

**Incoming Parameters:**

- **Start Year:** 2012
- **End Year:** 2012
- **Exposure Types:** Drift - BYSTANDERS ONLY
- **Counties:** Contra Costa, Kern, San Bernardino
- **Incident Settings:** Service Establishment
- **Agricultural Usage:** Both

} **USER DEFINED QUERY CRITERIA**

Total Results: 3

Year Case Identified	Case Number (a)	County	Relationship (b)	Days Lost from Work (c)	Days Hospitalized (c)	Ag/Non-Ag (d)	Pesticide	Activity	Exposure Type	Application Site	Medical Description	Narrative Description
2012	256	SAN BERNARDINO	Possible	0	0	Non-Ag	Sodium Hypochlorite	Routine Indoor	Drift	Bathroom Premises (Lavatories, Restrooms, Etc.)	HEADACHE AND SHORTNESS OF BREATH.	AN EMPLOYEE IN AN AUTOSHOP CLEANED THE TOILET AND FLOOR IN A RESTROOM WITH A BLEACH PRODUCT. A WOMAN IN THE OFFICE ABOVE APPARENTLY DEVELOPED SYMPTOMS FROM THE FUMES.
2012	345	KERN	Possible	0	0	Non-Ag	Cyfluthrin, Lambda-Cyhalothrin	Routine Indoor	Drift	Eating Establishment (Other or Unspecified), Surfaces	HEADACHE, NAUSEA AND ANXIETY.	A WAITRESS FELT SPRAY DROPLETS ON HER FACE THAT

Year Case Identified	Case Number (a)	County	Relationship (b)	Days Lost from Work (c)	Days Hospitalized (c)	Ag/Non-Ag (d)	Pesticide	Activity	Exposure Type	Application Site	Medical Description	Narrative Description
										(Other or Unspecified)		APPARENTLY CAME IN THROUGH OPEN FRONT DOORS DURING AN APPLICATION TO THE EXTERIOR OF THE BUILDING. SHE WASHED HER FACE AND DIDN'T TELL ANYONE. LATER THAT NIGHT, SHE SOUGHT CARE.
2012	1287	CONTRA COSTA	Possible	Unknown	0	Non-Ag	Hydrogen Chloride	Unknown	Drift	Swimming Pool Water Systems (Pools, Spas, Etc.)	EYE AND RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION. LINGERING EYE REDNESS THE NEXT DAY, BUT NO MAJOR EYE IRRITATION. CLEAR BREATH SOUNDS.	A MAN HAD SYMPTOMS AFTER HE INHALED FUMES FROM A 4:1 DILUTION OF MURIATIC ACID THAT A COWORKER MIXED FOR A POOL, RATHER THAN THE PROPER 1:4 RATIO. HE REPORTEDLY SOUGHT CARE THE DAY OF AND THE DAY AFTER EXPOSURE. HE COULD NOT BE CONTACTED FOR DETAILS.

**Footnotes:**

(a) Case numbers are assigned sequentially from 1 each year.

(b) **Definite relationship** indicates that both physical and medical evidence document exposure and consequent health effects. **Probable relationship** indicates that limited or circumstantial evidence supports a relationship to pesticide exposure. **Possible relationship** indicates that health effects correspond generally to the reported exposure, but evidence is not available to support a relationship.

(c) Counts full days only. An entry of Indeterminate indicates the event occurred, but the time period is not known.

(d) The abbreviation 'Ag' stands for 'Agricultural' and indicates pesticide use intended to contribute to production of an agricultural commodity. All other situations are designated 'Non-Ag'.

(e) Activity - **Activity of the individual at the time of exposure.**

- **Unknown** - Activity is not known. This includes routine activity where the location of exposure is unknown.
- **Mixer/Loader** - Mixes and/or loads pesticides. This includes: 1) removing a pesticide from its original container; 2) transferring the pesticide to a mixing or holding tank; 3) mixing pesticides prior to application; 4) driving a nurse rig; and 5) transferring the pesticide from a mix/holding tank or nurse rig to an application tank.
- **Applicator** - Applies pesticides by any method or conducts activities considered ancillary to the application (e.g., cleans spray nozzles in the field).
- **Flagger** - Flags for an aerial application, either fixed-winged or helicopter.
- **Mechanical** - Maintains (e.g., cleans, repairs, conducts maintenance) pesticide contaminated equipment used to mix, load or apply pesticides as well as the protective equipment used by individuals involved in such activities. This excludes the following: 1) maintenance performed by applicators on their equipment incidental to the application; 2) maintenance performed by mixer/loaders on their equipment incidental to mixing and loading, and 3) decontamination by HAZMAT teams.
- **Pack/Proc** - Handles (packs, processes or retails) agricultural commodities from the packinghouse to the final market place. This includes handling plants on nursery docks only (i.e. workers who did not enter growing areas). Field packing of agricultural commodities is classified as Field Worker.
- **Field Worker** - Works in an agricultural field performing tasks such as harvesting, thinning, irrigating, driving tractor (except as part of an application), field packing, conducting cultural practices in a greenhouse, etc. Advisors, scouts and researchers performing similar tasks in an agricultural field are also included, even though these activities meet the regulatory definition of handler.
- **Routine Indoor** - Conducts activities in an indoor environment (i.e. in a location of restricted air movement) with minimal expectation for exposure to pesticides. These locations include offices, businesses, residential structures, and crawl spaces. These people are not handling pesticides during the time of exposure.
- **Routine Outdoor** - Conducts activities in an outdoor environment (i.e. in a location of unrestricted air circulation) with minimal expectation for exposure to pesticides. This excludes field workers in agricultural fields. This includes gardeners who are not handling pesticides.
- **Manuform** - Manufactures, processes or packages pesticides. This includes "mixing" if it is done in a plant for application elsewhere.
- **Transports/Storage/Disposal** - Transports or stores pesticides between packaging and preparation for use. This includes shipping, warehousing and retailing as well as storage by the end-user prior to preparation for use. Disposal of unused pesticides is also included in this activity. This excludes driving a nurse rig to an application site.
- **Emerresp** - Emergency response personnel (police, fire, hospital staff, ambulance and HAZMAT personnel) responding to a fire, spill, accident or any other pesticide incident in the line of duty.
- **Other** - Activity is not adequately described by any specifically defined activity category. This includes: 1) engagement in two or more defined activities during exposure to pesticides; 2) exposure during routine activity inside a vehicle; 3) an activity causing increased risk of pesticide exposure in some way not expressed by any defined activity, (e.g. dog groomers who did not handle pesticides, individuals who handled preservative-treated wood).

(f) Exposure - **Characterization of the way an individual came in contact with a pesticide.**

- **Unknown** - Route of exposure is not known.
- **Drift** - Spray, mist, fumes, or odor carried from the target site by air. Drift must be related to an application or mix/load activity. Activities not related to the mixing, loading or applying of pesticides include manufacturing, formulating, transporting storing or disposing of pesticides. Drift as an exposure mechanism does not necessarily correspond to drift as a violation.
- **Residue** - The part of a pesticide that remains in the environment for a period of time following an application or drift. This includes odor after the completion of an application.
- **Direct Spray/Squirt** - Material propelled by the application or mix/load equipment. Contact with the material can be by direct projection or ricochet. This includes exposure of mechanics working on application or mix/load equipment when the material is forced out by pressure.
- **Spill/Other Direct** - Any of the following: 1) contact made during an application or mixing/loading operation where the material is not propelled by the equipment; 2) expected direct contact during use (e.g., washing dishes in a disinfectant solution); and 3) leaks, spills, etc. not related to an application.
- **Ingestion** - Intentional or unintentional oral ingestion. This includes ingestion of residue on produce.
- **Other** - Other known route of exposure not included in other exposure categories. This includes, but not limited to: 1) fumes, odor or other indirect contact from pesticide(s) not related to an application, 2) exposure to smoke or pyrolytic products from a fire where pesticides are burning, and 3) pesticide transfer (e.g., from contaminated hand/glove to eye).
- **Multiple** - Contact with pesticides occurred through two or more mechanisms.
- **Not Applicable** - No exposure situation was involved.