

Pyrethroid Exposure Survey and Testing (PEST) Study

WASHINGTON
**Environmental
Biomonitoring**
SURVEY



Objectives

Main Objectives:

- To measure urinary pyrethroid metabolite levels in a high risk population
- Investigate how work practices affect pyrethroid exposures

Secondary Objective:

- Determine whether urine testing can be a practical screening tool for pyrethroid exposures

Uses of Data

- Compare findings to state and national levels
 - NHANES
 - Washington State general population data collected in 2010-2011
- Use findings to develop new materials for pesticide safety continuing education classes
 - In partnership with Washington State University - Cooperative Extension

Population

Pest Management Professionals

- Licensed by WSDA
- 5 urban counties
- Residential and commercial pest control
- >90% male, mostly white, English speaking
- Mostly small employers (93% ≤20 applicators)



Pyrethroid Pesticides



- Common insecticides: ants, fleas, spiders, lice, cockroaches.
- Permethrin, phenothrin, cypermethrin, cyfluthrin, bifenthrin, cyhalothrin, deltamethrin

Pyrethroid biomarkers in urine.

Common metabolites

Rapid excretion in urine

Parent pyrethroid	Reported use (days)	CDC Panel				Schettgen lab	
		3-PBA	4F-3-PBA	cis/trans DCCA	DBCA (cis Br2CA)	TFP acid	2-MPA
bifenthrin	118					X	X
cyfluthrins	89		X	X			
deltamethrin	39	X			X		
cyhalothrin	31	X				X	
permethrin	24	X		X			
phenothrin	5	X					
cypermethrins	4	X		X			
fenvalerate	4	X					
tetramethrin	4						

Outreach to Industry

- **Critical**
- Developed and worked with advisory committee of industry leaders
- Washington State Pest Management Association (WSPMA)
 - Attended meetings
 - WSPMA newsletters
- Mailed information to companies that were not WSPMA members
- We received reluctant support among WSPMA leadership— study viewed as first step in restricting pyrethroid use



Study Recruitment

- Obtained home address from WA Dept. of Agriculture database in 5 target counties
- Mailed introductory letter/brochure
- Asked them to contact us to set up an appointment or to opt out (toll-free number, email or text)
- Field staff went to home address if licensee did not respond within about a week

Results

- Recruited 56 participants , May – October, 2012
- 185 observation days
- CASRO response rate: 21.2%

PEST study Participants

Variable	Group	WSDA licensed applicators in study area	PEST study participants
No. applicators		580	56
Gender	Male	89-94%	95%
Age	18-25	5%	7%
	26-35	30%	34%
	36-45	25%	25%
	46 and over	40%	34%
Years licensed	Less than 5 years	39%	23%
	5-10 years	26%	34%
	More than 10 years	35%	43%
Company size	<5 licensed PCOs	17%	20%
	5-15 licensed PCOs	30%	30%
	15+ licensed PCOs	51%	50%
	Unknown	2%	0%

Participants asked to:

- Collect 3 urine samples on day they used pyrethroid at work
 1. right after work
 2. before bed
 3. 1st morning void
- Fill out work practices questionnaire for that day
- Keep samples frozen until pickup
- Participate for up to 3 days (expanded to 6)

Compensation

- \$25 Visa card for each day of participation

Questionnaire

12) How often did you use the following non-powered equipment to apply pyrethroids today?

Examples

1) Hand pump sprayer

- 1 Didn't use
- 2 Used for less than 30 minutes
- 3 Used for 30 minutes to 3 hours
- 4 Used for more than 3 hours



2) Hand duster
(bulb, bellows or plunger design)

- 1 Didn't use
- 2 Used for less than 30 minutes
- 3 Used for 30 minutes to 3 hours
- 4 Used for more than 3 hours



3) Foamer
(injects into wall voids)

- 1 Didn't use
- 2 Used for less than 30 minutes
- 3 Used for 30 minutes to 3 hours
- 4 Used for more than 3 hours



4) Aerosol can
(hand-held spraying)

- 1 Didn't use
- 2 Used for less than 30 minutes
- 3 Used for 30 minutes to 3 hours
- 4 Used for more than 3 hours

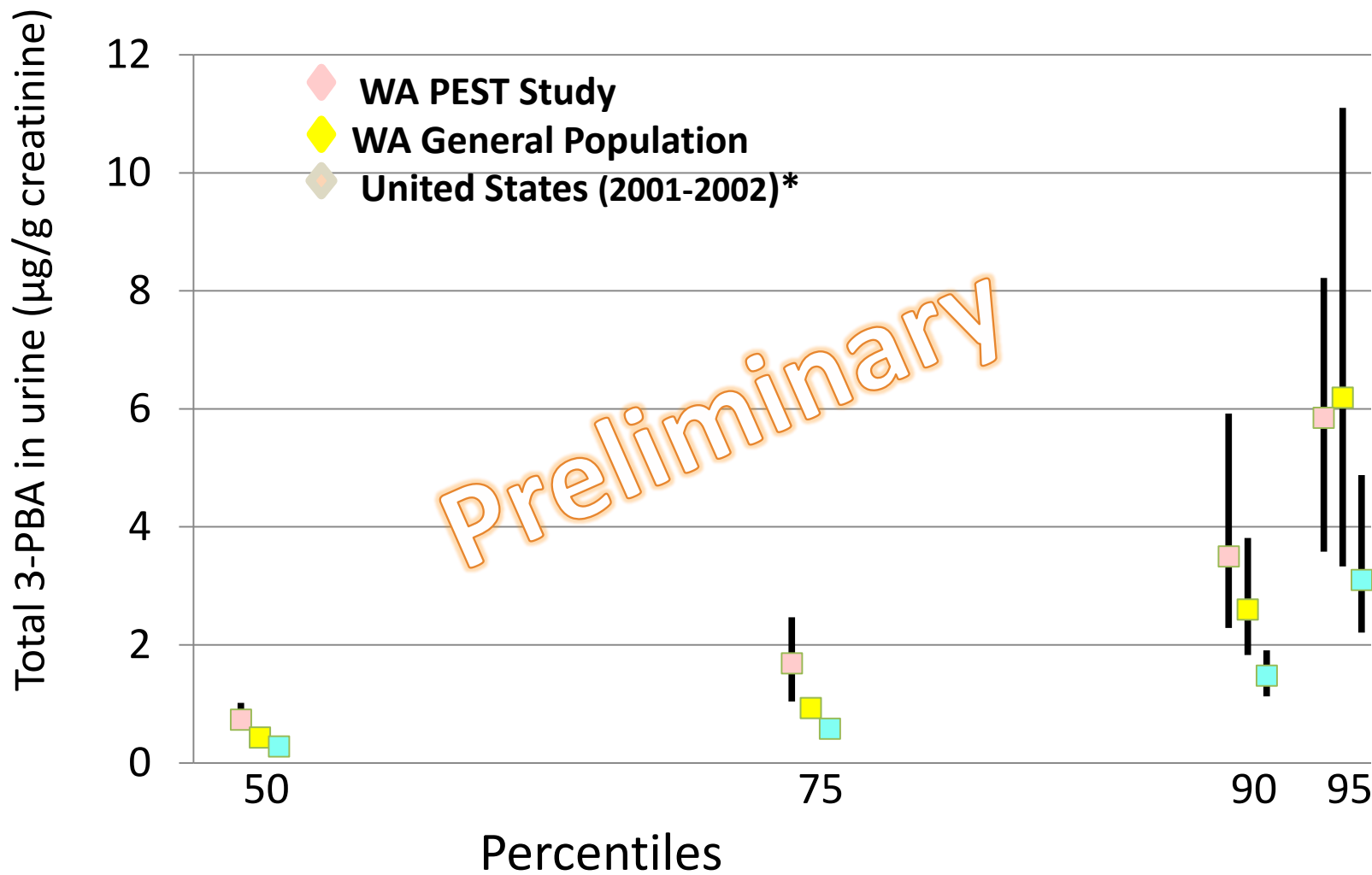


- Included questions about their pyrethroid use and work practices that day:
 - Application equipment
 - Time spent applying
 - Product names (check-list)
 - Personal protective equipment
 - Time spent in scenarios with potentially higher exposure

Reporting Study Results

- Based on feedback from industry and uncertainty in interpreting urinary levels, we decided not to report individual results to participants
 - Final report of overall results will be mailed to participants in December 2013
- We plan to discuss preliminary results with industry – Early December

3-PBA concentration ($\mu\text{g/g}$ creatinine) in urine



* 2001-02 NHANES Survey: CDC Fourth National Report on Human Exposure to Environmental Chemicals, 2009

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