|  |
| --- |
| Chlorpyrifos (Dursban)DDVP (Dichlorvos)DiazinonMalathionParathionRelated Information: Chemical Sampling - [Chlorpyrifos](https://www.osha.gov/dts/chemicalsampling/data/CH_228500.html), [Dichlorvos (DDVP)](https://www.osha.gov/dts/chemicalsampling/data/CH_234230.html), [Diazinon®](https://www.osha.gov/dts/chemicalsampling/data/CH_231800.html), [Malathion (Total Dust)](https://www.osha.gov/dts/chemicalsampling/data/CH_250000.html), [Parathion](https://www.osha.gov/dts/chemicalsampling/data/CH_259600.html) |
|

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Method no.: | 62 |
|  |
| Matrix: | Air |
|  |
| Procedure: | Samples are collected by drawing known volumes of air through specially constructed glass sampling tubes, each containing a glass fiber filter and two sections of XAD-2 adsorbent. Samples are desorbed with toluene and analyzed by GC using a flame photometric detector (FPD). |
|  |
| Recommended air volume andsampling rate: | 480 L at 1.0 L/min except for Malathion60 L at 1.0 L/min for Malathion |
|  |
| Target concentrations: |   1.0 mg/m3 (0.111 ppm) for Dichlorvos (PEL)  0.1 mg/m3 (0.008 ppm) for Diazinon (TLV)  0.2 mg/m3 (0.014 ppm) for Chlorpyrifos (TLV)15.0 mg/m3 (1.11 ppm) for Malathion (PEL)  0.1 mg/m3 (0.008 ppm) for Parathion (PEL) |
|  |
| Reliable quantitation limits:(based on the RAV) | 0.0019 mg/m3 (0.21 ppb) for Dichlorvos0.0030 mg/m3 (0.24 ppb) for Diazinon0.0033 mg/m3 (0.23 ppb) for Chlorpyrifos0.0303 mg/m3 (2.2 ppb) for Malathion0.0031 mg/m3 (0.26 ppb) for Parathion |
|  |
| Standard errors of estimateat the target concentration:([Section 4.6](https://www.osha.gov/dts/sltc/methods/organic/org062/org062.html#sec46)) | 5.3% for Dichlorvos5.3% for Diazinon5.3% for Chlorpyrifos5.6% for Malathion5.3% for Parathion |
|  |
| Status of method: | Evaluated method. This method has been subjected to the established evaluation procedures of the Organic Methods Evaluation Branch. |
|  |
| Date: October 1986 | Chemist: Donald Burright |

Organic Methods Evaluation BranchOSHA Analytical LaboratorySalt Lake City, Utah1. General Discussion 1.1. Background 1.1.1. History This evaluation was undertaken to develop and evaluate a common sampling procedure for both vapors and aerosols of five organophosphorus pesticides which are frequently analyzed by the OSHA Analytical Laboratory. There are several methods which describe procedures for the sampling of organophosphorus pesticides. These require a variety of sampling media: glass fiber filters, ethylene glycol impingers, XAD-2 tubes (100/50 mg), or Chromosorb 102 tubes (66/33 mg). ([Refs. 5.1](https://www.osha.gov/dts/sltc/methods/organic/org062/org062.html#ref51)-[5.3](https://www.osha.gov/dts/sltc/methods/organic/org062/org062.html#ref53)) Some of the procedures require one of the above sampling media while the others require two of the media in series. Since the collection of these analytes uses a variety of samplers, some of which are inconvenient to use, it would be highly desirable to have a convenient, common sampler. The sampling procedure specified in this method uses a specially prepared glass tube containing XAD-2 adsorbent and a glass fiber filter inside the tube and in front of the XAD-2. This new sampler is convenient and will adequately collect both vapors and aerosols of the organophosphorus pesticides. 1.1.2. Toxic effects (This section is for information only and should not be taken as a basis for OSHA policy.) The organophosphorus pesticides have a great potential for acute intoxication which varies considerably from compound to compound. Parathion is very toxic with an oral LD50 in rats of about 2 mg/kg. Malathion is one of the least toxic organophosphorus pesticides with an oral LD50 in rats of 1400 mg/kg. These substances exert their toxic effects through their ability to inhibit cholinesterase. ([Ref. 5.4](https://www.osha.gov/dts/sltc/methods/organic/org062/org062.html#ref54)) Increased bronchial secretion, salivation, sweating, bradycardia, anxiety, headache, neurosis, slurred speech, disorientation, and convulsions are signs and symptoms that characterize poisoning by organophosphorus pesticides in workers. Respiratory failure is the most usual cause of death from a single, high dose. ([Ref. 5.4](https://www.osha.gov/dts/sltc/methods/organic/org062/org062.html#ref54)) Malathion and dichlorvos have shown no clear evidence of carcinogenicity in test animals. Parathion, diazinon and dichlorvos are reported to be slightly teratogenic in test animals. ([Ref. 5.4](https://www.osha.gov/dts/sltc/methods/organic/org062/org062.html#ref54)) All of the organophosphorus pesticides in this evaluation are absorbed through the skin and this is noted in the lists of OSHA PELs and ACGIH TLVs. 1.1.3. Workplace exposure In 1975, 666 million pounds of pesticides (organophosphorus, organochlorine and carbamate pesticides) were produced in the United States. An estimated 8700 workers were employed in the manufacture and formulation of pesticides in 1972. However, in these industries there are over 350,000 additional production employees who have the potential for exposure because they work at a plant that produces pesticides. ([Ref. 5.4](https://www.osha.gov/dts/sltc/methods/organic/org062/org062.html#ref54)) 1.1.4. Physical properties and other descriptive information ([Ref. 5.5](https://www.osha.gov/dts/sltc/methods/organic/org062/org062.html#ref55) unless otherwise indicated) Dichlorvos

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| CAS no.: | 62-73-7 |
| MW: | 220.98 |
| density: | 1.415 at 25°C |
| boiling point: | 117°C at 10 mm Hg |
| vapor pressure: | 0.012 mm Hg at 20°C  |
| color: | colorless to amber |
| molecular formula: | C4H7Cl2O4P |
| synonyms: | 2,2-dichloroyinyl dimethylphosphate; DDVP |
| structure: | Dichlorvos Structure |

Diazinon

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| CAS no.: | 333-41-5 |
| MW: | 304.36 |
| density: | 1.117 at 20°C |
| boiling point: | 83-84°C at 0.002 mm Hg |
| vapor pressure: | 0.00014 mm Hg |
| color: | colorless liquid |
| molecular formula: | C12H21N2O3PS |
| synonyms: | 0,0-diethyl 0-2-isopropyl-4-methyl-6-pyrimidinyl thiophosphate; Spectracide |
| structure: | Diazinon Structure |

Chlorpyrifos

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| CAS no.: | 2921-88-2 |
| MW: | 350.57 |
| melting point: | 41-42°C |
| vapor pressure: | 0.0000187 mm Hg at 25°C |
| color: | white crystals |
| molecular formula: | C9H11Cl3NO3PS |
| synonyms: | 0,0-diethyl 0-(3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyl) phosphorothioate; Dursban; Lorsban |
| structure: | Chlorpyrifos Structure |

Malathion

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| CAS no.: | 121-75-5 |
| MW: | 330.36 |
| density: | 1.23 at 25°C |
| boiling point: | 156°C at 0.7 mm Hg |
| melting point: | 2.9°C |
| vapor pressure: | 0.00004 mm Hg at 20°C |
| color: | clear to amber liquid |
| molecular formula: | C10H19O6PS2 |
| synonyms: | [(dimethoxyphosphinothioyl) thio] butanedioic acid diethyl ester |
| structure: | Malathion Structure |

Parathion

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| CAS no.: | 56-38-2 |
| MW: | 291.27 |
| density: | 1.267 at 25°C |
| boiling point: | 375°C at 760 mm Hg |
| melting point: | 6°C |
| vapor pressure: | 0.0000378 mm Hg at 20°C |
| color: | pale yellow liquid |
| molecular formula: | C10H14NO5PS |
| synonyms: | 0,0-diethyl 0-p-nitrophenylphosphorothioate; DNTP; ethyl parathion |
| structure: | Parathion Structure |

1.2. Limit defining parameters (The analyte air concentrations listed throughout this method are based on the appropriate air volume of 60 L for malathion or 480 L for the other pesticides and a solvent desorption volume of 2 mL. Air concentrations listed in ppm are referenced to 25°C and 760 mm Hg.) 1.2.1. Detection limits of the analytical procedure The detection limits of the analytical procedure are listed below. These are the amounts of analytes which will give peaks whose areas are about 5 times that of a nearby contaminant. ([Section 4.1](https://www.osha.gov/dts/sltc/methods/organic/org062/org062.html#sec41)) Table 1.2.1.Analytical Detection Limits

|  |
| --- |
|  |
| compound | ng/injection |
|  |
| Dichlorvos | 0.55 |
| Diazinon | 0.91 |
| Chlorpyrifos | 0.99 |
| Malathion | 1.1   |
| Parathion | 0.94 |
|  |

1.2.2. Detection limits of the overall procedure The detection limits of the overall procedure are listed below. These are the amounts of each analyte spiked on the sampling device which allow recoveries of amounts equivalent to the detection limits of the analytical procedure. ([Section 4.2](https://www.osha.gov/dts/sltc/methods/organic/org062/org062.html#sec42)) Table 1.2.2.Detection Limits of the Overall Procedureand Reliable Quantitation Limits

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | Dichlorvos | Diazinon | Chlorpyrifos | Malathion | Parathion |
|  |
| µg/sample | 0.92 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.5 |
| µg/m3 | 1.9 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 30 | 3.1 |
| ppb | 0.21 | 0.24 | 0.23 | 2.2 | 0.26 |
|  |

1.2.3. Reliable quantitation limits The reliable quantitation limits are listed in [Table 1.2.2](https://www.osha.gov/dts/sltc/methods/organic/org062/org062.html#table122) and are equal to the detection limits of the overall procedure. These are the smallest amounts of each analyte which can be quantitated within the requirements of a recovery of at least 75% and a precision (±1.96 SD) of ±25% or better. ([Section 4.2.](https://www.osha.gov/dts/sltc/methods/organic/org062/org062.html#sec42)) 1.2.4. Instrument response to the analytes The instrument response over the concentration range of 0.5 to 2 times the target concentrations is linear. ([Section 4.4](https://www.osha.gov/dts/sltc/methods/organic/org062/org062.html#sec44)) 1.2.5. Recoveries The recoveries of each analyte from samples used in a 17-day storage test remained above the percentages listed below when the samples were stored at about 22°C. ([Section 4.6](https://www.osha.gov/dts/sltc/methods/organic/org062/org062.html#sec46)) The recovery of the analytes from the collection medium during storage must be 75% or greater. Table 1.2.5.Recoveries from Ambient Storage

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|     compound | % |
|  |
|   Dichlorvos | 91.2 |
|   Diazinon | 98.5 |
|   Chlorpyrifos | 96.6 |
|   Malathion | 94.6 |
|   Parathion | 96.7 |
|  |

1.2.6. Precisions (analytical procedure) The pooled coefficients of variation obtained from replicate determinations of analytical standards at 0.5, 1 and 2 times the target concentration are shown below. ([Section 4.3](https://www.osha.gov/dts/sltc/methods/organic/org062/org062.html#sec43)) Table 1.2.6.Precision of the Analytical Procedure

|  |
| --- |
|  |
| compound | pooled CV |
|  |
| Dichlorvos | 0.024 |
| Diazinon | 0.021 |
| Chlorpyrifos | 0.025 |
| Malathion | 0.012 |
| Parathion | 0.029 |
|  |

1.2.7. Precisions (overall procedure) The precisions at the 95% confidence level for the 17-day ambient temperature storage tests are listed below. ([Section 4.6](https://www.osha.gov/dts/sltc/methods/organic/org062/org062.html#sec46)) These each include an additional ±5% for sampling error. The overall procedure must provide results at the target concentration that are ±25% or better at the 95% confidence level. Table 1.2.7.Precision of the Overall Procedure

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|     compound | % |
|  |
|   Dichlorvos | 10.3 |
|   Diazinon | 10.3 |
|   Chlorpyrifos | 10.2 |
|   Malathion | 10.8 |
|   Parathion | 10.3 |
|  |

1.2.8. Reproducibilities Six samples, spiked by liquid injection with the analytes, and a draft copy of this procedure were given to a chemist unassociated with this evaluation. The samples were analyzed after 35 days of storage at about 0°C. No individual sample deviated from its theoretical value by more than the precision reported in [Section 1.2.7](https://www.osha.gov/dts/sltc/methods/organic/org062/org062.html#sec127). ([Section 4.7](https://www.osha.gov/dts/sltc/methods/organic/org062/org062.html#sec47)) 1.3. Advantages 1.3.1. The sampling procedure provides a common sampling device to collect a number of organophosphorus pesticides. 1.3.2. Full 8-h samples can be taken of dichlorvos, diazinon, chlorpyrifos and parathion at the target concentration. 1.4. Disadvantage Currently, the sampling tube is not commercially available. 2. Sampling Procedure 2.1. Apparatus 2.1.1. Samples are collected by use of a personal sampling pump that can be calibrated to within ±5% of the recommended flow rate with the sampling device in line. 2.1.2. Samples are collected on specially made 11-mm i.d. × 13-mm o.d. × 5.0 cm long glass tubes which are packed with a 140-mg backup section and a 270-mg sampling section of cleaned XAD-2 and a 13-mm diameter glass fiber filter. The backup section is retained by two foam plugs and the sampling section is between one foam plug and the glass fiber filter. The glass fiber filter is held next to the sampling section by a polytetrafluoroethylen (PTFE) retainer. ([Sections 4.11](https://www.osha.gov/dts/sltc/methods/organic/org062/org062.html#sec411)-[4.12](https://www.osha.gov/dts/sltc/methods/organic/org062/org062.html#sec412) and [Figure 4.12](https://www.osha.gov/dts/sltc/methods/organic/org062/org062.html#fig412)) 2.2. Reagents No sampling reagents are required. 2.3. Sampling technique 2.3.1. Attach the sampling tube to the sampling pump with flexible, plastic tubing such that the large, front section of the sampling tube is exposed directly to the atmosphere. Do not place any tubing in front of the sampler. The sampler should be attached vertically (large end down) in the worker's breathing zone in such a manner that it does not impede work performance. 2.3.2. After sampling for the appropriate time, remove the sampling device and seal the tube with plastic end caps. 2.3.3. Wrap each sample end-to-end with an OSHA seal (Form 21). 2.3.4. With each set of samples, submit at least one blank. The blank should be handled the same as the other samples except that no air is drawn through it. 2.3.5. Bulk samples should be sent for analysis in a separate container and not with the air samples. 2.4. Sampler capacity When controlled test atmospheres, containing aerosols of 0.9 mg/m3 of diazinon (9 times the TLV) or 38.8 mg/m3 of malathion (2.5 times the OSHA PEL), were sampled using the recommended sampling device, less than 5% breakthrough was observed after sampling for 1.5 times the recommended air volume. Five-percent breakthrough was defined as the point at which 5% of the total collected on the entire tube was found on the backup section. ([Section 4.9](https://www.osha.gov/dts/sltc/methods/organic/org062/org062.html#sec49)) Since some of the analytes were not readily available in sufficient quantity, diazinon and malathion were the only organophosphorus pesticides used to produce a concentrated test aerosol. They were selected for the study because they represented the two extremes when comparing target concentrations. Diazinon was used to test the sampler's ability to collect a sample for 8 h. Malathion was used to test the maximum amount of analyte that the sampler would hold. The other three organophosphorus pesticides of this evaluation should collect just as well based on the results of the retention test. To test the sampler's ability to retain organophosphorus pesticides, a target concentration amount of each analyte was liquid spiked onto 6 sampling tubes. Humid air (about 80% relative humidity) was pulled through the tubes for about 8 h at 1 L/min. When the samples were analyzed, it was found that all the analytes were present at levels equal to 99-102% of the spiked amounts. ([Section 4.8](https://www.osha.gov/dts/sltc/methods/organic/org062/org062.html#sec48)) The new sampling tube was compared, side-by-side, with an ethylene glycol bubbler in several test atmospheres containing an aerosol of diazinon. The amount of diazinon collected by the two samplers was about the same. ([Section 4.10](https://www.osha.gov/dts/sltc/methods/organic/org062/org062.html#sec410)) 2.5. Extraction and desorption efficiencies 2.5.1. The extraction efficiencies from the glass fiber filters are listed below. ([Section 4.5](https://www.osha.gov/dts/sltc/methods/organic/org062/org062.html#sec45)) Table 2.5.1.Extraction Efficiencies from GFF

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|     compound | % |
|  |
|   Dichlorvos | 100.0 |
|   Diazinon | 96.5 |
|   Chlorpyrifos | 97.9 |
|   Malathion | 95.9 |
|   Parathion | 97.8 |
|  |

2.5.2. The average desorption efficiencies from the lot of cleaned XAD-2 adsorbent used in this evaluation are listed below. ([Section 4.5](https://www.osha.gov/dts/sltc/methods/organic/org062/org062.html#sec45)) Table 2.5.2.Average Desorption Efficiencies from XAD-2

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|         compound | % |
|  |
|       Dichlorvos | 97.4 |
|       Diazinon | 98.0 |
|       Chlorpyrifos | 98.8 |
|       Malathion | 100.4 |
|       Parathion | 97.5 |
|  |

2.5.3. Extracted/desorbed samples remain stable for at least 24 h. ([Section 4.5](https://www.osha.gov/dts/sltc/methods/organic/org062/org062.html#sec45)) 2.6. Recommended air volume and sampling rate 2.6.1. The recommended air volume is 480 L for all the analytes except Malathion which is 60 L. 2.6.2. The recommended air sampling rate is 1.0 L/min. 2.6.3. When short-term air samples are required, the recommended sampling rate is 1 L/min. A 15-min sample at the reliable quantitation limit is equivalent to the following values. Table 2.6.3.Short-term Limit

|  |
| --- |
|  |
| compound | mg/m3 |
|  |
| Dichlorvos | 0.061 |
| Diazinon | 0.097 |
| Chlorpyrifos | 0.100 |
| Malathion | 0.120 |
| Parathion | 0.098 |
|  |

2.7. Interferences (sampling) Suspected interferences should be reported to the laboratory with submitted samples. 2.8. Safety precautions (sampling) 2.8.1. The sampling equipment should be attached to the worker in such a manner that it will not interfere with work performance or safety. 2.8.2. All safety practices that apply to the work area being sampled should be followed. 3. Analytical Procedure 3.1. Apparatus 3.1.1. A gas chromatograph (GC) equipped with a flame photometric detector (FPD). A Hewlett-Packard 5730A GC fitted with an FPD operating in the phosphorus mode was used in this evaluation. Injections were performed using a Hewlett-Packard 7671A automatic sampler. 3.1.2. A GC column capable of resolving the pesticides from any interference. A 30-m × 0.53-mm i.d. DB-210 Megabore GC column, 1.0-µm depth of film, was used in this evaluation and is available from J&W Scientific, Inc., Rancho Cordova, CA. 3.1.3. Vials, 2 and 4-mL glass with PTFE-lined caps. 3.1.4. Volumetric flasks, pipets and syringes for preparing standards, making dilutions and performing injections. 3.1.5. Analytical balance. 3.2. Reagents 3.2.1. Hydrogen, air, oxygen and nitrogen, GC grade. 3.2.2. Dichlorvos. The origin of the dichlorvos used in this evaluation is unknown but dichlorvos can be obtained from Chem Services. 3.2.3. Diazinon, chlorpyrifos, malathion and parathion. Analytical standards from Chem Services were used for this evaluation. 3.2.4. Toluene, pesticide grade. 3.2.5. Tributyl phosphate, reagent grade. 3.2.6. Extracting/desorbing solution. If an internal standard method is used, the extracting/desorbing solution is prepared by adding 8 µL of tributyl phosphate to 100 mL of toluene. Otherwise, only toluene is used. 3.3. Standard preparation Stock standard solutions are prepared by adding the analytes to toluene. Working range standard solutions are prepared by injecting appropriate microliter volumes of stock solutions into sealed 2-mL glass vials containing desorbing solution. 3.4. Sample preparation 3.4.1. Transfer the glass fiber filter and the 270-mg section of the sampling tube to a 4-mL glass vial. Place the first foam plug and the 140-mg section in a separate vial. A small glass funnel can be used to facilitate the transfer of the adsorbent. Discard the rear foam plug. Do not discard the glass sampling tube; it can be reused after it has been cleaned by surfactant or solvent washing. 3.4.2. Add 2.0 mL of desorbing solution to each vial. 3.4.3. Seal the vials with PTFE-lined caps and allow them to desorb for 1 h. Shake the vials by hand with vigorous force several times during the desorption time. 3.5. Analysis 3.5.1.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| GC conditions |  |
|  |
| initial column temp: | 150°C |
| initial hold time: | 2 min |
| temp program rate: | 16°C/min |
| final column temp: | 200°C |
| final hold time: | 8 min |
| injector temp: | 200°C |
| nitrogen flow rate: | 5 mL/min |
| injection volume: | 1.3 µL |
| GC column: | 30 m × 0.53-mm i.d. DB-210 Megabore, 1.0-µm film |
|  |
| FPD conditions |  |
|  |
| hydrogen flow rate: | 200 mL/min |
| oxygen flow rate: | 60 mL/min |
| air flow rate: | 30 mL/min |
| detector temp: | 300°C |
|  |
| chromatogram: | [Figure 3.5.1](https://www.osha.gov/dts/sltc/methods/organic/org062/org062.html#fig351) |

3.5.2. Use a suitable method, such as electronic integration, to measure detector response. 3.5.3. Use an internal standard procedure to prepare a calibration curve using several solutions over a range of concentrations. The calibration curve is prepared daily. The samples are bracketed with analytical standards. 3.6. Interferences (analytical) 3.6.1. Any compound having a similar retention time as the analyte is a potential interference. Generally, chromatographic conditions can be altered to separate an interference from the analyte. 3.6.2. Retention time on a single column is not proof of chemical identity. Analysis by an alternate GC column, detection by an FPD detector in the sulfur mode for the sulfur containing pesticides, and mass spectrometry are additional means of identification. 3.7. Calculations 3.7.1. Results are obtained by use of calibration curves. Calibration curves are prepared by plotting detector response against concentration for each standard. The best line through the data points is determined by curve fitting. 3.7.2. The concentration, in µg/mL, for a particular sample is determined by comparing its detector response to the calibration curve. If a pesticide is found on the backup section, it is added to the amount found on the front section. Blank corrections should be performed before adding the results together. 3.7.3. The air concentration of each pesticide can be expressed using the following equation: mg/m3 = (A)(B)/(C)(D)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| where | A | =  | µg/mL from [Section 3.7.2](https://www.osha.gov/dts/sltc/methods/organic/org062/org062.html#sec372) |
|  | B | =  | extraction/desorption volume |
|  | C | =  | liters of air sampled |
|  | D | =  | correction factor for desorption and extraction efficiencies (decimal) |

The correction factor should be determined for the particular batch of resin and filter used for the sample. To obtain this value, the spiked samplers are analyzed as stated in [Section 3.4](https://www.osha.gov/dts/sltc/methods/organic/org062/org062.html#sec34). 3.8. Safety precautions (analytical) 3.8.1. Avoid exposure to all standards. 3.8.2. Avoid exposure to all solvents. 3.8.3. Wear safety glasses at all times. 4. Backup Data 4.1. Detection limits of the analytical procedure The detection limits of the analytical procedure are listed below. These amounts produced peaks whose areas were about 5 times the area of a nearby contaminant. The injection volume recommended in the analytical procedure (1.3 µL) was used in the determination of the detection limits for the analytical procedure. ([Figures 4.1.1](https://www.osha.gov/dts/sltc/methods/organic/org062/org062.html#fig411)-[4.1.5](https://www.osha.gov/dts/sltc/methods/organic/org062/org062.html#fig415)) Table 4.1.The Detection Limits of the Analytical Procedure

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | Dichlorvos | Diazinon | Chlorpyrifos | Malathion | Parathion |
|  |
| ng/injection | 0.55 | 0.91 | 0.99 | 1.11 | 0.94 |
|  |

4.2. Detection limits of the overall procedure and reliable quantitation limits The injection size recommended in the analytical procedure (1.3 µL) was used in the determination of the detection limits of the overall procedure and in the determination of the reliable quantitation limits. Six samples were each liquid spiked with a solution containing an amount of each pesticide equal to its respective analytical detection limit. Since the recoveries of the pesticides from the samples were high and approximately equivalent to the detection limit of the analytical procedure, the detection limits of the overall procedure and reliable quantitation limits were the same. Table 4.2.Detection Limits of the OverallProcedure and Reliable Quantitation Limits

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | Dichlorvos | Diazinon | Chlorpyrifos | Malathion | Parathion |
| µg/sample | 0.92 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.5 |
| µg/m3 | 1.9 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 30.0 | 3.1 |
| ppb | 0.21 | 0.24 | 0.23 | 2.2 | 0.26 |
|  |
| % recovered | 96.1 | 101.4 | 100.7 | 98.1 | 99.5 |
|  | 100.7 | 101.6 | 102.4 | 101.9 | 101.0 |
|  | 95.6 | 102.6 | 101.5 | 102.9 | 100.1 |
|  | 94.8 | 102.3 | 101.1 | 98.8 | 100.4 |
|  | 94.5 | 103.0 | 101.0 | 98.5 | 99.9 |
|  | 96.1 | 103.4 | 101.6 | 101.2 | 100.5 |
|  |
| For problems with accessibility in using figures please contact the SLTC at (801) 233-4900. | 96.3 | 102.4 | 101.4 | 100.2 | 100.2 |
| SD | 2.2 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 0.5 |
| 1.96 SD | 4.4 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 4.0 | 1.0 |
|  |

4.3. Precision (analytical method only) The precision of the analytical method was evaluated by performing multiple injections of analytical standards. Table 4.3.1.Precision Data at 0.5× Target Concentration

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Dichlorvos | Diazinon | Chlorpyrifos | Malathion | Parathion |
| µg/mL | 120.5 | 11.95 | 24.63 | 224.8 | 12.65 |
|  |
| area | 1185990 | 103755 | 198786 | 1905040 | 110989 |
| counts | 1125110 | 100516 | 188632 | 1908640 | 103930 |
|  | 1103090 | 98473 | 184429 | 1912120 | 105559 |
|  | 1167270 | 102957 | 195703 | 1941630 | 107360 |
|  | 1182980 | 103644 | 196519 | 1929490 | 107359 |
|  | 1195290 | 103738 | 197442 | 1951340 | 109450 |
|  |
| For problems with accessibility in using figures please contact the SLTC at (801) 233-4900. | 1159955 | 102181 | 193585 | 1924710 | 107441 |
| SD | 37304 | 2198 | 5716 | 19088 | 2550 |
| CV | 0.0322 | 0.0215 | 0.0295 | 0.0099 | 0.0237 |
|  |

Table 4.3.2.Precision Data at 1× Target Concentration

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | Dichlorvos | Diazinon | Chlorpyrifos | Malathion | Parathion |
| µg/mL | 241 | 23.9 | 49.25 | 449.5 | 25.5 |
|  |
| area | 2323170 | 211292 | 395118 | 3698720 | 226283 |
| counts | 2271550 | 205902 | 382438 | 3626800 | 209312 |
|  | 2266650 | 204886 | 380773 | 3568190 | 210488 |
|  | 2253280 | 202571 | 378326 | 3595070 | 209809 |
|  | 2248770 | 201906 | 377308 | 3652240 | 213875 |
|  | 2238240 | 200205 | 377462 | 3670850 | 206860 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| For problems with accessibility in using figures please contact the SLTC at (801) 233-4900. | 2266943 | 204460 | 381904 | 3635311 | 212771 |
| SD | 30078 | 3928 | 6780 | 48512 | 6995 |
| CV | 0.0133 | 0.0192 | 0.0178 | 0.0133 | 0.0329 |
|  |

Table 4.3.3.Precision Data at 2× Target Concentration

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | Dichlorvos | Diazinon | Chlorpyrifos | Malathion | Parathion |
| µg/mL | 482 | 47.8 | 98.5 | 899 | 50.6 |
|  |
| area | 4336740 | 400470 | 750063 | 6208470 | 431463 |
| counts | 4170580 | 379532 | 706018 | 6430650 | 403799 |
|  | 4323280 | 393259 | 733176 | 6262580 | 419880 |
|  | 4369850 | 400784 | 747974 | 6278710 | 433163 |
|  | 4425880 | 402397 | 755150 | 6279130 | 431327 |
|  | 4408310 | 403883 | 755318 | 6355910 | 436763 |
|  |
| For problems with accessibility in using figures please contact the SLTC at (801) 233-4900. | 4339107 | 396721 | 741283 | 6302575 | 426066 |
| SD | 91565 | 9182 | 19081 | 78512 | 12294 |
| CV | 0.0211 | 0.0231 | 0.0257 | 0.0125 | 0.0289 |
|  |

Table 4.3.4.Pooled Coefficient of Variation

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | Dichlorvos | Diazinon | Chlorpyrifos | Malathion | Parathion |
|  |
| For problems with accessibility in using figures please contact the SLTC at (801) 233-4900. | 0.024 | 0.021 | 0.025 | 0.012 | 0.029 |
|  |

4.4. Instrument response to the analytes The data in [Tables 4.3.1](https://www.osha.gov/dts/sltc/methods/organic/org062/org062.html#table431)-[4.3.3](https://www.osha.gov/dts/sltc/methods/organic/org062/org062.html#table433) are presented graphically in [Figures 4.4.1](https://www.osha.gov/dts/sltc/methods/organic/org062/org062.html#fig441)-[4.4.5](https://www.osha.gov/dts/sltc/methods/organic/org062/org062.html#fig445). These figures show calibration curves over the concentration range of 0.5 to 2 times the target concentrations. The instrument response is linear over this range. Table 4.4.Sensitivities

|  |
| --- |
|  |
| compound | area countsper µg/mL |
|  |
| Dichlorvos | 8770 |
| Diazinon | 8190 |
| Chlorpyrifos | 7400 |
| Malathion | 6410 |
| Parathion | 8400 |
|  |

4.5. Extraction and desorption efficiencies 4.5.1. Extraction from glass fiber filter The data below represent the results of the analysis of glass fiber filters that were liquid spiked with the pesticides at the target concentrations. These samples were allowed to sit overnight and then extracted with the extracting solution and analyzed. Table 4.5.1.Extraction Efficiency of Pesticides at 1× Target Concentration

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | Dichlorvos | Diazinon | Chlorpyrifos | Malathion | Parathion |
| µg/sample | 482 | 47.8 | 98.5 | 899 | 50.6 |
|  |
| extraction | 101.3 | 95.7 | 97.2 | 95.3 | 96.9 |
| efficiency, | 99.8 | 94.9 | 96.5 | 94.4 | 96.4 |
| % | 99.7 | 96.0 | 97.6 | 94.9 | 97.3 |
|  | 99.9 | 96.1 | 97.2 | 95.4 | 97.6 |
|  | 99.1 | 97.0 | 98.1 | 96.6 | 98.6 |
|  | 100.3 | 99.0 | 100.6 | 98.8 | 100.1 |
|  |
| For problems with accessibility in using figures please contact the SLTC at (801) 233-4900. | 100.0 | 96.5 | 97.9 | 95.9 | 97.8 |
|  |

4.5.2. Desorption from XAD-2 adsorbent The data below are the results of the analysis of XAD-2 adsorbent that was liquid spiked with pesticides at 0.5 to 2 times the target concentrations. These samples were allowed to sit overnight and then desorbed with the desorbing solution and analyzed. Table 4.5.2.1.Desorption Efficiency of Pesticides at 0.5× Target Concentration

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | Dichlorvos | Diazinon | Chlorpyrifos | Malathion | Parathion |
| µg/sample | 241 | 23.9 | 49.25 | 449.5 | 25.3 |
|  |
| desorption | 98.3 | 94.2 | 95.8 | 96.1 | 92.8 |
| efficiency, | 98.0 | 94.3 | 95.8 | 98.8 | 92.8 |
| % | 98.5 | 94.7 | 96.5 | 96.7 | 93.4 |
|  | 98.6 | 94.3 | 96.1 | 106.2 | 93.1 |
|  | 98.4 | 94.9 | 96.6 | 98.0 | 93.3 |
|  | 98.4 | 95.7 | 97.4 | 98.4 | 93.9 |
|  |
| For problems with accessibility in using figures please contact the SLTC at (801) 233-4900. | 98.3 | 94.7 | 96.4 | 99.0 | 93.2 |
|  |

Table 4.5.2.2.Desorption Efficiency of Pesticides at 1× Target Concentration

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | Dichlorvos | Diazinon | Chlorpyrifos | Malathion | Parathion |
| µg/sample | 482 | 47.8 | 98.5 | 899 | 50.6 |
|  |
| desorption | 97.4 | 96.8 | 97.7 | 98.7 | 95.9 |
| efficiency, | 97.4 | 97.4 | 98.9 | 99.0 | 96.2 |
| % | 96.8 | 97.2 | 98.9 | 99.5 | 96.2 |
|  | 96.5 | 97.6 | 99.3 | 99.6 | 96.5 |
|  | 96.7 | 98.4 | 100.2 | 101.0 | 97.3 |
|  | 96.2 | 98.8 | 100.6 | 101.4 | 98.1 |
|  |
| For problems with accessibility in using figures please contact the SLTC at (801) 233-4900. | 96.8 | 97.7 | 99.3 | 99.9 | 96.7 |
|  |

Table 4.5.2.3.Desorption Efficiency of Pesticides at 2× Target Concentration

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | Dichlorvos | Diazinon | Chlorpyrifos | Malathion | Parathion |
| µg/sample | 964 | 95.6 | 197 | 1798 | 101.2 |
|  |
| desorption | 96.5 | 100.4 | 99.1 | 99.7 | 100.9 |
| efficiency, | 97.6 | 101.1 | 99.7 | 100.7 | 101.8 |
| % | 97.5 | 101.6 | 100.3 | 102.8 | 102.3 |
|  | 97.5 | 102.9 | 101.6 | 103.2 | 103.7 |
|  | 96.1 | 101.7 | 101.5 | 103.0 | 102.6 |
|  | 97.2 | 102.8 | 101.5 | 104.8 | 103.6 |
|  |
| For problems with accessibility in using figures please contact the SLTC at (801) 233-4900. | 97.1 | 101.8 | 100.6 | 102.4 | 102.5 |
|  |

Table 4.5.2.4.Average Desorption Efficiency of Pesticides, %

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | Dichlorvos | Diazinon | Chlorpyrifos | Malathion | Parathion |
|  |
| For problems with accessibility in using figures please contact the SLTC at (801) 233-4900. | 97.4 | 98.0 | 98.8 | 100.4 | 97.5 |
|  |

4.5.3. The desorption efficiency samples, from the adsorbent, at the 1× level for each organophosphorus pesticides were reanalyzed the next day with fresh standards. Table 4.5.3.Stability of Desorbed Samples

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | Dichlorvos | Diazinon | Chlorpyrifos | Malathion | Parathion |
|  |
| desorption | 95.9 | 98.0 | 97.9 | 99.2 | 96.9 |
| efficiency, | 96.0 | 98.4 | 98.4 | 100.0 | 97.6 |
| % | 95.8 | 98.2 | 97.9 | 99.8 | 97.2 |
|  | 95.6 | 98.6 | 98.4 | 100.2 | 97.7 |
|  | 95.4 | 98.7 | 98.6 | 100.8 | 97.6 |
|  | 96.3 | 98.9 | 98.9 | 101.4 | 98.1 |
|  |
| For problems with accessibility in using figures please contact the SLTC at (801) 233-4900. | 95.8 | 98.5 | 98.4 | 100.2 | 97.5 |
| % of original | 99.0 | 100.8 | 99.1 | 100.3 | 100.8 |
|  |

4.6. Storage data Storage samples were generated by liquid spiking 36 sampling tubes with the five pesticides (the amount of each spike is listed in [Table 4.5.1](https://www.osha.gov/dts/sltc/methods/organic/org062/org062.html#table451)) and then pulling 60 L of humid air through them (about 80% relative humidity). One-half of the tubes were stored in a freezer at -20°C and the other half were stored in a closed drawer at ambient temperature (about 22°C). The results (percent recovered versus storage time) are given below and shown graphically in [Figures 4.6.1](https://www.osha.gov/dts/sltc/methods/organic/org062/org062.html#fig461)-[4.6.10](https://www.osha.gov/dts/sltc/methods/organic/org062/org062.html#fig4610). Table 4.6.1.Ambient Storage Test, % Recovery

|  |
| --- |
|  |
| day | Dichlorvos | Diazinon | Chlorpyrifos | Malathion | Parathion |
|  |
| 0 | 97.7 | 97.9 | 96.5 | 95.4 | 97.0 |
|  | 98.7 | 100.8 | 99.4 | 99.3 | 100.0 |
|  | 100.5 | 102.2 | 101.3 | 101.8 | 101.8 |
|  | 100.1 | 102.9 | 101.7 | 101.3 | 102.0 |
|  | 100.5 | 103.5 | 102.5 | 101.9 | 102.6 |
|  | 100.3 | 103.4 | 102.3 | 103.9 | 103.3 |
|  |
| 3 | 95.6 | 98.7 | 97.8 | 95.3 | 98.3 |
|  | 96.2 | 100.7 | 100.2 | 98.0 | 101.1 |
|  | 97.5 | 100.9 | 100.4 | 98.1 | 101.3 |
|  |
| 7 | 95.5 | 102.2 | 100.5 | 100.8 | 101.2 |
|  | 94.5 | 100.6 | 99.2 | 100.4 | 99.8 |
|  | 94.9 | 102.4 | 101.0 | 101.4 | 101.4 |
|  |
| 10 | 89.0 | 101.2 | 99.2 | 97.1 | 99.6 |
|  | 94.3 | 101.8 | 100.2 | 98.7 | 101.0 |
|  | 93.5 | 102.0 | 100.3 | 98.4 | 100.9 |
|  |
| 14 | 93.1 | 99.0 | 97.6 | 94.0 | 97.9 |
|  | 92.4 | 97.8 | 96.1 | 92.8 | 96.3 |
|  | 92.2 | 97.5 | 96.0 | 93.4 | 96.3 |
|  |
| 17 | 91.9 | 97.9 | 96.1 | 95.7 | 96.1 |
|  | 92.8 | 98.3 | 95.9 | 94.3 | 95.9 |
|  | 93.3 | 97.9 | 96.1 | 95.3 | 95.7 |
|  |

Table 4.6.2.Refrigerated Storage Test, % Recovery

|  |
| --- |
|  |
| day | Dichlorvos | Diazinon | Chlorpyrifos | Malathion | Parathion |
|  |
| 0 | 97.7 | 97.9 | 96.5 | 95.4 | 97.0 |
|  | 98.7 | 100.8 | 99.4 | 99.3 | 100.0 |
|  | 100.5 | 102.2 | 101.3 | 101.8 | 101.8 |
|  | 100.1 | 102.9 | 101.7 | 101.3 | 102.0 |
|  | 100.5 | 103.5 | 102.5 | 101.9 | 102.6 |
|  | 100.3 | 103.4 | 102.3 | 103.9 | 103.3 |
|  |
| 3 | 92.8 | 104.3 | 103.2 | 100.8 | 105.0 |
|  | 92.4 | 103.2 | 102.1 | 101.0 | 103.9 |
|  | 93.4 | 103.5 | 102.4 | 100.5 | 104.0 |
|  |
| 7 | 96.7 | 103.7 | 102.0 | 102.4 | 102.6 |
|  | 95.4 | 101.8 | 100.5 | 102.8 | 101.4 |
|  | 95.9 | 103.6 | 102.4 | 102.7 | 103.1 |
|  |
| 10 | 96.6 | 102.3 | 100.5 | 98.4 | 101.0 |
|  | 96.4 | 104.5 | 100.5 | 98.7 | 101.8 |
|  | 96.9 | 102.0 | 100.8 | 100.0 | 101.8 |
|  |
| 14 | 94.9 | 98.2 | 97.5 | 95.4 | 97.9 |
|  | 95.8 | 100.5 | 99.1 | 96.7 | 99.8 |
|  | 96.6 | 99.3 | 98.9 | 97.0 | 101.4 |
|  |
| 17 | 96.3 | 98.3 | 96.9 | 95.6 | 96.8 |
|  | 96.2 | 98.6 | 97.7 | 96.4 | 97.2 |
|  | 96.0 | 98.9 | 96.9 | 95.6 | 96.7 |
|  |

4.7. Reproducibility data Six samples, liquid spiked with the five analytes of the evaluation, were given to a chemist unassociated with this study. The samples were analyzed after being stored for 35 days at 0°C. The results were not corrected for desorption efficiency. Table 4.7.1.Reproducibility Results for Dichlorvos

|  |
| --- |
|  |
| sample | µg theoretical | µg found | % recovered |
|  |
| 1 | 482 | 472.7 | 98.1 |
| 2 | 723 | 708.4 | 98.0 |
| 3 | 482 | 477.8 | 99.1 |
| 4 | 723 | 716.9 | 99.2 |
| 5 | 482 | 479.3 | 99.4 |
| 6 | 723 | 704.7 | 97.5 |
|  |
|  | For problems with accessibility in using figures please contact the SLTC at (801) 233-4900.= 98.6 |
|  |

Table 4.7.2.Reproducibility Results for Diazinon

|  |
| --- |
|  |
| sample | µg theoretical | µg found | % recovered |
|  |
| 1 | 47.8 | 46.9 | 98.1 |
| 2 | 71.7 | 71.0 | 99.0 |
| 3 | 47.8 | 48.7 | 101.9 |
| 4 | 71.7 | 72.0 | 100.4 |
| 5 | 47.8 | 49.5 | 103.6 |
| 6 | 71.7 | 72.9 | 101.7 |
|  |
|  | For problems with accessibility in using figures please contact the SLTC at (801) 233-4900.= 100.8 |
|  |

Table 4.7.3.Reproducibility Results for Chlorpyrifos

|  |
| --- |
|  |
| sample | µg theoretical | µg found | % recovered |
|  |
| 1 | 98.5 | 100.1 | 101.6 |
| 2 | 147.8 | 147.3 | 99.7 |
| 3 | 98.5 | 102.0 | 103.6 |
| 4 | 147.8 | 151.2 | 102.3 |
| 5 | 98.5 | 103.5 | 105.1 |
| 6 | 147.8 | 149.9 | 101.4 |
|  |
|  | For problems with accessibility in using figures please contact the SLTC at (801) 233-4900.= 102.3 |
|  |

Table 4.7.4.Reproducibility Results for Malathion

|  |
| --- |
|  |
| sample | µg theoretical | µg found | % recovered |
|  |
| 1 | 1016 | 1029 | 101.3 |
| 2 | 1524 | 1522 | 99.9 |
| 3 | 1016 | 1034 | 101.8 |
| 4 | 1524 | 1510 | 99.1 |
| 5 | 1016 | 1049 | 103.2 |
| 6 | 1524 | 1545 | 101.4 |
|  |
|  | For problems with accessibility in using figures please contact the SLTC at (801) 233-4900.= 101.1 |
|  |

Table 4.7.5.Reproducibility Results for Parathion

|  |
| --- |
|  |
| sample | µg theoretical | µg found | % recovered |
|  |
| 1 | 50.6 | 50.9 | 100.6 |
| 2 | 75.9 | 75.6 | 99.6 |
| 3 | 50.6 | 51.6 | 102.0 |
| 4 | 75.9 | 75.3 | 99.2 |
| 5 | 50.6 | 51.7 | 102.2 |
| 6 | 75.9 | 76.5 | 100.8 |
|  |
|  | For problems with accessibility in using figures please contact the SLTC at (801) 233-4900.= 100.7 |
|  |

4.8. Retention efficiency To test the ability of the sampler to retain the analytes, six samplers were liquid spiked with target concentration amounts of the five pesticides. Humid air (about 80% relative humidity) was pulled through the samplers for 8 h at about 1 L/min. The results of the test show that the amount of breakthrough to the back section was about 1% for all five of the pesticides tested. Once the analyte has been collected, it will be retained by the sampling tube. Table 4.8.1.Percent Recovered from the Front Section

|  |
| --- |
|  |
| air vol. (L) | Dichlorvos | Diazinon | Chlorpyrifos | Malathion | Parathion |
|  |
| 475 | 95.9 | 99.3 | 99.9 | 99.1 | 99.5 |
| 458 | 99.0 | 101.6 | 102.5 | 101.2 | 101.3 |
| 472 | 98.7 | 101.0 | 101.9 | 99.2 | 100.7 |
| 489 | 100.8 | 102.2 | 103.1 | 99.9 | 102.0 |
| 476 | 99.3 | 100.9 | 102.1 | 101.3 | 100.7 |
| 462 | 100.1 | 101.0 | 102.0 | 100.4 | 100.6 |
|  |
| For problems with accessibility in using figures please contact the SLTC at (801) 233-4900. | 99.0 | 101.0 | 101.9 | 100.2 | 100.8 |
| SD | 1.7 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
|  |

Table 4.8.2.Percent Recovered from the Backup Section

|  |
| --- |
|  |
| air vol. (L) | Dichlorvos | Diazinon | Chlorpyrifos | Malathion | Parathion |
|  |
| 475 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| 458 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| 472 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| 489 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| 476 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| 462 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
|  |
| For problems with accessibility in using figures please contact the SLTC at (801) 233-4900. | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| SD | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
|  |

4.9. Breakthrough 4.9.1. Diazinon A breakthrough study was performed with the recommended collection device by sampling a controlled test aerosol atmosphere containing diazinon in air. The average diazinon concentration was 0.9 mg/m3 (about 9 times the target concentration). The sampling rates were about 1 L/min. Breakthrough was defined as the amount of diazinon found on the backup section divided by the amount of diazinon collected on the entire sampling tube. The results of this study are presented below. The capacity of the sampling tube is more than adequate to sample all day at 1 L/min. Table 4.9.1.Diazinon Breakthrough Data

|  |
| --- |
|  |
| air volume | µg | breakthrough |
| (L) | (collected) | (percent) |
|  |
| 177 | 130.9 | 1.0 |
| 241 | 188.1 | 0.8 |
| 289 | 233.8 | 0.7 |
| 355 | 278.3 | 0.8 |
| 417 | 379.0 | 0.4 |
| 485 | 432.1 | 1.2 |
| 544 | 489.9 | 1.2 |
| 588 | 553.6 | 0.5 |
| 673 | 661.4 | 2.4 |
| 731 | 720.6 | 0.5 |
|  |

4.9.2. Malathion A breakthrough study was performed with the recommended collection device by sampling a controlled test aerosol atmosphere containing malathion in air. The average malathion concentration was 38.8 mg/m3 (about 2.5 times the target concentration). The sampling rates were about L/min. Breakthrough was defined as the amount of malathion found on the backup section divided by the amount of malathion collected on the entire sampling tube. The results of this study are presented below. The capacity of the sampling tube is more than adequate to sample for 1 h at 1 L/min. Table 4.9.2.Malathion Breakthrough Data

|  |
| --- |
|  |
| air volume | µg | breakthrough |
| (L) | (collected) | (percent) |
|  |
| 15.2 | 595.4 | 1.7 |
| 29.1 | 1170.1 | 1.8 |
| 42.3 | 1681.1 | 1.3 |
| 58.2 | 2374.0 | 0.9 |
| 74.3 | 2893.4 | 0.6 |
| 91.8 | 3130.6 | 3.9 |
|  |

4.10. Comparison of tubes and bubblers Several test aerosol atmospheres of diazinon were sampled with the sampling tube and a bubbler containing 10 mL of ethylene glycol for about 2 h at 1 L/min. The two sampling procedures gave comparable results. Table 4.10.Side-by side Comparison

|  |
| --- |
|  |
| sampler | air vol. | µg | mg/m3 |
|  | (L) | collected |  |
|  |
| tube | 116 | 73.6 | 0.63 |
| bubbler | 118 | 55.8 | 0.47 |
|  |
| tube | 120 | 62.8 | 0.52 |
| bubbler | 123 | 79.2 | 0.64 |
|  |
| tube | 128 | 60.2 | 0.47 |
| tube | 134 | 68.0 | 0.51 |
| bubbler | 125 | 55.9 | 0.45 |
| bubbler | 122 | 57.8 | 0.47 |
|  |

4.11. Preparation of the XAD-2 adsorbent 4.11.1. Apparatus 4.11.1.1. Soxhlet extractor 4.11.1.2. Rotary evaporator 4.11.1.3. Miscellaneous glassware: vacuum flask, 2-L round-bottom flask, Erlenmeyer flask, 250-mL Buchner funnel with coarse fritted disc, etc. 4.11.1.4. Urethane foam plugs, 3/8 in. × 1/2-in. diameter and 3/16 in. × 1/2-in. diameter. 4.11.1.5. Glass fiber filters, 1/2-in. diameter or 13-mm diameter. 4.11.1.6. PTFE tubing, 1/2-in. o.d. × 3/8-in. i.d. × 1/8 in. 4.11.1.7. Glass sampling tube. The sampling tube is constructed of two pieces of Pyrex tubing that have been joined together by a glass blower. One of the pieces is 13-mm o.d. × 11-mm i.d. × 50 mm, the other one is 6-mm o.d. × 4-mm i.d. × 25 mm. ([Figure 4.12](https://www.osha.gov/dts/sltc/methods/organic/org062/org062.html#fig412)) 4.11.1.8. Plastic cap, 1/2-in. i.d. × 7/8 in. Alliance Plastics, Inc., Erie PA. 4.11.1.9. Plastic cap, 7/32-in. i.d. × 3/4 in. SKC, Inc. 4.11.2. Reagents 4.11.2.1. Methanol, HPLC grade. 4.11.2.2. Toluene, HPLC grade. 4.11.2.3. Amberlite XAD-2 non-ionic polymeric adsorbent, 20/60 mesh. Aldrich Chemical XAD-2 adsorbent was used in this evaluation. 4.11.3. Cleaning of adsorbent Add 500 g of crude XAD-2 adsorbent to a large Erlenmeyer flask and pour in enough water to cover the adsorbent. Swirl the flask to wash the beads and discard the adsorbent that floats to the surface of the water. Filter the adsorbent using a Buchner funnel. Transfer the beads back to the Erlenmeyer flask and repeat the water wash and filtration. Allow the adsorbent to air dry in the funnel for several minutes. Transfer the dried adsorbent to a Soxhlet extractor and extract the material with methanol for 24 h. Replace the contaminated methanol with toluene and continue extracting for another 24 h. Replace the toluene with fresh methanol and continue extracting for 4 h. Transfer the cleaned adsorbent to a round-bottom flask and remove the methanol with the rotary evaporator. When dry, the cleaned adsorbent is now ready to be packed into sampling tubes. 4.12. Assembly of the sampler Place a large foam plug in the bottom of the large end of the glass tube. Add 140 mg of cleaned XAD-2 adsorbent to the tube. With the beads level, place the small foam plug on the beads. Next add 270 mg of cleaned XAD-2 adsorbent to the tube, followed by the glass fiber filter. The filter should form a small cup and touch the sides of the tube all around. Cut out a small arc of the PTFE tubing so that the PTFE tubing can be inserted inside the glass tube. Gently press the PTFE retainer against the glass fiber filter. Cap the ends of the sampling tube. ([Figure 4.12](https://www.osha.gov/dts/sltc/methods/organic/org062/org062.html#fig412)) For problems with accessibility in using figures please contact the SLTC at (801) 233-4900.Figure 3.5.1. Chromatogram of five organophosphate pesticides at the target concentration.For problems with accessibility in using figures please contact the SLTC at (801) 233-4900.Figure 4.1.1. Analytical detection limit for Dichlorvos, 0.55 ng/injection.For problems with accessibility in using figures please contact the SLTC at (801) 233-4900.Figure 4.1.2. Analytical detection limit for Diazinon, 0.91 ng/injection.For problems with accessibility in using figures please contact the SLTC at (801) 233-4900.Figure 4.1.3. Analytical detection limit for Chlorpyrifos, 0.99 ng/injection.For problems with accessibility in using figures please contact the SLTC at (801) 233-4900.Figure 4.1.4. Analytical detection limit for Malathion, 1.11 ng/injection.For problems with accessibility in using figures please contact the SLTC at (801) 233-4900.Figure 4.1.5. Analytical detection limit for Parathion, 0.94 ng/injection.For problems with accessibility in using figures please contact the SLTC at (801) 233-4900.Figure 4.4.1. Calibration curve for Dichlorvos,slope = 8770 area counts per microgram per milliliter.For problems with accessibility in using figures please contact the SLTC at (801) 233-4900.Figure 4.4.2. Calibration curve for Diazinon,slope = 8190 area counts per microgram per milliliter.For problems with accessibility in using figures please contact the SLTC at (801) 233-4900.Figure 4.4.3. Calibration curve for Chlorpyrifos,slope = 7400 area counts per microgram per milliliter.For problems with accessibility in using figures please contact the SLTC at (801) 233-4900.Figure 4.4.4. Calibration curve for Malathion,slope = 6410 area counts per microgram per milliliter.For problems with accessibility in using figures please contact the SLTC at (801) 233-4900.Figure 4.4.5. Calibration curve for Parathion,slope = 8400 area counts per microgram per milliliter.For problems with accessibility in using figures please contact the SLTC at (801) 233-4900.Figure 4.6.1. Ambient storage test for Dichlorvos.For problems with accessibility in using figures please contact the SLTC at (801) 233-4900.Figure 4.6.2. Refrigerated storage test for Dichlorvos.For problems with accessibility in using figures please contact the SLTC at (801) 233-4900.Figure 4.6.3. Ambient storage test for Diazinon.For problems with accessibility in using figures please contact the SLTC at (801) 233-4900.Figure 4.6.4. Refrigerated storage test for Diazinon.For problems with accessibility in using figures please contact the SLTC at (801) 233-4900.Figure 4.6.5. Ambient storage test for Chlorpyrifos.For problems with accessibility in using figures please contact the SLTC at (801) 233-4900.Figure 4.6.6. Refrigerated storage test for Chlorpyrifos.For problems with accessibility in using figures please contact the SLTC at (801) 233-4900.Figure 4.6.7. Ambient storage test for Malathion.For problems with accessibility in using figures please contact the SLTC at (801) 233-4900.Figure 4.6.8. Refrigerated storage test for Malathion.For problems with accessibility in using figures please contact the SLTC at (801) 233-4900.Figure 4.6.9. Ambient storage test for Parathion.For problems with accessibility in using figures please contact the SLTC at (801) 233-4900.Figure 4.6.10. Refrigerated storage test for Parathion.For problems with accessibility in using figures please contact the SLTC at (801) 233-4900.Figure 4.12. A drawing of an OVS-2 tube.5. References 5.1. "Chemical Information File", U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Directorate of Technical Support, June 14, 1985. 5.2. 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