

January 27, 2017

[first_name] [last_name]
[mail_street1] [mail_street2]
[mail_city], [mail_state] [mail_zip]

Participant ID: [PartID]

Dear [first_name] [last_name]:

Thank you for taking the time to participate in fall 2015 in our study, the State-Based Biomonitoring Program for the Four Corners States. Your participation is very important in helping us learn about the amounts, or levels of metals and other chemicals we have in our bodies and in our environment. We hope that you find this information helpful to learn about your individual exposure, identify sources of your potentially excessive exposure, and if relevant, possible actions you can take to reduce or prevent those exposures.

The results of the testing of your urine and water samples are enclosed. This mailing includes results for:

Metals in water – arsenic, cadmium, manganese, mercury, selenium, and uranium

Metals in urine* – arsenic, cadmium, manganese, mercury, and uranium

Phthalates (chemicals in plastics and some consumer products) in urine – 16 different phthalate metabolites, or break-down products

*We had originally told you that your urine would also be tested for selenium. While it is still our intent to complete this testing, we have had difficulties with the laboratory method. We did not want to delay the reporting of these results any further. We apologize that selenium results are not included in this letter, but we are working to validate the method, and will report the selenium results to you as soon as they are finalized.

For each metal and phthalate metabolite that we tested for, there is a summary of your results, a brief interpretation, and a fact sheet with information about possible exposure sources, possible health effects from high-level or excessive exposure, and things you can do to help reduce or prevent your and your family's exposure.

Your results are presented in tables along with comparison or reference values. These allow you and us to interpret your results by comparing them to:

- All other community members who participated in this study, and
- Results from the general U.S. population



COMMUNITY NAME – SEASON YEAR
Participant ID#: [PartID]

[results_sum_p1]

[results_sum_p2]

[results_sum_p3]

[results_sum_p4]

[results_sum_phth_p1]

[results_sum_phth_p2]

We are sorry for the delay in getting you your test results. Again, we thank you for your involvement and contribution as we work to measure chemicals in people throughout New Mexico, and the region. With this information we can better understand: 1) how widespread the exposure to these chemicals might be in New Mexico and the region; 2) what is the range of the exposures; and 3) how we might be exposed to these chemicals. This knowledge may lead to or support efforts to prevent excessive exposure to potentially toxic chemicals.

Please do not hesitate to call if you have any questions about your results or avoiding potential exposures. You can contact us at 1-888-878-8992.

Sincerely,

Heidi Krapfl
Environmental Health Epidemiology Bureau Chief



COMMUNITY NAME – SEASON YEAR
Participant ID#: [PartID]

Why is a biomonitoring study happening in New Mexico and my community?

Currently, much of the chemical exposure data available are results from a biomonitoring study of the general U.S. population. The four corners region, and specifically New Mexico differ considerably from the rest of the country. For example, the region and state have a highly rural nature and relatively low population density as well as richness in natural mineral resources. The work in New Mexico will allow us to understand how chemical levels in our bodies compare to the country, and if there are specific exposures we should be concerned about.

Rio Rancho and the surrounding Sandoval County area is known to have high levels of naturally occurring arsenic in the ground water. Because private wells do not require periodic testing by law, it is difficult for us to know how many private wells have high levels of arsenic in their water. We also do not know how many people living in this area, who use private wells as their source of drinking water, might be exposed to high arsenic levels from the water.

What can I learn from these results?

These results will inform you about the amount, or level of these metals and other chemicals in your urine. Along with these results you are receiving information about how you may have been exposed, and actions you can take to reduce your exposure. Many of these chemicals are widespread in our environment and consumer products. Therefore, it can be difficult to pinpoint where an exposure may be coming from exactly, and to avoid it. This information may help as you choose between products with various levels of some chemicals.

You can also learn how your results compare with chemical levels in the general U.S. population and to the range of results of all community members participating in this study. Comparing your results to those of your community cannot tell you what level of any chemical might be a health concern. We have limited information about what levels of chemicals in an individual's body can cause harm. Therefore, we cannot determine if and how the chemical levels measured in your body may affect your health. Finding a measurable amount of a chemical in urine does not mean that the amount of that chemical causes harm or adverse health effects.

Can the chemical levels in my body change over time?



COMMUNITY NAME – SEASON YEAR

Participant ID#: [PartID]

What is the Biomonitoring Four Corners Consortium?

The New Mexico, Colorado, Arizona, and Utah are collaborating on a biomonitoring study of the four corners region (New Mexico, Utah) on assessing chemical exposures. The states in the Four Corners Consortium are similar in cultures, but have different environmental conditions. We will combine our resources to conduct a region-wide study that will lead to relevant findings to address objectives such as drinking water quality, pesticides, and some common environmental pollutants.

Over this five-year period, we will occur in various parts of the state. Different types of exposures in the region include testing for lead, mercury, and pesticides. Your participation in this study is an important step you are interested in testing and monitoring the region you live in. For more information, visit www.4cornersbiomonitoring.org and www.cdc.gov.

To learn more about the biomonitoring study, visit www.cdc.gov.

Yes. Levels of these metals and other chemicals in urine can fluctuate depending on how much and how often you have had contact with that chemical, for example diet (including vitamins), tobacco smoking, and season. These levels can also vary because of how long it takes for your body to remove it.

How does my participation make a difference?

Your results will be added to an anonymous database that will include results from other New Mexicans. These data will be used to create science-based information about environmental chemical exposure. This information can empower communities, health action committees, public health policy makers, and state legislatures to develop appropriate and evidence-based public health policies and programs to reduce these exposures (if found excessive) and potentially-related concerns.



COMMUNITY NAME – SEASON YEAR
Participant ID#: [PartID]

Your lab results: WATER

Metal	Your result*	Lowest result found in this study*	Highest result found in this study*	Number of wells in this study with this metal found in their water above the detection limit
Arsenic	[w_as_t]	XXXX	XXXX	XX of XX
Cadmium	[w_cd_t]	XXXX	XXXX	XX of XX
Manganese	[w_mn_t]	XXXX	XXXX	XX of XX
Mercury	[w_hg_t]	XXXX	XXXX	XX of XX
Selenium	[w_se_t]	XXXX	XXXX	XX of XX
Uranium	[w_u_t]	XXXX	XXXX	XX of XX

*The units for all results are mg/L.

^Health Advisory Level. A Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) has not been established for manganese.

LOD is the limit of detection. For this analysis LOD of: arsenic = XXXX mg/L; cadmium = XXXX mg/L; manganese = XXXX mg/L; mercury = XXXX mg/L; selenium = XXXX mg/L; uranium = XXXX mg/L

What can I compare the concentration of metals in my water to?

- **Other well results in this study.** These are the results from other well water samples provided by residents in the **COMMUNITY NAME** area from **DATE1** – **DATE2**.
 - **The highest and lowest results found in this study.**
 - **Number of wells in this study with this metal found in their water above the detection limit.**
IMPORTANT: Comparisons to other wells in this study do not tell us what concentration of metal in well water is of concern. These numbers are only provided so that you can compare your results to those of other wells in your community.
- **The Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL).** This is a level set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as a safe drinking water standard, which is the highest level of a chemical allowed for public drinking water supplies. A MCL has not been established for manganese, but there is a Health Advisory Level.

What do these results mean?

[results_w_mean]

What can I do?

[results_w_do_p1]

[results_w_do_p2]



COMMUNITY NAME – SEASON YEAR

Participant ID#: [PartID]

Your lab results: **ARSENIC** in urine

Your urine specimen was tested for arsenic. Please, refer to the arsenic fact sheet to learn about exposure sources, possible health effects from excessive exposure, and possible actions one can take to reduce excessive exposure to arsenic.

Your result*	Lowest result found in this study*	Highest result found in this study*	Number of participants in this study with arsenic found in their urine above detection limit
[u_as_cc]	XXXX	XXXX	XX of XX

*The units for all results are $\mu\text{g/g}$ creatinine.
LOD is the limit of detection. For this analysis LOD = XXXX mg/L.

Who and what can I compare the concentration of arsenic in my urine to?

- **Others in this study.** These are the results from other COMMUNITY NAME area community members who provided samples from DATE1 – DATE2.
 - **The highest and lowest results found in this study.**
 - **Number of participants in this study with arsenic found in their urine above detection limit.**
- **The U.S. population.** These results are from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES). This program measures metals in urine samples from a representative sample of U.S. adults.
 - **Middle level in the U.S.** In all of the urine testing in U.S. adults, half had arsenic concentrations below $6.5 \mu\text{g/g}$ creatinine, and half had concentrations above $6.5 \mu\text{g/g}$ creatinine.
 - **95th percentile in the U.S.** In all of the urine testing in U.S. adults, 95% had arsenic concentrations below $49.7 \mu\text{g/g}$ creatinine.

IMPORTANT: Comparisons to other adults in this study, and to the U.S. population cannot tell us what concentration of arsenic in urine is of concern. These are provided so that you can compare your results to those of other U.S. adults, and other adults in your community.

What do these results mean?

The amount of arsenic in your urine was found to be [results_u_as_mean_comp] the 95th percentile in a sample of the general U.S. population. This means that the level of arsenic in your urine [results_u_as_mean_exp].

What can I do?

[results_u_as_do_p1]

[results_u_as_do_p2]



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COMMUNITY NAME – SEASON YEAR

Participant ID#: [PartID]

Your lab results: **CADMIUM** in urine

Your urine specimen was tested for cadmium. Please, refer to the cadmium fact sheet to learn about exposure sources, possible health effects from excessive exposure, and possible actions one can take to reduce excessive exposure to cadmium.

Your result*	Lowest result found in this study*	Highest result found in this study*	Number of participants in this study with cadmium found in their urine above detection limit
[u_cd_cc]	XXXX	XXXX	XX of XX

*The units for all results are $\mu\text{g/g}$ creatinine.
LOD is the limit of detection. For this analysis LOD = XXXX mg/L.

Who and what can I compare the concentration of cadmium in my urine to?

- **Others in this study.** These are the results from other COMMUNITY NAME area community members who provided samples from DATE1 – DATE2.
 - o **The highest and lowest results found in this study.**
 - o **Number of participants in this study with cadmium found in their urine above detection limit.**
- **The U.S. population.** These results are from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES). This program measures metals in urine samples from a representative sample of U.S. adults.
 - o **Middle level in the U.S.** In all of the urine testing in U.S. adults, half had cadmium concentrations below 0.213 $\mu\text{g/g}$ creatinine, and half had concentrations above 0.213 $\mu\text{g/g}$ creatinine.
 - o **95th percentile in the U.S.** In all of the urine testing in U.S. adults, 95% had cadmium concentrations below 0.977 $\mu\text{g/g}$ creatinine.

IMPORTANT: Comparisons to other adults in this study, and to the U.S. population cannot tell us what concentration of cadmium in urine is of concern. These are provided so that you can compare your results to those of other U.S. adults, and other adults in your community.

What do these results mean?

The amount of cadmium in your urine was found to be [results_u_cd_mean_comp] the 95th percentile in a sample of the general U.S. population. This means that the level of cadmium in your urine [results_u_cd_mean_exp].

What can I do?

[results_u_cd_do_p1]

[results_u_cd_do_p2]



COMMUNITY NAME – SEASON YEAR

Participant ID#: [PartID]

Your lab results: **MANGANESE** in urine

Your urine specimen was tested for manganese. Please, refer to the manganese fact sheet to learn about exposure sources, possible health effects from excessive exposure, and possible actions one can take to reduce excessive exposure to manganese.

Your result*	Lowest result found in this study*	Highest result found in this study*	Number of participants in this study with manganese found in their urine above detection limit
[u_mn_cc]	XXXX	XXXX	XX of XX

*The units for all results are $\mu\text{g/g}$ creatinine.
LOD is the limit of detection. For this analysis LOD = XXXX mg/L.

Who and what can I compare the concentration of manganese in my urine to?

- **Others in this study.** These are the results from other COMMUNITY NAME area community members who provided samples from DATE1 – DATE2.
 - **The highest and lowest results found in this study.**
 - **Number of participants in this study with manganese found in their urine above detection limit.**
- **The U.S. population.** These results are from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES). This program measures metals in urine samples from a representative sample of U.S. adults.
 - **Middle level in the U.S.** In all of the urine testing in U.S. adults, half had manganese concentrations below $0.133 \mu\text{g/g}$ creatinine, and half had concentrations above $0.133 \mu\text{g/g}$ creatinine.
 - **95th percentile in the U.S.** In all of the urine testing in U.S. adults, 95% had manganese concentrations below $0.545 \mu\text{g/g}$ creatinine.

IMPORTANT: Comparisons to other adults in this study, and to the U.S. population cannot tell us what concentration of manganese in urine is of concern. These are provided so that you can compare your results to those of other U.S. adults, and other adults in your community.

What do these results mean?

The amount of manganese in your urine was found to be [results_u_mn_mean_comp] the 95th percentile in a sample of the general U.S. population. This means that the level of manganese in your urine [results_u_mn_mean_exp].

What can I do?

[results_u_mn_do_p1]

[results_u_mn_do_p2]



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Your lab results: **MERCURY** in urine

Your urine specimen was tested for mercury. Please, refer to the mercury fact sheet to learn about exposure sources, possible health effects from excessive exposure, and possible actions one can take to reduce excessive exposure to mercury.

Your result*	Lowest result found in this study*	Highest result found in this study*	Number of participants in this study with mercury found in their urine above detection limit
[u_hg_cc]	XXXX	XXXX	XX of XX

*The units for all results are $\mu\text{g/g}$ creatinine.
LOD is the limit of detection. For this analysis LOD = XXXX mg/L.

Who and what can I compare the concentration of mercury in my urine to?

- **Others in this study.** These are the results from other COMMUNITY NAME area community members who provided samples from DATE1 – DATE2.
 - **The highest and lowest results found in this study.**
 - **Number of participants in this study with mercury found in their urine above detection limit.**
- **The U.S. population.** These results are from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES). This program measures metals in urine samples from a representative sample of U.S. adults.
 - **Middle level in the U.S.** In all of the urine testing in U.S. adults, half had mercury concentrations below $0.383 \mu\text{g/g}$ creatinine, and half had concentrations above $0.383 \mu\text{g/g}$ creatinine.
 - **95th percentile in the U.S.** In all of the urine testing in U.S. adults, 95% had mercury concentrations below $1.950 \mu\text{g/g}$ creatinine.

IMPORTANT: Comparisons to other adults in this study, and to the U.S. population cannot tell us what concentration of mercury in urine is of concern. These are provided so that you can compare your results to those of other U.S. adults, and other adults in your community.

What do these results mean?

The amount of mercury in your urine was found to be [results_u_hg_mean_comp] the 95th percentile in a sample of the general U.S. population. This means that the level of mercury in your urine [results_u_hg_mean_exp].

What can I do?

[results_u_hg_do_p1]

[results_u_hg_do_p2]



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COMMUNITY NAME – SEASON YEAR

Participant ID#: [PartID]

Your lab results: URANIUM in urine

Your urine specimen was tested for uranium. Please, refer to the uranium fact sheet to learn about exposure sources, possible health effects from excessive exposure, and possible actions one can take to reduce excessive exposure to uranium.

Your result*	Lowest result found in this study*	Highest result found in this study*	Number of participants in this study with uranium found in their urine above detection limit
[u_u_cc]	XXXX	XXXX	XX of XX

*The units for all results are $\mu\text{g/g}$ creatinine.
LOD is the limit of detection. For this analysis LOD = XXXX mg/L.

Who and what can I compare the concentration of uranium in my urine to?

- **Others in this study.** These are the results from other COMMUNITY NAME area community members who provided samples from DATE1 – DATE2.
 - **The highest and lowest results found in this study.**
 - **Number of participants in this study with uranium found in their urine above detection limit.**
- **The U.S. population.** These results are from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES). This program measures metals in urine samples from a representative sample of U.S. adults.
 - **Middle level in the U.S.** In all of the urine testing in U.S. adults, half had uranium concentrations below $0.006 \mu\text{g/g}$ creatinine, and half had concentrations above $0.006 \mu\text{g/g}$ creatinine.
 - **95th percentile in the U.S.** In all of the urine testing in U.S. adults, 95% had uranium concentrations below $0.029 \mu\text{g/g}$ creatinine.

IMPORTANT: Comparisons to other adults in this study, and to the U.S. population cannot tell us what concentration of uranium in urine is of concern. These are provided so that you can compare your results to those of other U.S. adults, and other adults in your community.

What do these results mean?

The amount of uranium in your urine was found to be [results_u_u_mean_comp] the 95th percentile in a sample of the general U.S. population. This means that the level of uranium in your urine [results_u_u_mean_exp].

What can I do?

[results_u_u_do_p1]

[results_u_u_do_p2]



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COMMUNITY NAME – SEASON YEAR

Participant ID#: [PartID]

Your lab results: PHTHALATES in urine

Your urine specimen was tested for 16 different phthalate metabolites, or break-down products. Phthalates are chemicals that are added to plastics to make them softer, more flexible, and harder to break. Please refer to the phthalates fact sheet in the pages that follow to learn about exposure sources, possible health effects from excessive exposure, and possible actions one can take to reduce excessive exposure to phthalates. There is significant uncertainty about what the health risks of phthalates are.

Phthalates are in many of the products we use, and can be hard to avoid. Having a level of a certain phthalate metabolite in your urine may not point to a specific product. In the following tables you can see which phthalates you may have recent and/or ongoing exposure to, identify some products where each phthalate may be used, and compare the levels of phthalates in your urine to others who participated in this study and levels in the general U.S. population.

Phthalate	Was this phthalate detected in my urine?	Was the level of any phthalate metabolite in my urine higher than the general U.S. population?
Benzylbutyl phthalate	[BzBP_det]	[BzBP_comp]
Dibutyl phthalate & Di-isobutyl phthalate	[DBP_det]	[DBP_comp]
Diethyl phthalate	[DEP_det]	[DEP_comp]
Dimethyl phthalate	[DMP_det]	[DMP_comp]
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate	[DEHP_det]	[DEHP_comp]
Di-isononyl phthalate & Di-isodecyl phthalate	[DiNP_DiDP_det]	[DiNP_DiDP_comp]
Di-isononyl cyclohexane-1,2-dicarboxylate	[DINCH_det]	[DINCH_comp]
Di-n-octyl phthalate	[DnOP_det]	[DnOP_comp]

*This comparison is based on the 95th percentile results from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES). This program measures phthalate metabolites in urine samples from a representative sample of U.S. adults. The 95th percentile concentration means that 95% of urine samples had phthalate concentrations below this level.

The next page contains information about each of these phthalates.

In what types of products can I find each of these phthalates?

Benzylbutyl phthalate

Benzylbutyl phthalate (BzBP) is a solvent and additive used in products such as adhesives, vinyl tile, sealants, car care products, and to a lesser extent, some personal care products.



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Participant ID#: [PartID]

Dibutyl phthalate & Di-isobutyl phthalate

Dibutyl phthalates (both di-n-butyl and di-isobutyl phthalates, referred to as DBP) are industrial solvents or additives used in many personal care products such as nail polish and cosmetics, and also in some printing inks, pharmaceutical coatings, and insecticides.

Diethyl phthalate

Diethyl phthalate (DEP) is commonly used to make plastics more flexible. Because DEP is not a part of the chain of chemicals (polymers) which makes up the plastics, it can be released fairly easily from these products. These plastics are found in products such as toothbrushes, automobile parts, tools, toys, medical tubing, some drink containers, and food packaging. DEP is also used as a solvent and/or fragrance in perfumes, cosmetics, personal care products, and nail polishes. It is also used in some insecticides and some medication coatings.

Dimethyl phthalate

Dimethyl phthalate (DMP) is used in manufacturing solid rocket propellant and consumer products such as insect repellents and plastics.

Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate

Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (DEHP) is a manufactured chemical that is commonly added to plastics to make them flexible. It is present in many plastics, especially vinyl materials, which may contain up to 40% DEHP, although lower levels are common. DEHP is present in plastic products such as wall coverings, tablecloths, floor tiles, furniture upholstery, shower curtains, garden hoses, swimming pool liners, rainwear, baby pants, dolls, some toys, shoes, automobile upholstery and tops, some drink containers, packaging film and sheets, sheathing for wire and cable, medical tubing, and blood storage bags. DEHP has been removed from or replaced in most toys and food packaging in the United States.

Di-isononyl phthalate & Di-isodecyl phthalate and Di-isononyl cyclohexane-1,2-dicarboxylate

Di-isononyl phthalate (DiNP), Di-isodecyl phthalate (DiDP), and Di-isononyl cyclohexane-1,2-dicarboxylate (DINCH) are primarily used to produce flexible plastics and have replaced di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (DEHP) in some plastics, though not in medical products. DiNP, DiDP, and DINCH are widely used in such products as toys, flooring, gloves, drinking straws, some drink containers, garden hoses, heat resistant electrical cords, car interiors, and in sealants used for food packaging.

Di-n-octyl phthalate

Di-n-octyl phthalate (DnOP) is added to polyvinyl chloride resins used in diverse products including floorings, carpet tiles, vinyl gloves, garden hoses, wire and cable insulation, and adhesives. In addition, DnOP may be added to polyvinyl chloride with food applications, such as package sealants and bottle cap liners.

The next page contains information about your test results.

Who and what can I compare the concentration of phthalates in my urine to?

- **Others in this study.** These are the results from other **COMMUNITY NAME** area community members who provided samples from **DATE1** – **DATE2**.
 - o **The highest and lowest results found in this study.**
 - o **Number of participants in this study with phthalate metabolites found in their urine above detection limit.**



COMMUNITY NAME – SEASON YEAR

Participant ID#: [PartID]

- **The U.S. population.** These results are from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES). This program measures phthalate metabolites in urine samples from a representative sample of U.S. adults.
 - **Middle level in the U.S.** In all of the urine testing in U.S. adults, half had phthalate metabolite concentrations below this level, and half had concentrations above this level.
 - **95th percentile in the U.S.** In all of the urine samples tested in U.S. adults, 95% had phthalate concentrations below this specific phthalate metabolite level.
IMPORTANT: Comparisons to other adults in this study, and to the U.S. population cannot tell us what concentration of phthalate metabolites in urine is of concern. These are provided so that you can compare your results to those of other U.S. adults, and other adults in your community.

What do these results mean, and what can I do?

[results_u_phth_sum]

Results like these help us to better understand people's exposure to phthalates.

Please feel free to contact us at no cost to you at 1-888-878-8992 to talk about the possible health risks of phthalates and the best ways to avoid exposure to these sources, or if you have any questions about these test results.

The next page contains your test results.



COMMUNITY NAME – SEASON YEAR

Participant ID#: [PartID]

Phthalate Metabolite	Your result*	Lowest result found in this study*	Highest result found in this study*	Number of participants in this study with phthalate found in their urine above detection limit
Benzybutyl phthalate				
Mono-benzyl phthalate	[u_MBzP_cc]	XXXX	XXXX	XX of XX
Dibutyl phthalate & Di-isobutyl phthalate				
Mono- <i>n</i> -butyl phthalate	[u_MnBP_cc]	XXXX	XXXX	XX of XX
Mono-isobutyl phthalate	[u_MiBP_cc]	XXXX	XXXX	XX of XX
Diethyl phthalate				
Mono-ethyl phthalate	[u_MEP_cc]	XXXX	XXXX	XX of XX
Dimethyl phthalate				
Mono-methyl phthalate	[u_MMP_cc]	XXXX	XXXX	XX of XX
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate				
Mono-2-ethylhexyl phthalate	[u_MEHP_cc]	XXXX	XXXX	XX of XX
Mono-(2-ethyl-5-hydroxyhexyl) phthalate	[u_MEHHP_cc]	XXXX	XXXX	XX of XX
Mono-(2-ethyl-5-oxohexyl) phthalate	[u_MEOHP_cc]	XXXX	XXXX	XX of XX
Mono-(2-ethyl-5-carboxypentyl) phthalate	[u_MECPP_cc]	XXXX	XXXX	XX of XX
Di-isononyl phthalate & Di-isodecyl phthalate				
Mono-isononyl phthalate	[u_MiNP_cc]	XXXX	XXXX	XX of XX
Mono-(carboxyooctyl) phthalate	[u_MCOP_cc]	XXXX	XXXX	XX of XX
Mono-(carboxynonyl) phthalate	[u_MCNP_cc]	XXXX	XXXX	XX of XX
Di-isononyl cyclohexane-1,2-dicarboxylate				
cyclohexane-1,2-dicarboxylic acid-monocarboxy isooctyl ester	[u_MCOCH_cc]	XXXX	XXXX	XX of XX
Cyclohexane-1,2-dicarboxylic acid-mono(hydroxy-isononyl) ester	[u_MHNCH_cc]	XXXX	XXXX	XX of XX
Di-<i>n</i>-octyl phthalate				
Mono- <i>n</i> -octyl phthalate	[u_MOP_cc]	XXXX	XXXX	XX of XX
Mono-(3-carboxypropyl) phthalate	[u_MCPP_cc]	XXXX	XXXX	XX of XX

*The units for all results are µg/g creatinine.

LOD is the limit of detection. For these analyses the LOD of: MBzP = XXXX µg/L; MnBP = XXXX µg/L; MiBP = XXXX µg/L; MEP = XXXX µg/L; MMP = XXXX µg/L; MEHP = XXXX µg/L; MEHHP = XXXX µg/L; MEOHP = XXXX µg/L; MECPP = XXXX µg/L; MiNP = XXXX µg/L; MCOP = XXXX µg/L; MCNP = XXXX µg/L; MCOCH = XXXX µg/L; MHNCH = XXXX µg/L; MOP = XXXX µg/L; MCPP = XXXX µg/L



COMMUNITY NAME – SEASON YEAR

Participant ID#: [PartID]

Acknowledgements and References

On behalf of the New Mexico Department of Health and the Four Corners States Biomonitoring Consortium we would like to express our gratitude to all of our study participants. Without your participation this project would be impossible, and the state and region would be missing out on an important opportunity to learn about our exposure to metals and other chemicals.

We would also like to acknowledge the Biomonitoring California Program for providing insight and sharing materials so that we could develop meaningful and useful results packets.

Finally, this project was made possible by the funding from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). This work was supported in part by Cooperative Agreement Numbers 5NU38H00949-06 (formerly 5U38EH000949) and 5U88EH001153 (formerly 1UE2EH001327) funded by the CDC. The results packet contents are solely the responsibility of the New Mexico Department of Health and the Four Corners States Biomonitoring Consortium and do not necessarily represent the official views of the CDC.

The following resources were used to collect information for this report:

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). ToxFAQs. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service. Available from: <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaqs/index.asp>

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