

## Appendix G. Other Sampling Options

## Other Sampling Options

### *Option 2: Expand UCD component*

Either a greater number of sites would be monitored (currently 1 or 2 sites have been dropped from Phase I), and/or monitoring would occur for a longer period of time. There would be insufficient funds to contract with one or more consultants to review the monitoring.

### *Option 3: Expand Fumigant Monitoring*

Development of the canister methods took more resources than expected. It is likely that we will monitor fewer fumigations than originally planned. Monitoring to date has included very few canisters because there are still an insufficient number. More canisters should be available shortly. Additional funds will allow us to monitor more fumigations using both sorbent tubes and canisters.

## Options considered and rejected

### *Monitoring for Maneb, Mancozeb, Ethylene Thiourea (ETU)*

These are high use and high toxicity pesticides compared to others applied in the Lompoc area. ETU is a very difficult chemical to analyze. It is doubtful whether an adequate method for ETU can be developed with the available time and resources. Monitoring for maneb and mancozeb are of limited value without ETU.

### *Analyzing for Tentatively Identified Compounds (TICs)*

The UCD method is set up to identify and quantify specific chemicals. It is possible to attempt to identify other chemicals contained in the samples. The sampling method does not capture all possible chemicals and the analytical method cannot identify all possible chemicals. All possible chemicals cannot be identified. Unequivocal identification requires a standard for comparison. UCD may or may not have standards to compare to TICs. There will be no quality control for the TICs. The air concentrations of the TICs will be unknown. It is possible to expend significant time and resources and not identify the unknown chemicals. It is likely that some of the TICs will not be pesticides. DPR does not regulate non-pesticides that may be detected. Many of these shortcomings can be overcome with followup monitoring, the way we are doing for cycloate identified in Phase I.

### *Monitoring for Sulfuryl Fluoride*

This pesticide is used only to fumigate structures, not in agriculture. This is a high use and high volatility pesticide compared to others used in the Lompoc area. Monitoring for this chemical would require different sites. Sulfuryl fluoride can only be monitored as a single chemical, not part of the multiple-pesticide analysis from a single sample.