Furadan 4F‡	Carbofuran	Limited, negative	No data	--	--	A4
Fyfanon ULV/Cythion ULV/Malathion	Malathion*	No evidence	No data	3	--	A4
Gramoxone® and Gramoxone® Extra	Paraquat dichloride	Limited (rats: skin)	No data	--	C	--
Karbutilate†	m-(3,3-Dimethylureido)phenyl-tert-butyl carbamate		--	--	--	--
Krovar 1 DF	Bromacil	No evidence	No data	--	--	A3
Krovar 1 DF	Diuron	No evidence	No data	--	--	A4
Lasso†	Alachlor	Limited evidence (gastric and pulmonary)	No data	--	Probable Human (1984)	--
Methyl Parathion‡	Methyl Parathion	No evidence	No evidence	3	C	A4
Oust Herbicide	Methyl sulfometuron	--	--	--	--	--
Paraspray 8E	Ethyl parathion	Inadequate	No data	3	--	A4
Permethrin	Pyrocide/Pyronone/Pyrenone/Pyrethrin	Inadequate	No data	3	--	--
Pyrenone	Pyrocide/Pyronone/Pyrenone/Pyrethrin	No evidence	No data	--	--	--
Pursuit	Imazethapyr	No Information	No Information	--	--	--
Sencor and Sencor 4F	Metribuzin	Inadequate	No Data	--	D	A4

		Carcinogenicity		Cancer Classification*		
		Animal	Human	IARC	EPA	ACGIH
Sevimol	Carbaryl	No data	No data	--	--	A4
Tempo	Cyfluthrin	Negative in mice and rats	No data	--	--	--
Velpar	Hexazinone	No evidence	--	--	--	--

Human Cancer Classifications are categories developed by different organizations to present weight-of-evidence information on the potential human health risk from specific compounds. The criteria used and the classifications differ between organizations.

**IARC -International Agency for Research on Cancer/World Health Organization.**

- Group 2 : This category includes agents, mixtures and exposure circumstances for which, at one extreme, the degree of evidence of carcinogenicity in humans is almost sufficient, as well as those for which, at the other extreme, there are no human data but for which there is evidence of carcinogenicity in experimental animals. Agents, mixtures and exposure circumstances are assigned to either group 2A (probably carcinogenic to humans) or group 2B (possibly carcinogenic to humans) on the basis of epidemiological and experimental evidence of carcinogenicity and other relevant data.
  - Group 2A: The agent (mixture) is probably carcinogenic to humans. This category is used when there is limited evidence of carcinogenicity in humans and sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in experimental animals. In some cases, an agent (mixture) may be classified in this category when there is inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity in humans and sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in experimental animals and strong evidence that the carcinogenesis is mediated by a mechanism that also operates in humans. Exceptionally, an agent, mixture or exposure circumstance may be classified in this category solely on the basis of limited evidence of carcinogenicity in humans.
  - Group 2B: The agent (mixture) is possibly carcinogenic to humans. This category is used for agents, mixtures and exposure circumstances for which there is limited evidence of carcinogenicity in humans and less than sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in experimental animals. It may also be used when there is inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity in humans but there is sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in experimental animals. In some instances, an agent, mixture or exposure circumstance for which there is inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity in humans but limited evidence of carcinogenicity in experimental animals together with supporting evidence from other relevant data may be placed in this group.
- Group 3: The agent (mixture or exposure circumstance) is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. This category is used most commonly for agents, mixtures and exposure circumstances for which the evidence of carcinogenicity is inadequate in humans and inadequate or limited in experimental animals.

**EPA – United States Environmental Protection Agency**

Class A. Human carcinogen

Class B. Probable human carcinogen

B1. Chemicals with limited evidence of carcinogenicity from epidemiologic studies

B2. Chemicals with sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in animals, but inadequate evidence or no data from epidemiologic studies.

Class C. Possible human carcinogen

Class D. Not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity

E. Evidence of noncarcinogenicity in humans

**ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.**

- A3 – Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans: The agent is carcinogenic in experimental animals at relatively high dose, by route(s) of administration, at site(s), of histologic types(s), or by mechanism(s) that may not be relevant to worker exposure. Available epidemiologic studies do not confirm an increase risk of cancer in exposed humans. Available evidence does not suggest that the agent is likely to cause cancer in humans except under uncommon or unlikely routes or levels of exposure.
- A4 – Not classifiable as a human carcinogen: Agents which cause concern that they could be carcinogenic for humans but which cannot be assessed conclusively because of a lack of data. *In vitro* or animal studies do not provide indications of carcinogenicity which are sufficient to classify the agent into one of the other categories.

**Table 8. Acute Air Screening Values.**

Chemical	Primary Acute Air Screening Value	Alternative Acute Air Screening Value	
	PEL/TLV Derived Value ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	Value ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	Source
2,4-D L.V. 6 Ester	19.6		
Atrazine	19.6		
Ambush	97.8		
Bromacil	1000		
Carbaryl/Sevimol/Sevin	196		
Cyfluthrin/Tempo	48.9		
Dimethoate	No Value	34	CA Department of Pesticide Registration*
Disulfoton/Di-Syston 8	10		
Diuron	1000		
Imazethapyr/Pursuit	No Value	1000	Manufacturer suggested PEL/TLV†
Hexazinone/Velpar	64.5		
Karbutilate	No Value		
Lasso	19.6		
Furadan 4F	10		
Malathion/Fyfanon ULV/Cythion ULV	39.1		
Methyl Parathion	20		
Metribuzin/Sencor	48.9		
Methoprene	No Value		
Naled	10		
Methyl sulfometuron/Oust Herbicide	500		
Paraquat dichloride/Gramoxone® and Gramoxone® Extra	10		
Parathion (ethyl) /Paraspray 8E	5	100	Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit (TEEL-0)‡
Permethrin/Ambush	97.8		
Pyrocide/Pyronone/Pyrenone/Pyrethrin	500		

\* California Department of Pesticide Registration, January 22, 2003. Ambient Air Monitoring for Pesticides in Lompoc, California.

† BASF Corporation, July 6, 2002. Material Safety Data Sheet—Lightning® Herbicide.

‡ The AIHA 2002 Emergency Response Planning Guidelines and Workplace Environmental Exposure Level Guides Handbook. AIHA Press, Fairfax, Virginia (2002) accessed from [http://tis-nt.eh.doe.gov/web/chem\\_safety/teel.html](http://tis-nt.eh.doe.gov/web/chem_safety/teel.html) [March 24, 2003]. TEEL-0 is the threshold concentration below which most people will experience no appreciable risk of health effects.