

**Table D10: Agricultural Drift Cases Reported in California¹ Associated
With² Pesticide Exposure, Summarized by Application Sites
2017**

Application Site³	Number of Episodes⁴	Number of Cases⁵
BERRIES		
Raspberries	1	15
Strawberries	3	33
CITRUS		
Citrus (Other or Unspecified)	2	3
Oranges	3	7
CUCURBITS		
Melons (Other or Unspecified)	1	5
FORAGE CROP		
Alfalfa	1	1
GRAPES		
Grapes	7	18
LEAFY/STEM VEGETABLE		
Lettuce	4	18
Cauliflower, Celery	1	3
MULTIPLE		
Almonds, Grapes	1	1
Animal Husbandry Premises, Strawberries	1	1
Apples, Citrus (Other or Unspecified), Grapes, Watermelons	1	36
Grapes, Lettuce	1	19
NUT TREES		
Almonds	5	34
Pistachios	2	2
Walnuts	1	8
SEED/POD VEGETABLE		
Peas	1	2
STONE FRUIT		
Peaches	2	2
WATER		
Industrial Processing Water	1	2
NON-CROP		
Soil	3	38
Animal Burrows (Vertebrate and Insect Pests)	1	1
UNKNOWN		
Unknown	1	1
TOTAL	44	250

1. Source: California Department of Pesticide Regulation, Pesticide Illness Surveillance Program.

2. Associated With: Includes cases classified as definitely, probably, or possibly related to pesticide exposure.

Definite: High degree of correlation between pattern of exposure and resulting symptomatology. Requires both medical evidence (e.g., measured cholinesterase inhibition, positive allergy tests, characteristic signs observed by medical professional) and physical evidence of exposure (e.g., environmental and/or biological samples, exposure history) to support the conclusions.

Probable: Relatively high degree of correlation exists between the pattern of exposure and the resulting symptomatology. Either medical or physical evidence is inconclusive or unavailable.

Possible: Health effects correspond generally to the reported exposure, but evidence is not available to support a relationship.

3. Application Sites: Site of the pesticide application. For crops, this includes applications at the growing site and to the commodity while being packed for sale. For incidents involving drift, the intended application site is listed.

4. Number of Episodes: Indicates the number of incidents where agricultural pesticide drift occurred based on the application site.

5. Number of Cases: Indicates the number of individuals exposed in one incident of agricultural drift.

Whom to Contact:

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About the Pesticide Illness Surveillance Program Data

Pesticide-related illnesses have been tracked within the state of California for more than 50 years. The California Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) maintains a surveillance program which records human health effects of pesticide exposure. The Pesticide Illness Surveillance Program (PISP) documents information on adverse effects from pesticide products, whether elicited by the active ingredients, inert ingredients, impurities, or breakdown products. This program maintains a database, which is utilized for evaluating the circumstances of pesticide exposures resulting in illness. This database is consulted regularly by staff who evaluate the effectiveness of the DPR pesticide safety programs and recommend changes when appropriate.